WALLACE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	201	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£	
Current assets						
Debtors	2	725		-		
Cash at bank and in hand		23,012		25,351		
		23,737		25,351		
Creditors: amounts falling due within		,		,		
one year	3	(77,201)		(78,876)		
						
Net current liabilities			(53,464)		(53,525)	
Capital and reserves					•	
Called up share capital	4		1,000		1,000	
Profit and loss reserves			(54,464)		(54,525)	
Total equity			(53,464)		(53,525)	
,	•					

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on ... 26 June 2019

Mr Web Hill Director

Company Registration No. SC216019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wallace Property Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Phoenix House, Phoenix Crescent, Strathclyde Business Park, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, ML4 3NJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis. Accordingly, adjustments have been made to prove for any further liabilities which may arise.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through support from group undertakings.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continuing support of group undertakings.

The directors therefore believe that the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis due to the continuing support of group undertakings.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to amend the balance sheet value of their assets and their recoverable amounts and to provide for further liabilities that might arise.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

The turnover shown in the profit or loss account represents rental income which is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. The company's activities are carried out wholly in the UK and are recorded exclusive of Value Added Tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2040

2047

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	725	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
_	,	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	2,325	345
	Taxation and social security	-	5
	Other creditors	74,876	78,526
		77,201	78,876
			===
4	Called up share capital		
	·	2018	2017
	·	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
			====