

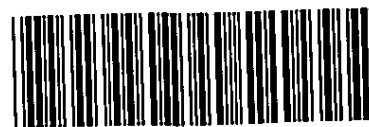
Rebal Estates Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

Thompson Jones Business Solutions Limited
Chartered Accountants
2 Heap Bndge
Bury
Lancashire
BL9 7HR

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Rebal Estates Limited
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Rebal Estates Limited
(Registration number: 04467921)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		<u>2,395,564</u>	<u>2,396,188</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		-	231
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>94,336</u>	<u>81,775</u>
		94,336	82,006
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(315,477)</u>	<u>(272,377)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(221,141)</u>	<u>(190,371)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,174,423	2,205,817
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	<u>(584,292)</u>	<u>(628,743)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,590,131</u>	<u>1,577,074</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	10	10
Capital redemption reserve		973,857	973,857
Revaluation reserve		615,208	615,208
Profit and loss account		<u>1,056</u>	<u>(12,001)</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,590,131</u>	<u>1,577,074</u>

Rebal Estates Limited
(Registration number: 04467921)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2012

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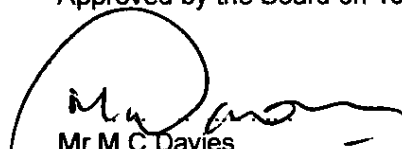
For the year ending 31 March 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

Approved by the Board on 10 September 2012 and signed on its behalf by


Mr M C Davies
Director

Rebal Estates Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the management of investment properties

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	30% reducing balance

Investment properties

Certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment. Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the FRSSE, as follows

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Rebal Estates Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

..... *continued*

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2011	<u>2,403,640</u>	<u>2,403,640</u>
At 31 March 2012	<u>2,403,640</u>	<u>2,403,640</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2011	<u>7,452</u>	<u>7,452</u>
Charge for the year	<u>624</u>	<u>624</u>
At 31 March 2012	<u>8,076</u>	<u>8,076</u>
Net book value		
At 31 March 2012	<u>2,395,564</u>	<u>2,395,564</u>
At 31 March 2011	<u>2,396,188</u>	<u>2,396,188</u>

Rebal Estates Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

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3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company

	2012 £	2011 £
Amounts falling due within one year	90,375	90,375
Amounts falling due after more than one year	584,292	628,743
Total secured creditors	674,667	719,118

Included in the creditors are the following amounts due after more than five years

	2012 £	2011 £
After more than five years by instalments	222,794	267,245
	222,794	267,245

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2012		2011	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	10	10	10	10