

Registered Number 06931321

ALBETROZ LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

30 June 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		5,124	10,301
Cash at bank and in hand		3,315	363
		<u>8,439</u>	<u>10,664</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(19,649)</u>	<u>(8,890)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(11,210)</u>	<u>1,774</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(11,209)</u>	<u>1,775</u>
Accruals and deferred income		<u>(1,880)</u>	<u>(1,100)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u><u>(13,089)</u></u>	<u><u>675</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>(13,189)</u>	<u>575</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>(13,089)</u></u>	<u><u>675</u></u>

- For the year ending 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- 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 March 2017

And signed on their behalf by:
Rahman Keputa, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 June 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The abbreviated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abbreviated financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have

transferred to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Other accounting policies

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. Exposure to foreign currency, credit, liquidity and cash flow interest rate risks arises in the normal course of the Company's business.

These risks are limited by the

Company's financial management policies and practices which include substantially transacting the company's business in Sterling, only dealing with clients who have demonstrated creditworthiness and by retaining sufficient reserves and entering into banking arrangements that facilitate the mitigation of risk.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2015	4,400
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 June 2016	<u>4,400</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2015	4,399
Charge for the year	-
On disposals	-
At 30 June 2016	<u>4,399</u>
Net book values	
At 30 June 2016	<u>1</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>1</u>

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	2015
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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