PROFIRE ENERGY INC
Form NT 10-K
July 01, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 12b-25

NOTIFICATION OF LATE FILING

OMB APPROVAL
OMB
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000-52376

(Check One): x Form 10-K o Form 20-F o Form 11-K o Form 10-Q o Form 10-D o Form N-SAR o Form N-CSR

For Period Ended: March 31, 2011
[ ] Transition Report on Form 10-K
[ ] Transition Report on Form 20-F
[ ] Transition Report on Form 11-K
[ ] Transition Report on Form 10-Q
[ ] Transition Report on Form N-SAR
For the Transition Period Ended:

Read Instruction (on back page) Before Preparing Form. Please Print or Type.
Nothing in this form shall be construed to imply that the Commission has verified any information contained herein.

If the notification relates to a portion of the filing checked above, identify the Item(s) to which the notification relates:

PART I -- REGISTRANT INFORMATION
Profire Energy, Inc.
Full Name of Registrant
n/a
Former Name if Applicable
321 South 1250 West, #3
Address of Principal Executive Office (Street and Number)
Lindon, Utah 84042
City, State and Zip Code

PART II -- RULES 12b-25(b) AND (c)

If the subject report could not be filed without unreasonable effort or expense and the registrant seeks relief pursuant to Rule 12b-25(b), the following should be completed. (Check box if appropriate)

(a) The reason described in reasonable detail in Part III of this form could not be eliminated without unreasonable effort or expense;

x (b) The subject annual report, semi-annual report, transition report on Form 10-K, Form 20-F, 11-K, Form N-SAR or Form N-CSR, or portion thereof, will be filed on or before the fifteenth calendar day following the prescribed due date; or the subject quarterly report or transition report on Form 10-Q, or subject distribution report on Form 10-D, or portion thereof, will be filed on or before the fifth calendar day following the prescribed due date; and
(c) The accountant's statement or other exhibit required by Rule 12b-25(c) has been attached if applicable.

PART III -- NARRATIVE

State below in reasonable detail the reasons why Forms 10-K, 20-F, 11-K, 10-Q, 10-D, N-SAR, N-CSR, or the transition report or portion thereof, could not be filed within the prescribed time period.

The annual report of the registrant on Form 10-K could not be timely filed because management requires additional time to compile and verify the data required to be included in the report. The report will be filed within fifteen calendar days of the date the original report was due.

PART IV -- OTHER INFORMATION

(1) Name and telephone number of person to contact in regard to this notification

Andrew Limpert	801	796-5127
(Name)	(Area Code)	(Telephone Number)

(2) Have all other periodic reports required under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or Section 30 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 during the preceding 12 months or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such report(s) been filed? If answer is no, identify report(s).

x Yes ¨ No

(3) Is it anticipated that any significant change in results of operations from the corresponding period for the last fiscal year will be reflected by the earnings statements to be included in the subject report or portion thereof?

x Yes ¨ No

If so, attach an explanation of the anticipated change, both narratively and quantitatively, and, if appropriate, state the reasons why a reasonable estimate of the results cannot be made.

The Company anticipates that during the year ended March 31, 2011 total revenues will have increased by approximately 35% compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The Company believes this increase is attributable to increasing oil prices during the first half of the fiscal year and a stabilizing of the worldwide economy coupled with the Company's efforts to expand its market, which led to increased sales.

The Company believes that total operating expenses will have increased approximately 23%. This increase was largely attributable to increases in general and administrative expenses and payroll expense resulting from the continued growth of the Company.

As a result of total revenues growing more quickly than total operating and other expenses, the Company expects to realize total comprehensive income of approximately $2,000,000 or $0.04 per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 compared to approximately $1,775,000, or $0.03 per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Profire Energy, Inc.
(Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

has caused this notification to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Date: June 29, 2011 By /s/ Andrew Limpert
Andrew Limpert
Chief Financial Officer

849) (4,849) (4,849)
Net unrealized appreciation on debt investments
(3,557) (3,557) (3,557)
Total comprehensive loss
$ (7,954)
Balance, December 31, 2007
78,574,657 786 1,468,140 (48,960) (125,389) 1,294,577
Issuance of common shares to directors and employees
104,653 1 (1)
Repurchase of common shares from directors and employees
(58,990) (1) (1,269) (1,270)
Amortization of share based payments
6,529 6,529
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation
1,056 1,056
Dividends declared
(66,804) (66,804)
Net income
115,291 115,291 $ 115,291
Net change in fair value of derivatives, net of $2,602 tax benefit
(245,407) (245,407) (245,407)
Derivative loss reclassified into earnings
16,491 16,491 16,491
Net unrealized appreciation on debt investments
(8,297) (8,297) (8,297)
Total comprehensive (loss)
$ (121,922)
Balance, December 31, 2008
78,620,320 $ 786 $ 1,474,455 $ (473) $ (362,602) $ 1,112,166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Aircastle Limited and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Aircastle Limited (Aircastle, the Company, we, us or our) is a Bermuda exempted company that was incorporate October 29, 2004 by Fortress Investment Group LLC and certain of its affiliates (together, the Fortress Shareholders or Fortress) under the provisions of Section 14 of the Companies Act of 1981 of Bermuda. Aircastle s business is investing in aviation assets, including leasing, managing and selling commercial jet aircraft to airlines throughout the world and investing in aircraft related debt investments.

