# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 6287006**

# BRADMAN-LAKE LIMITED ACCOUNTS 31 DECEMBER 2010

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# **ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

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# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

**Directors** 

B A Watson J Marlee

Company secretary

B A Watson

Registered office

Enterprise Way

Retford

Nottinghamshire DN22 7HH

Auditor

Nexia Smith & Williamson

Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

Portwall Place Portwall Lane

Bristol BS1 6NA

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc One Snowhill

Snowhill Queensway

Birmingham B3 2WN

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their Report and the Accounts of the Company for the year to 31 December 2010

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activity of the Company during the period was that of the manufacture and sale of packaging equipment

The Directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory and they are confident of the future prospects of the Company

### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading results for the year, and the Company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached Accounts

The Directors have not recommended a final dividend

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Directors of Langley Holdings plc manage the Group's risks at a group level rather than at an individual company level. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Bradman-Lake Limited. The principal risks and uncertainties of Langley Holdings plc, which include those of Bradman-Lake Limited, are discussed on pages 21 and 22 of the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this Report

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks, which include cash flow fluctuation

The Company has a policy of maintaining sufficient cash levels and has committed credit facilities made available through the Group

The policies set down by the Board of Directors are implemented by the Company's finance department and are subject to regular reviews by the Board

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Directors of Langley Holdings plc manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the business of Bradman-Lake Limited. The key performance indicators of Langley Holdings plc and its Group are discussed in the Directors' Report of the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### **DIRECTORS**

The Directors who served the Company during the year were as follows

A J Langley (resigned 16 December 2010)

B A Watson

J Marlee (appointed 16 December 2010)

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash on deposit and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities

### DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In so far as each of the Directors is aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Accounts for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Parent Company Accounts, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. Under company law the Directors must not approve the Accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Accounts, the Directors are required to

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- State that the Accounts comply with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union,
- Prepare the Accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006 They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

Signed by order of the Directors

B A Watson Company Secret

Approved by the Directors on 31 August 2011

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BRADMAN-LAKE LIMITED

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

We have audited the Accounts of Bradman-Lake Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 21 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union

This report is made solely to the Company's member, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors

### Scope of the audit of the Accounts

A description of the scope of an audit of Accounts is provided on the APB's website at www frc org uk/apb/scope/private cfm

### **Opinion on Accounts**

In our opinion the Accounts

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the Accounts are prepared is consistent with the Accounts

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Nexia Smith , Williams

Michael Neale
Senior Statutory Auditor, for and on behalf of
Nexia Smith & Williamson
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

Portwall Place Portwall Lane Bristol BS1 6NA

31 August 2011

# **INCOME STATEMENT**

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	2010 €	2009 €
REVENUE	2	18,934,775	18,118,021
Cost of sales	3	(12,693,868)	(12,289,831)
GROSS PROFIT		6,240,907	5,828,190
Administrative expenses		(3,810,347)	(4,235,208)
PROFIT FROM ALL OPERATIONS	4	2,430,560	1,592,982
Finance income Finance costs	5	50,673 (163,088)	(213,726)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		2,318,145	1,379,256
Income tax	7	633,664	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2,951,809	1,379,256

All of the activities of the Company are classed as continuing. The profit for the period is attributable to the Equity holder of the immediate Parent Company

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Profit for the year	2010 € 2,951,809	2009 € 1,379,256
Other comprehensive expenses for the year: Exchange adjustments	(164,902)	(445,782)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,786,907	933,474

The notes on pages 11 to 25 form part of these Accounts

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	2010		20	09
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		€	$\epsilon$	€	€
Property, plant and equipment	8		173,009		170,845
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	9	836,252		506,680	
Trade and other receivables	10	8,741,741		5,430,868	
Cash and cash equivalents	11	900,336		848,565	
		10,478,329		6,786,113	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	12	(11,667,017)		(10,759,545)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<del></del>	(1,188,688)		(3,973,432)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	r LIABI	LITIES	(1,015,680)		(3,802,587)
NET LIABILITIES			(1,015,680)		(3,802,587)
EQUITY					
Share capital	16		1		1
Retained earnings	18		(1,015,681)		(3,802,588)
TOTAL DEFICIT			(1,015,680)		(3,802,587)

