Registration number: SC279800

Building Communication & Networks Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 May 2012

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Building Communication & Networks Limited

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Building Communication & Networks Limited

(Registration number: SC279800)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 May 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		27,838	7,874
Current assets			
Debtors	3	14,123	2,940
Cash at bank and in hand		3,744	15,779
		17,867	18,719
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(16,012)	(18,307)
Net current assets		1,855	412
Total assets less current liabilities		29,693	8,286
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(2,500)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(3,150)	(1,378)
Net assets		24,043	6,908
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		23,943	6,808
Shareholders' funds		24,043	6,908

For the year ending 31 May 2012 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 26/2/13 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Rod Aitchison
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Building Communication & Networks Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 May 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover
Turnover represents amounts invoiced during the year, excluding VAT.

In repect of contracts for ongoing services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced and is recognised by reference to stage of completion.

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

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Equipment	25% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing Balance

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing
Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation 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. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments
Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 June 2011	20,226	20,226
Additions	29,243	29,243
At 31 May 2012	49,469	49,469
Depreciation		
At 1 June 2011	12,352	12,352
Charge for the year	9,279	9,279
At 31 May 2012	21,631	21,631
Net book value		
At 31 May 2012	27,838	27,838
At 31 May 2011	7,874	7,874

3 Debtors

Debtors includes £nil (2011 - £nil) receivable after more than one year.

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2012		2011	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

5 Control

The company is controlled by Rod Aitchison who owns 70% of the called up share capital.