REGISTERED NUMBER: SC262172 (Scotland)

D T INVESTMENTS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2012



Whitelaw Wells
Chartered Accountants
9 Royal Crescent
Glasgow
G3 7SP

D T INVESTMENTS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC262172)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2012

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D T INVESTMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2012

DIRECTOR:	Derek Lin Dik Tang
SECRETARY:	Whitelaw Wells C.A.
REGISTERED OFFICE:	9 Royal Crescent Glasgow G3 7SP
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC262172 (Scotland)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Whitelaw Wells Chartered Accountants 9 Royal Crescent Glasgow G3 7SP

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 JANUARY 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2012 £	2011 £	2011 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	2		23,818		31,218
Investment property	3		230,000		230,000
			253,818		261,218
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		67		-	
Cash at bank		2,735		6,664	
		2,802		6,664	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	4	218,671		228,641	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(215,869)		(221,977)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			37,949		39,241
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(25,416)		(31,496)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			-		(545)
NET ASSETS			12,533		7,200

The notes form part of these abbreviated accounts

continued...

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JANUARY 2012

	Notes	2012 £	£	2011 £	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Revaluation reserve			11,662		11,662
Profit and loss account			771		(4,562)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			12,533		7,200

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

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

The director acknowledges his 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 director on 8 6 12 and were signed by:

.....
Derek Lin Dik Tang - Director

The notes form part of these abbreviated accounts

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of rental income receivable during the year.

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

Property Improvements	- 10% on cost
Equipment and Fittings	- 15% on cost

Investment properties
Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, 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 is in accordance with the FRSSE which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

Deferred tax
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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers 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.

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2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total £
COST	
At 1 February 2011 and 31 January 2012	56,961
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2011	25,743
Charge for year	7,400
At 31 January 2012	33,143
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2012	23,818
At 31 January 2011	31,218

3. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 February 2011 and 31 January 2012	230,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2012	230,000
At 31 January 2011	230,000

4. CREDITORS

Creditors include an amount of £29,083 (2011 - £45,163) for which security has been given.

5. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2012 £	2011 £
100	Ordinary	£1	100	100