Anvic Precision Engineering Limited Abbreviated financial statements 30 June 2002

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Abbreviated financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2002

Contents	Page
Abbreviated balance sheet	1
Notes to the abbreviated financial statements	2

Abbreviated balance sheet

30 June 2002

		2002		2001	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	2				
Tangible assets			82,017		53,032
Current assets					
Stocks		8,042		6,682	
Debtors		99,548		86,631	
Cash at bank and in hand		79,819		117,934	
		187,409		211,247	
Creditors: Amounts falling due with	nin one				
year		96,552		110,066	
Net current assets			90,857		101,181
Total assets less current liabilities			172,874		154,213
Provisions for liabilities and charge	es		7,236		430
			165,638		153,783
Capital and reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	3		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			165,538		153,683
Shareholders' funds			165,638		153,783

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the accounts for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act,
- (ii) preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

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Notes to the abbreviated financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2002

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 June 2002).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amount of goods and services provided during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Depreciation

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

Plant & Machinery

- 15% reducing balance and 33% straight line

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance

Stocks

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

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;

deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 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.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2002

2.	Fixed assets				
					Tangible Assets £
	Cost At 1 July 2001 Additions				71,166 40,960
	At 30 June 2002				112,126
	Depreciation At 1 July 2001 Charge for year				18,134 11,975
	At 30 June 2002				30,109
	Net book value At 30 June 2002				82,017
	At 30 June 2001				53,032
3.	Share capital				
	Authorised share capital:		2002 £		2001 £
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		100		100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	2002		2001	_
	Ordinary shares	No. 100	£ 100	No. 100	£ 100