

**Registered Number 04267687**

**ABINTRA LIMITED**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**31 August 2013**

ABINTRA LIMITED

Registered Number 04267687

Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>	2		
Tangible		153,566	156,064
		<u>153,566</u>	<u>156,064</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		54,624	215,296
Cash at bank and in hand		87,382	132,562
Total current assets		<u>142,006</u>	<u>347,858</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		(60,542)	(199,903)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		81,464	147,955
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>235,030</u>	<u>304,019</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	3	0	(2,960)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(6,826)	(5,519)
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>228,204</u>	<u>295,540</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			

Called up share capital	4	3	3
Profit and loss account		228,201	295,537

**Shareholders funds**

<u>228,204</u>	<u>295,540</u>
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- a. For the year ending 31 August 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 29 April 2014

And signed on their behalf by:

**Mr A R Booty, Director**

**This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.**

**Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

For the year ending 31 August 2013

**1 Accounting policies****Basis of accounting**

The financial statements 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 Value Added Tax.

**Pension costs**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

**Deferred taxation**

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 tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. 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.

**Fixed Assets**

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

**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 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.

## Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant & Machinery                      25% Straight line

## 2 Fixed Assets

	<b>Tangible Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 01 September 2012	405,952	405,952
Additions	79,435	79,435
At 31 August 2013	<u>485,387</u>	<u>485,387</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 01 September 2012	249,888	249,888
Charge for year	81,933	81,933
At 31 August 2013	<u>331,821</u>	<u>331,821</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>		
At 31 August 2013	153,566	153,566
At 31 August 2012	<u>156,064</u>	<u>156,064</u>

## 3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

## 4 Share capital

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Authorised share capital:</b>		

1000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
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**Allotted, called up and fully paid:**

3 Ordinary of £1 each	3	3
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**Balance sheet Spare note**

5 **21 (user defined)**

Ultimate Controlling Party The company remained under the control of its directors who between them own all of the issued share capital.