These Accounts were approved by the Directors on 30 June 2011 and are signed on their behalf by

A Watson Director

Company registration number 6287006

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Balance at 1 January 2009	Share Capıtal € I	Retained Earnings € (4,736,062)	Total Equity € (4,736,061)
Changes in equity for the period ended 31 December 2009 Currency exchange adjustment arising on retranslation Profit for the year	-	(445,782) 1,379,256	(445,782) 1,379,256
Balance at 31 December 2009	1	(3,802,588)	(3,802,587)
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2010 Currency exchange adjustment arising on retranslation Profit for the year	- -	(164,902) 2,951,809	(164,902) 2,951,809
Balance at 31 December 2010	1	(1,015,681)	(1,015,680)

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

		2010		200	)9
	Note	€	$\epsilon$	€	$\epsilon$
CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM OPERATING	21		26 467		526 970
ACTIVITIES	21		36,467		536,870
CASH FLOWS USED IN NVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(11,364)		-	
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			(11,364)		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			25,103		536,870
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2010			848,565		267,075
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			26,668		44,620
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2010			900,336		848,565
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSISTS OF:					
Cash in hand and at bank	11		900,336		848,565

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### (a) Basis of preparation

Bradman-Lake Limited is a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as approved for use in the European Union applied in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act 2006

All accounting policies are consistent with those applying in the last annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2009

The Accounts have been prepared on a historical cost basis

### New and amended standards which became effective during the year

The following standards become effective during the current period

- IFRS 3 (revised), Business combinations
- IAS 27 (amended), Consolidated and separate financial statements

Both of these became mandatory for periods commencing on or after 1 July 2009, but neither had a material impact on the Company during the current period

There were a number of amendments to standards dealing with financial instruments, share-based payments, and improvements to IFRSs, as well as a number of Interpretations, but none of these were relevant to the circumstances of the Company in the current period

### New and amended standards which are not effective for the current period

IFRS 9, Financial instruments, was issued in November 2009 but is not yet effective and has not yet been approved by the European Union It is not expected that this standard, when effective, will have a significant impact on the Company

A number of amendments, improvements and Interpretations were issued during the year but are not currently effective and are not expected to have an impact on the Company

### (b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of purchase, net of depreciation and any impairment provision. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis

Freehold property - 50 years straight line
Leasehold improvements - Over length of lease
Plant and machinery - 12-20 years straight line
Office equipment and fixtures - 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles - 4 years straight line

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

### Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are initially measured at their fair value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts, and subsequently at their amortised cost

### Borrowings

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are recorded initially when the proceeds are received Finance charges are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method

# Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are initially measured at their fair value and subsequently at their amortised cost

### (d) Inventories and work in progress

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated as follows

Raw materials and consumables

cost of purchase on a weighted average basis

Work in progress

 contract costs in connection with future activity, being cost of raw materials

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs to completion and disposal

### (e) Construction contracts

Contract costs are recognised when incurred When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognised over the period of the contract. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately

The Company uses the 'percentage of completion method' to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to either the contract costs incurred up to the year end as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract, or by reference to milestone conditions as defined in the contracts as appropriate to the circumstances of the particular contract. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion, and are presented as inventories, prepayments or other assets, depending on their nature

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (e) Construction contracts (continued)

The Company presents as an asset the gross amount due from customers for contract work for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) exceeds progress billings. Progress billings not yet paid by customers and retentions are included within 'trade and other receivables'.