Basis of Presentation

Aircastle is a holding company that conducts its business through subsidiaries. Aircastle owns directly or indirectly all of the outstanding common shares of its subsidiaries. Aircastle consolidates three Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46) of which Aircastle is the primary beneficiary (See Note 4. Variable Interest Entities). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The consolidated financial statements presented are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, which permits an entity to measure certain eligible financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value that are not currently measured at fair value. The company did not elect to measure any additional financial instruments at fair value for its financial assets and liabilities existing at January 1, 2008 and did not elect the fair value option on financial assets and liabilities transacted in the year ended December 31, 2008. Therefore, the adoption of SFAS No. 159 had no impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

Also effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (See Note 2. Fair Value Measurements). This pronouncement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 157-2 (FSP No. 157-2) which defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity s financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). FSP No. 157-2 will apply to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of the deferred provisions will have no material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-3 which clarified the application of SFAS No. 157 in an inactive market. The FSP addressed application issues, including (i) how management s internal assumptions should be considered when measuring fair value when relevant observable data do not exist, (ii) how observable market information in a market that is not active should be considered when measuring fair value and (iii) how the use of market quotes should be considered when assessing the relevance of observable and unobservable data available to measure fair value. FSP No. 157-3 was effective upon issuance and its adoption did not have an effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Aircastle Limited and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

Risk and Uncertainties

In the normal course of business, Aircastle encounters two significant types of economic risk: credit and market. Credit risk is the risk of a lessee s inability or unwillingness to make contractually required payments. Market risk reflects the change in the value of debt investments, derivatives and financings due to changes in interest rate spreads or other market factors, including the value of collateral underlying debt investments and financings. The Company believes that the carrying values of its investments and derivatives obligations are reasonable taking into consideration these risks, along with estimated collateral values, payment histories and other relevant financial information.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. While Aircastle believes that the estimates and related assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are appropriate, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Aircastle considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consists primarily of maintenance deposits and security deposits received from lessees pursuant to the terms of various lease agreements, and rent collections held in lockbox accounts pursuant to our financings.

All of our cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents are held by four major financial institutions.

Debt Investments

Aircastle accounts for debt investments in accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (SFAS No. 115). As of December 31, 2008, all of our debt investments are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in shareholders equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest on these securities is accrued as earned and included in interest income. Unrealized losses considered to be other-than-temporary , if any, are recognized in earnings.

Flight Equipment Held for Lease

Flight equipment held for lease is stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method, typically over a 25 year life from the date of manufacture for passenger aircraft and over a 30 35 year life for freighter aircraft, depending on whether the aircraft is a converted or purpose-built freighter, to estimated residual values. Estimated residual values are generally determined to be approximately 15% of the manufacturer s estimated realized price for passenger aircraft when new and 5% 10% for freighter aircraft when new. Management may make exceptions to this policy on a case-by-case basis when, in its judgment, the residual value calculated pursuant to this policy does not appear to reflect current expectations of value. Examples of situations where exceptions may arise include but are not limited to:

- flight equipment where estimates of the manufacturer s realized sales prices are not relevant (e.g., freighter conversions);

- flight equipment where estimates of the manufacturers realized sales prices are not readily available; and

Aircastle Limited and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

flight equipment which may have a shorter useful life due to obsolescence.

Major improvements and modifications incurred in connection with the acquisition of aircraft that are required to get the aircraft ready for initial service are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining life of the flight equipment.

Lease acquisition costs related to reconfiguration of the aircraft cabin and other lessee specific modifications are capitalized and amortized into expense over the initial life of the lease, assuming no lease renewals, and are included in other assets.

Incentives paid to lessees are capitalized as prepaid lease incentive costs and are amortized into revenue over the life of the lease, assuming no lease renewals, and are included in other assets.

In accounting for flight equipment held for lease, we make estimates about the expected useful lives, the fair value of attached leases, acquired maintenance liabilities and the estimated residual values. In making these estimates, we rely upon actual industry experience with the same or similar aircraft types and our anticipated lessee s utilization of the aircraft.

Determining the fair value of attached leases requires us to make assumptions regarding the current fair values of leases for specific aircraft. We estimate a range of current lease rates of like aircraft in order to determine if the attached lease is within a fair value range. If a lease is below or above the range of current lease rates, we present value the estimated amount below or above fair value range over the remaining term of the lease. The resulting lease discounts or premiums are amortized into lease rental income over the remaining term of the lease.

Impairment of Flight Equipment

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Aircastle evaluates its flight equipment for potential impairment loss on a periodic basis and when indicators of impairment exist. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an aircraft exceeds the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows, or its fair value. When indicators of impairment suggest that the carrying value of an aircraft may not be recoverable, we determine whether SFAS No. 144 s impairment recognition criteria have been met by evaluating whether the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset.

Any excess of the carrying value over the undiscounted expected future cash flows would result in an impairment charge that would be recorded within our consolidated statement of income in the period the determination is made. The impairment charge would be measured as the excess of the carrying value over the present value of estimated undiscounted expected future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved.

The preparation of the undiscounted cash flows requires the use of assumptions and estimates, including the level of future rents, the residual value expected to be realized upon disposition of the asset, estimated downtime between re-leasing events and the amount of re-leasing costs. Our