Hirst Magnetic Instruments Limited Abbreviated Accounts 30 June 2004

#AINST246# 0148
COMPANIES HOUSE 21/01/05

Hirst Magnètic Instruments Limited Independent Auditors' Report

Auditors' report to Hirst Magnetic Instruments Limited under section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 3 to 7, together with the full accounts of the company for the year ended 30 June 2004 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the registrar of companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of Opinion

We have carried out the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the full accounts, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full accounts.

Fundamental uncertainty

Statement of Auditing Standard 600 requires auditors to consider whether the view given in the financial statements could be affected by inherent uncertainties which in their opinion are fundamental.

An inherent uncertainty is defined as an uncertainty which it is not possible for the Directors to remove by obtaining more information at the date on which they approve the financial statements.

A fundamental uncertainty is an inherent uncertainty which is so significant that if it is not fully disclosed the financial statements would be seriously misleading.

In forming our opinion, we have considered the values of stock and work in progress and capitalised development expenditure shown in the accounts, in particular those costs which relate to the Pulsed Field Magnetometry (PFM) projects.

Hirst Magnètic Instruments Limited Independent Auditors' Report

Fundamental uncertainty (continued)

The new PFM technology is currently in the pre-production stage and there is therefore no proven track record or equivalent technology with which to make comparisons. We have, therefore, had to rely upon representations from the Directors that the eventual sale proceeds are expected to exceed cost.

£69,147 of work in progress relates to these projects and £420,980 of development costs have been capitalised. Grants have been received from the Small Business Service who were aware of the level of this expenditure and have offered a SMART award for further development in this area.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 3 to 7 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

- Com & Co

Peter Crane and Company

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

30/32 Trebarwith Crescent

Newquay

Cornwall

TR7 1DX

13 Decombor 2004.

Hirst Magnetic Instruments Limited Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2004

N	otes		2004 £		2003 £
Fixed assets			2		-
Intangible assets	2		420,601		393,991
Tangible assets	3		49,480		36,827
Investments	4		398		398
	·		470,479	-	431,216
Current assets					
Debtors		128,103		141,590	
Stock		212,723		234,565	
Cash at bank and in hand		379		206	
	-	341,205		376,361	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year		(313,811)		(344,824)	
Net current assets	-		27,394		31,537
Total assets less current liabilities			497,873	-	462,753
nasinies			407,010		402,700
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(91,667)		(58,333)
Provisions for liabilities and					
charges			-		(2,431)
Net assets			406,206	-	401,989
Consider and account					
Capital and reserves	c		20.040		20.040
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	6		30,040 376,166		30,040
From and 1055 account			370,100		371,949
Shareholders' funds			406,206	-	401,989

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

J Dudding

1 Accounting policies

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

Research and development costs written off to the profit and loss account during the year are normally included in administrative and/or distribution costs. These have, however, been shown separately on the face of the profit and loss account under gross profit. The reason for this is to show a true and fair view. These costs are funded by grants received shown under other operating income.

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of value added tax and trade discounts.

Patents

Patents costs have been incurred in relation to ISO 9002 compliance costs and Pulsed Field Magnetometry. They are valued at cost less accumulated amortisuation. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over five years.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred. It will be amortised over ten years, i.e. the minimum period during which the company is expected to benefit once the development expenditure has been completed. The directors believe this would be twenty years, however, ten years is a more prudent estimation.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Leasehold property improvements	equally over 10 year lease
Plant and machinery	20 - 25% per annum on reducing balance
Office equipment	25% per annum on reducing balance, straight line basis and some equally over period of the lease
Web site	equally over the period of two years

Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost.

Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation using the liability method to take account of timing differences between the incidence of income and expenditure for taxation and accounting purposes, except to the extent that a liability to taxation is unlikely to crystallise.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, which are those where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their useful lives.

The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Grants

Revenue grants are credited direct to the profit and loss account.

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss as the related expenditure is incurred.

2	Intangible fixed assets	£
	Cost	
	At 1 July 2003	427,124
	Additions	28,765
	Disposals	(1,730)
	At 30 June 2004	454,159
	Amortisation	
	At 1 July 2003	33,133
	Provided during the year	2,036
	On disposals	(1,611)
	At 30 June 2004	33,558
	Net book value	
	At 30 June 2004	420,601
	At 30 June 2003	393,991

3	Tangible fixed assets			£	
	Cost				
	At 1 July 2003			195,212	
	Additions			32,890	
	Disposals			(25,938)	
	At 30 June 2004			202,164	
	Depreciation			150 201	
	At 1 July 2003 Charge for the year			158,384 14,693	
	On disposals			(20,393)	
	On dioposaio			(20,000)	
	At 30 June 2004			152,684	
	Net book value				
	At 30 June 2004			49,480	
	At 30 June 2003			36,828	
4	Investments			£	
	Cost				
	At 1 July 2003			398	
	At 30 June 2004			398	
5	Loans			2004	2003
	Creditors include:			£	£
	Secured bank loans and overdraft			209,759	152,788
6	Share capital			2004 £	2003 £
	Authorised:			~	~
	Ordinary shares of £1 each			100,000	100,000
		2004	2003	2004	2003
		No	No	£	£
	Allotted; called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,040	30,040	30,040	30,040

7 Related parties

Included in creditors due within one year is an amount of £8,750 (£8,750) owed to Mr K G Aldous, the husband of Mrs J M Aldous a shareholder of the company. The terms of the loan are that Mr K G Aldous receives interest at 4% above the base rate. The interest due for the year ended 30 June 2004 was £686 (£691). The interest owed to Mr K G Aldous at 30 June 2004 was £136 (£1,781). The loan is to be repaid by 30 June 2005.

Included in creditors due within one year is an amount of £24,522 (£25,159) due to Mr K G Aldous.

8 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the Directors and Mrs M E Cole, the wife of Mr M W Cole.

9 Going concern

The company is reliant upon the continued support of its bankers and the directors and shareholders. Since the year end the company has continued to receive Government funded grants. The Directors are confident that the company will continue trading for the foreseeable future.