BKW INSTRUMENTS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

Company Registration Number 01207254

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30/09/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

#51

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO BKW INSTRUMENTS LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of BKW Instruments Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Julie Flintoff, Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Bluebell House Brian Johnson Way Preston PR2 5PE

Date: 30/9/14

Registered Number 01207254

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2013

		20 1	13	2012	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	2		1,834,351		787,726
Current assets					
Stocks		478,054		513,222	
Debtors		1,036,741		1,334,956	
Cash at bank and in hand		506,229		384,809	
		2,021,024		 2,232,987	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(1,987,519)		(2,330,716)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			33,505		(97,729)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,867,856		689,997
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(1,156,302)		(139,323)
Provisions for liabilities			(104,822)		(50,706)
			606,732		499,968
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	6		5,000		5,000
Other reserves			(300,000)		(300,000)
Profit and loss account			901,732		794,968
Shareholders' funds			606,732		499,968

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 30/9/14 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr P E Baker Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 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).

Going concern

The directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis as the company had adequate cash resources to indicate that the company will continue to trade within its existing bank facilities.

Cash flow statement

The company has adopted the Financial Reporting Standard For Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) and is consequently exempt from the requirement to include a cash flow statement in the financial statements.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold during the year, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the product have been transferred to the customer.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property

- 2% straight line (buildings only)

Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings

10% straight line 15% straight line

Motor Vehicles

20% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the average costing method and includes the normal cost of transporting stock to its present location and condition.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct material and labour costs.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value, and are depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies.

Future instalments payable under such agreements, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the capital element, which reduces the outstanding obligation included within creditors, and the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

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 tax, or a right to pay less tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it 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 average 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

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions, or at an average rate for the period if the rates do not fluctuate significantly. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year end exchange rates or, where appropriate, at rates of exchange fixed under the terms of the relevant transaction. The resulting exchange rate differences are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefit trust

The company has established trusts for the benefit of employees and certain of their dependants. Monies held in these trusts are held by independent trustees and managed at their discretion.

Where the company retains future economic benefit from, and has de facto control of the assets and liabilities of the trust, they are accounted for as assets and liabilities of the company until the earlier of the date that an allocation of trust funds to employees in respect of past services is declared and the date that assets of the trust vest in identified individuals.

Where monies held in a trust are determined by the company on the basis of employees' past services to the business and the company can obtain no future economic benefit from those monies, such monies, whether in the trust or accrued for by the company are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost At 1 January 2013 Additions	1,235,701 1,137,634
At 31 December 2013	2,373,335
Depreciation At 1 January 2013 Charge for year	447,975 91,009
At 31 December 2013	538,984
Net book value At 31 December 2013	1,834,351
At 31 December 2012	787,726

3. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	143,583	25,260
		

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

4. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	597,500	139,323
Other creditors including taxation and social security	181,802	-
	779,302	139,323

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £223,961 (2012 - £52,500) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date.

5. Transactions with the directors

Included within creditors is an amount of £377,000 (2012: £Nil) due to Mr P E Baker, a director of the company. Movements relate to cash introduced by the director.

6. Share capital

Authorised share capital:

10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2013 £ 10,000		2012 £ 10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2013		2012	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000