

Company Number 7483021

**STEPHEN JAMES INVESTMENTS
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED
ACCOUNTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
31 AUGUST 2011**

THURSDAY



A33 *A168KSRK* #61
05/04/2012
COMPANIES HOUSE

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Balance sheet
at 31 August 2011

	<i>Note</i>	31 August 2011 £
Fixed assets		
Investments	4	4,960
Current assets		
Debtors	5	1,052
Cash at bank and in hand		302
		1,354
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	400
Net current assets		954
Total assets less assets		5,914
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	7	(6,529)
Net assets		(615)
Capital and reserves		
Called up equity share capital	10	120
Profit and loss account	11	(735)
		(615)

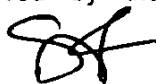
The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the accounts for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The director acknowledges their responsibilities for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the director and authorised for issue on
28/03/2012, and are signed by



Stephen Farrington

Company Registration Number 07483021

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of VAT

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to the financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for gains on disposals of assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding commitment to dispose of the assets concerned and,
- 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 measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2 Fixed Assets

	Investment £
Cost	
Additions	4,960
At 31 August 2011	<u>4,960</u>
Net book value	
At 31 August 2011	<u><u>4,960</u></u>

3 Transactions with the director

At the end of the period the company owed the director £6,529

4 Called up share capital

31 August 2011

£

Authorised

60 Ordinary A shares of £1 each

60

60 Ordinary B shares of £1 each

60

120

Allotted, called up and fully paid

60 Ordinary A shares of £1 each

60

60 Ordinary B shares of £1 each

60

120