The Company presents as a liability the gross amount due to customers for contract work for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses)

### (f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the Company has delivered the products and the customer has accepted them, and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on construction contracts (see (e) above)

### (g) Income taxes

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, in the Accounts Deferred income tax assets relating to the carry-forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised

Current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority and when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (h) Foreign currency

### (a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than Pounds Sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each year end, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the Statement of Financial Position. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity.

# (b) Preparation of Accounts

These Accounts have been presented in Euros because the majority of the Group's trade is conducted in his currency. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to a separate component of equity.

The average exchange rate during the year was  $\in 1$  17 (2009 -  $\in 1$  12) to the Pound Sterling The opening exchange rate was  $\in 1$  12 (2009 -  $\in 1$  02) to the Pound Sterling and the closing exchange rate was  $\in 1$  17 (2009 -  $\in 1$  12) to the Pound Sterling

### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand, cash at bank and short term deposits with banks and similar financial institutions with a maturity of three months or less, and bank overdrafts

# (j) Pension costs

The employees are eligible to join a defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme which is administered on behalf of the Company by a pension provider. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund. The scheme does not provide a gross minimum pension for contracting out of the state earnings related pension scheme. The annual contributions payable are charged to the Income Statement.

# (k) Leased assets

All leases are treated as "operating leases" and the relevant annual rentals are charged to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the lease term

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (l) Key assumptions and significant judgements

The preparation of the Accounts in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements. The areas where the most judgement is required are highlighted below

### 1 Revenue and margin recognition

The Company's revenue recognition and margin recognition policies in respect of the supply, installation and commissioning contracts, which are set out above, are central to the way in which the Company values the work it has carried out each financial period. This policy requires forecasts to be made of the outcomes of the contracts, which require assessments and judgements to be made on the margin likely to be achieved, and hence the costs likely to be incurred.

### 11 Inventories

For financial reporting purposes the Company evaluates its inventory to ensure that it is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provisions are made against all inventories relating to machines that are no longer manufactured.

### (m) Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, with the support of the ultimate Parent Company, Langley Holdings plc, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Accounts

# 2. REVENUE

The revenue and profit before tax are attributable to the one principle activity of the Company

### 3 ANALYSIS OF COST OF SALES

Cost of sales has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2010	2009
	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	€
Cost of materials	12,764,126	8,925,310
Write back of inventory provisions	(70,259)	-
¥ -		

2010

2000

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

4.	PROFIT FROM ALL OPERATIONS		
	Profit from all operations has been arrived at after charging	g/(crediting)	
		2010 €	2009 €
	Staff pension contributions	221,076	233,264
	Depreciation of owned assets	16,352	123,303
	Auditor's remuneration	ŕ	•
	- as auditor	35,047	58,142
	- tax and other services	· -	21,775
	Operating lease costs		
	- land and buildings	248,834	216,433
	Net profit on foreign currency translation	(60,988)	(18,461)
5.	FINANCE COSTS		
		2010	2009

# 6. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Other interest

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the period was as follows

€

213,726

163,088

Engineering staff	2010 No 103	2009 No 107
Administrative staff	164	$\frac{74}{181}$
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows		
	2010 €	2009 €
Wages and salaries	6,636,780	6.774.961
Social security costs	686,390	688,531
Other pension costs	221,076	233,264
	7,544,246	7,696,756

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

7.	INCOME TAX EXPENSE						
	(a) Charge for the year						
		2010	2009				
	0	€	$\epsilon$				
	Current income tax.						
	Over provision in prior periods	(663,664)					
	Total income tax	(663,664)					
	(b) Factors affecting current tax charges						
		2010 €	2009 €				
	Profit before taxation	2,318,146	1,379,256				
	Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax	649,081	386,192				
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,746	470,960				
	Other timing differences	(14,605)	(22,707)				
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(633,664)	•				
	Tax losses utilised	(643,222)	(834,445)				
	Total income tax expense	(633,664)	-				

