ABERDEEN CAR PARKS LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016



WILLIAMSON & DUNN

Chartered Accountants
3 West Craibstone Street
Bon Accord Square
Aberdeen
AB11 6YW

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 JULY 2016

		2016	1	2015
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			8,524	10,076
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		10,707		8,611
Cash at bank and in hand		25,851		40,286
		36,558		48,897
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one ye	ear	(42,195)		(53,618)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	(5,637)	(4,721)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	ES		2,887	5,355
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(865)	(1,082)
			2,022	4,273
				
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	3		2	2
Profit and loss account			2,020	4,271
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,022	4,273
				,

For the year ended 31 July 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 17 February 2017, and are signed of their behalf by:

Mr R A Smith

Company Registration Number: SC381835

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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:

Tenant's Improvements

7% straight line

Plant & Machinery

20% straight line

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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	
At 1 August 2015 and 31 July 2016	63,170
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2015	53,094
Charge for year	1,552
At 31 July 2016	54,646
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2016	8,524
At 31 July 2015	10,076

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		20	2015	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2	