

Registered Number 05158466

CYRUS AUDIO LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 June 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Called up share capital not paid		-	-
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	49,327	75,283
		<u>49,327</u>	<u>75,283</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		408,155	537,627
Debtors	3	455,023	329,208
Cash at bank and in hand		42,541	48,871
		<u>905,719</u>	<u>915,706</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(571,462)	(537,936)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>334,257</u>	<u>377,770</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>383,584</u>	<u>453,053</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(807,975)	(661,847)
Provisions for liabilities		(91,003)	(86,923)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(515,394)</u>	<u>(295,717)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	1	1
Profit and loss account		(515,395)	(295,718)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(515,394)</u>	<u>(295,717)</u>

- For the year ending 30 June 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 31 March 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

Simon Freethy, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 June 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts****ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going Concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Managing Director's statement and Directors' report on pages 1 to 3.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from its own cash resources and through use of an invoice discounting facility. The business also has a 3-year term loan from Finance East, which has been used to help fund recent product development. The business has recently switched the provider of its invoice discounting facilities to enable it to discount debts denominated in US\$ and Euros as well as GBP, to help finance its planned export expansion. The group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance show that the company has sufficient facilities to meet its on-going cash requirements. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and production overheads appropriate to the relevant stage of production. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Taxation**

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences, which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the employees. The cost

of contributions is charged to the profit and loss account as it arises.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by FRS1 (revised) not to prepare a cash flow statement on the basis that it is a small company.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. Translation differences arising are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Research and Development

Research and development 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 year unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period for which the Company is expected to benefit.

Turnover policy

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. Revenue is recognised on shipment of products to customers.

The turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity. 22% (2015 - 30%) of turnover arose outside the United Kingdom.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Depreciation is provided on fixed assets so as to write off cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The annual rates of depreciation applied are as follows:

Short term leasehold improvements Over the term of the lease

Fixtures and fittings 20%-33% per annum on cost

Plant and equipment 8%-33% per annum on cost

IT equipment 33% per annum on cost

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2015	442,138
Additions	0
Disposals	0
Revaluations	0
Transfers	0
At 30 June 2016	<u>442,138</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2015	366,855
Charge for the year	25,956
On disposals	-
At 30 June 2016	<u>392,811</u>
Net book values	
At 30 June 2016	<u><u>49,327</u></u>

At 30 June 2015

75,283

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3 Debtors

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Debtors include the following amounts due after more than one year	0	0

There are no debtors due after 1 year.

4 Creditors

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Secured Debts	45,184	35,972
Non-instalment debts due after 5 years	66,667	15,543

5 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

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