

Abbreviated Unaudited Accounts for the Year Ended 31 July 2008

for

Argyll Properties Scotland Limited

TUESDAY



SKSS09E7

SCT

28/04/2009

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Argyll Properties Scotland Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 July 2008

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Argyll Properties Scotland Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 July 2008

DIRECTORS:

C Maclachlainn
A MacLean

SECRETARY:

D Hewitt

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Ledaig
Main Street
Tobermory
Isle of Mull
Argyll
PA75 6NR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC209521 (Scotland)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Jack MacDonald & Co
Ar baile
Clachan Seil
By Oban
Argyll
PA34 4TJ

1. The following information is taken from the balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, 2008:

DEBITORS:

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DEBITORS:

Argyll Properties Scotland Limited

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 July 2008

	Notes	31.7.08 £	£	31.7.07 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	2		196,170		163,218
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		373,115		231,731	
Debtors		84,171		84,216	
Cash at bank		35,284		16,477	
		<u>492,570</u>		<u>332,424</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>134,456</u>		<u>442,259</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>358,114</u>		<u>(109,835)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>554,284</u>		<u>53,383</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	3		<u>300,000</u>		<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS			<u><u>254,284</u></u>		<u><u>53,383</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Profit and loss account			<u>254,282</u>		<u>53,381</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u><u>254,284</u></u>		<u><u>53,383</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 31 July 2008.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2008 in accordance with Section 249B(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 221 of the Companies Act 1985 and
- 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 Section 226 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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1941-1942 1943-1944
 1945-1946 1947-1948

$$Z_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

FIXED ASSETS

1. **DATE RECEIVED**
 2. **BY**
 3. **NAME**
 4. **ADDRESS**

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL CURRENT AND FORMER

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1964

1997
Journal of
Creditors

2122A 777

Uniquo ordine quod bellum
tunc non erat bene illud

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

1. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 4. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 6. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 7. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 8. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 9. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 10. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$

the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM) are the most widely read and cited medical journals in the United States. Both journals have a long history of publishing research on the treatment of various medical conditions, including cancer. In the case of the JAMA, the journal has published numerous studies on the effectiveness of various cancer treatments, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery. In the case of the NEJM, the journal has published many studies on the use of targeted therapies in the treatment of cancer. Both journals have also published studies on the impact of various factors, such as age, sex, and race, on the outcome of cancer treatment. The results of these studies have been used by clinicians to make decisions about the best treatment for their patients. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM) are the most widely read and cited medical journals in the United States. Both journals have a long history of publishing research on the treatment of various medical conditions, including cancer. In the case of the JAMA, the journal has published numerous studies on the effectiveness of various cancer treatments, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery. In the case of the NEJM, the journal has published many studies on the use of targeted therapies in the treatment of cancer. Both journals have also published studies on the impact of various factors, such as age, sex, and race, on the outcome of cancer treatment. The results of these studies have been used by clinicians to make decisions about the best treatment for their patients.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* (mg/g)

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Argyll Properties Scotland Limited

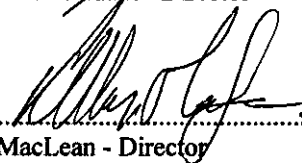
Abbreviated Balance Sheet - continued

31 July 2008

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 8th March 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
C MacIachlann - Director


.....
A MacLean - Director

April 1984

Abstracts of the 1984
Annual Meeting

These abstracts are a summary of the papers presented at the
1984 Annual Meeting of the American Society for the
Study of the History of the United States

The Annual Meeting of the American Society for the
Study of the History of the United States
is held each year in a different city.

Abstracts of the 1984
Annual Meeting

Abstracts of the 1984
Annual Meeting

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, 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.

Land and buildings	- in accordance with the property
Plant and machinery etc	- 25% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total £
COST	
At 1 August 2007	172,488
Additions	34,000
At 31 July 2008	206,488
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2007	9,270
Charge for year	1,048
At 31 July 2008	10,318
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2008	196,170
At 31 July 2007	163,218

3. CREDITORS

Creditors include the following debts falling due in more than five years:

	31.7.08 £	31.7.07 £
Repayable otherwise than by instalments		
Other loans more 5yrs non-inst	300,000	-

At 31 July 2008

At 31 July 2007

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting conventions

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Turnover

Turnover represents net turnover, i.e. turnover less discounts and returns.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following rates: land and buildings at 2% per annum, plant and machinery at 20% per annum, and motor vehicles at 25% per annum.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and accounting profits, except where it is not expected to be realised.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COST

At 1 August 2007

At 31 July 2008

DEPRECIATION

At 1 August 2007

At 31 July 2008

NET BOOK VALUE

At 31 July 2008

At 31 July 2007

CREDITORS

Creditors are classified as current or non-current depending on the period of payment.

Repayable obligations are classified as current or non-current depending on the period of payment.

Other financial instruments are classified as current or non-current depending on the period of payment.

Argyll Properties Scotland Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2008

4. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.7.08 £	31.7.07 £
1,000	Ordinary	£1	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.7.08 £	31.7.07 £
2	Ordinary	£1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>