

Registered Number NI068450

CALEDON PRECISION ENGINEERING LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	203,566	305,351
Tangible assets	3	908,003	940,146
		<u>1,111,569</u>	<u>1,245,497</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		186,645	179,849
Debtors		693,134	630,439
Cash at bank and in hand		699,839	273,641
		<u>1,579,618</u>	<u>1,083,929</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(869,964)</u>	<u>(850,447)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>709,654</u>	<u>233,482</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,821,223</u>	<u>1,478,979</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(368,495)</u>	<u>(280,388)</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(101,006)</u>	<u>(93,634)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>1,351,722</u>	<u>1,104,957</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	300	300
Profit and loss account		1,351,422	1,104,657
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,351,722</u>	<u>1,104,957</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 19 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Dean Marshall, Director

Wayne Marshall, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts****General Information**

Caledon Precision Engineering Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland.

Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.. There have been no transitional adjustments made.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold property - Straight line over the life of the lease

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Office equipment - 25% straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The company commenced depreciating the freehold land and buildings in the year as the directors believed this reflected the usage of the asset.

Other accounting policies**Cash flow statement**

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised upon delivery of goods to the customer.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which it is incurred.

Leasing and hire purchase

Tangible fixed assets held under Leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the balance sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the profit and loss account.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 10 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Stock

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

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 in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Profit and Loss Account annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Profit and Loss Account when received.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which it is incurred.

ADOPTION OF FRS 102

This is the first set of financial statements prepared by S & C Stanford Limited in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The company transitioned from previously extant Irish and UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	1,017,846
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>1,017,846</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2015	712,495
Charge for the year	101,785
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>814,280</u>
Net book values	

At 31 March 2016	<u>203,566</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>305,351</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	1,686,837
Additions	216,773
Disposals	(37,551)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>1,866,059</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	746,691
Charge for the year	238,908
On disposals	(27,543)
At 31 March 2016	<u>958,056</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u>908,003</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>940,146</u>

4 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	2015
	£	£
300 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.