ABZ AIRBORNE LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 31 DECEMBER 2012

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13/09/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE

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WILLIAMSON & DUNN

Chartered Accountants 3 West Craibstone Street Aberdeen AB11 6YW

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2012

		2012		2011	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		1,120,574		1,125,874
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		222,482		189,411	
Cash at bank and in hand		163,272		150,030	
		385,754		339,441	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling du	e within				
one year		161,371		195,799	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			224,383		143,642
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURREN	T				
LIABILITIES			1,344,957		1,269,516
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIE	S		1,256		1,560
			1,343,701		1,267,956

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012		2011		
	Note	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	4		98		98
Revaluation reserve			333,024		333,024
Profit and loss account			1,010,579		934,834
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,343,701		1,267,956

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements 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 section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, 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.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 12 September 2013, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr G Brodie Director

Company Registration Number: SC106591

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

In respect of contracts for on-going services, turnover is recognised as the services are performed under UITF 40 and is stated net of VAT.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Property Furnishings

- 20% Reducing Balance

Equipment

- 20% Reducing Balance

Motor Vehicles

- 25% Reducing Balance

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 Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) 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.

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:

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST OR VALUATION At 1 January 2012 Additions	1,253,822 3,069
At 31 December 2012	1,256,891
DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2012 Charge for year	127,948 8,369
At 31 December 2012	136,317
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2012	1,120,574
At 31 December 2011	1,125,874

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

During the year the company advanced interest free loans to the directors of £9,938 which were outstanding at the year end. The loans have been repaid in full since the year end.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2012		2011	
	No	£	No	£
98 Ordinary shares of £1 each	98	98	98	98
		-	*********	