ABBREVIATED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

FOR

C & J PROPERTIES (SCOTLAND) LTD

FRIDAY

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31/05/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE

#57

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET 31 AUGUST 2012

		2012		2011	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		55,206		55,275
l'aligible assets	4		33,200		33,213
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash at bank		-		221	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		48,819		46,133	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(48,819)		(45,912)
			<u></u>		
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			6 397		9,363
LIABILITIES			6,387		9,303
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one	3		00 000		00 000
year	3		98,000		98,000
NET LIABILITIES			(91,613)		(88,637)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Revaluation reserve			(59,017)		(59,017)
Profit and loss account			(32,598)		(29,622)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(91,613)		(88,637)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 August 2012.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2012 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 May 2013 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Downie - Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The company meets its day to day working requirements through rental income, the support of its directors and via a bank loan. Difficult trading conditions have continued since the balance sheet date, however, in view of the continued support for the company by the directors and the bank, in the directors' opinion the adoption of the going concern basis of preparing the financial statements is appropriate.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable, excluding value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings

- 25% on reducing balance

Investment properties

The company's investment properties are held for long term investment, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

(i) Investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve and (ii) no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Although the Companies Act would normally require the systematic annual depreciation of fixed assets, the directors believe that the policy of not providing depreciation is necessary in order for the accounts to give a true and fair view, since the current value of investment properties, and changes to that current value, are of prime importance rather than a calculation of systematic annual depreciation. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation, and the amount which might otherwise have been included cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Deferred tax

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is not recognised on revaluation gains. Deferred taxation is measured on a non discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 September 2011	
and 31 August 2012	56,158
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 September 2011	883
Charge for year	69
At 31 August 2012	952
NET DOOL VALUE	
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2012	55,206
At 21 August 2011	55,275
At 31 August 2011	33,273

3. CREDITORS

Creditors include an amount of £98,000 (2011 - £98,000) for which security has been given.

4. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	2012	2011
		value:	£	£
2	Ordinary	£1	2	2