Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts
Anders + Kern U.K. Limited

For the year ended 31 March 2013

Company Number 02512047

Company Information

Company registration number:	02512047
Registered office:	Norderstedt House James Carter Road Mildenhall Suffolk IP28 7RQ
Directors:	Mr D G Kuziw Mr S J Black Mrs A Coxhead Mrs J E Kuziw Mr J Benn (appointed 1 April 2012)
Secretary:	Mrs J E Kuziw
Bankers:	Clydesdale Bank Plc
Accountants:	Churchgate Accountants Limited 18 Langton Place Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 1NE

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Accountants' report to the board of directors on the unaudited abbreviated accounts of Anders + Kern U.K. Limited

In accordance with the engagement letter dated 29 October 2012 and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the abbreviated accounts of the company for the year ended 31 March 2013 which comprise the abbreviated balance sheet, principal accounting policies and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made to the Board of Directors of Anders + Kern U.K. Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 29 October 2012. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the abbreviated accounts of Anders + Kern U.K. Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Anders + Kern U.K. Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, as detailed at www.icaew.com. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Anders + Kern U.K. Limited and its Board of Directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Anders + Kern U.K. Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view. You consider that Anders + Kern U.K. Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year ended 31 March 2013.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the abbreviated accounts of Anders + Kern U.K. Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the abbreviated accounts.

Churchgate Accountants Limited
Bury St Edmunds

Date: 23 July 2013

Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of Freehold property and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The principal accounting policies of the company have remained unchanged from the previous year and are set out below.

Going concern

No material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors.

Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services provided during the year, excluding VAT and trade discounts.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The rates generally applicable are:-

Freehold properties	2% straight line
Plant & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	20% straight line
Office equipment	20% straight line
Leasehold additions	Period of lease

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revlaued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

Stocks

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

Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the company an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All other exchange differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

Retirement benefits

Defined contribution scheme

The pension costs charged against profits represent the amount of the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their expected useful lives. The interest element of finance lease and hire purchase payments represents a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding and is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the agreement.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the asset of the entity after deducting all of the financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited directly to equity.

Unaudited abbreviated balance sheet

	Note		2013		2012
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	1		**808,174**		769,461
Current assets					
Stocks		**316,995**		332,296	
Debtors		**654,313**		564,885	
Cash at bank and in hand		**7,392**		72,939	
		978,700		970,120	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2	**1,019,019**		957,723	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			**(40,319)**		12,397
Total assets less current liabilities			**767,855**		781,858
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2		**361,363**		389,563
Provisions for liabilities			**8,136**		9,875
Net assets			**398,356**		382,420
Capital and reserves					
Called up equity share capital	3		**95,858**		95,858
Revaluation reserve			**282,760**		261,886
Other reserves			**853**		853
Profit and loss account			**18,885**		23,823
Shareholders' funds			**398,356**		382,420

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these abbreviated accounts.

Unaudited abbreviated balance sheet (continued)

The directors are satisfied that for the year ending 31 March 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies, and that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
ii) preparing abbreviated accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to abbreviated accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 09 July 2013, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr D G Kuziw, Director

Mrs A Coxhead , Director

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these abbreviated accounts.

Notes to the unaudited abbreviated accounts

1 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £
Cost	
At 1 April 2012	1,418,642
Additions	95,721
Disposals	(64,960)
At 31 March 2013	1,449,403
Depreciation and amortisation	
At 1 April 2012	649,176
Provided in the year	74,862
Eliminated on revaluation	(60,667)
Eliminated on disposal	(22,142)
At 31 March 2013	641,229
Net book amount at 31 March 2013	**808,174**
Net book amount at 31 March 2012	769,466

2 Creditors

Creditors include £73,015 (2012: £259,791) falling due for repayment after 5 years from the balance sheet date.

Creditors amourting to £617,509 (2012: £696,302) are secured.

Notes to the unaudited abbreviated accounts (continued)

3 Equity share capital

	2013	2012
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
95,858 ordinary shares of £1 each	**95,858**	95,858
	95,858	95,858

4 Transactions with /directors/and other/related parties

During the year the directors' received £300,016 aggregate emoluments (2012: £273,822)

At the year end £2,043 (2012: £nil) was owed to Mr D Kuziw. No interest was charged and no amounts were written off during the year.

5 Controlling related party

Mr D Kuziw is the company's ultimate controlling related party of the company by virtue of his shareholding.