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

8.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

,	Land & Buildings €	Leasehold Property €	Plant & Machinery €	Computer Equipment €	Motor Vehicles €	Total €
COST OR VALUATION At 1 Jan 2009	291,051	67,848	294,486	158,831	5,940	818,156
Disposals	(291,051)	(1,894)	-	-	(2,125)	(295,070)
Exchange adjustments	-	571	27,340	14,746	561	43,218
At 31 Dec 2009		66,525	321,826	173,577	4,376	566,304
Additions	-	-	11,364	-	-	11,364
Exchange adjustments	-	2,857	51,060	36,942	678	91,537
At 31 Dec 2010	<u> </u>	69,382	384,250	210,519	5,054	669,205
<b>DEPRECIATION</b> At 1 Jan 2009	5,937	62,013	45,477	151,295	2,319	267,041
Charge for the year	3,620	6,406	105,991	5,211	2,075	123,303
Disposals	(9,557)	(1,894)	103,331	J,211 -	(1,709)	(13,160)
Exchange adjustments	-	-	4,038	14,023	214	18,275
At 1 Jan 2010	<del></del>	66,525	155,506	170,529	2,899	395,459
Charge for the year	-	-	12,646	2,465	1,241	16,352
Exchange adjustments	-	2,857	44,107	36,808	613	84,385
At 31 Dec 2010		69,382	212,259	209,802	4,753	496,196
NET BOOK VALUE						
At 31 Dec 2010		_	171,991	717	301	173,009
At 31 Dec 2009	<u>.</u>	<u>-</u>	166,320	3,048	1,477	170,845
At 31 Dec 2008	285,114	5,835	249,009	7,536	3,621	551,115

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

9.	INVENTORIES		
		2010 €	2009 €
	Raw materials	836,252	506,680
	CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS		
	Contracts in progress at the year end		
		2010 €	2009 €
	Amount due from contract customers included in trade and other receivables (note 10)  Amount due to contract customers included in trade and other	521,212	696,831
	payables (note 12)	(3,501,637)	(1,170,376)
		(2,980,425)	(473,545)
	Contract costs incurred plus recognised profit less recognised		
	losses to date Less progress billing	4,345,470 (7,325,895)	
		(2,980,425)	(473,545)
10.	CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
		2010 €	2009 €
	Trade receivables	3,918,626	2,475,229
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	521,212	696,831
	Amounts owed by Group undertakings	4,094,151	2,049,368
	Prepayments and accrued income	151,375	180,725
	Other debtors VAT recoverable	56,376	15,491 13,224
		8,741,741	5,430,868

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to note 15

Trade and other receivables are disclosed net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts, an analysis of which is as follows

	2010	2009
	$\epsilon$	€
Balance at 1 January 2009	11,185	10,235
Exchange adjustments	497	950
Increase in provision	11,616	-
Balance at 31 December 2009	23,298	11,185

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on  $30-90\ days$  terms

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

# 10. CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

At 31 December 2010, the analysis of trade receivables that were past due but not impaired is as follows

	Ioliows		Past d	ue but not imp	paired		
		<30 days	30-60 days		90-120 days	>120 days	
		$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$	€	€	
	2010	1,500,973	660,775	675,256	153,593	988,028	
	2009	330,019	541,849	469,326	197,957	534,602	
11.	CASH AND CASH E	QUIVALENTS					
					2010	2009	
					€	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	
	Cash in hand and at ba	nk in current acco	unts		900,336	848,565	
12.	CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES						
					2010	2009	
					$\epsilon$	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	
	Trade payables				1,029,209	1,138,054	
	Amounts owed to Grou	ıp undertakıngs			6,376,829	6,871,112	
	Other taxes and social	security			319,758	382,352	
	Accruals and deferred	ıncome			342,815	1,105,257	
	Warranty provision				96,768	92,394	
	Progress payments				3,501,637	1,170,376	
					11,667,016	10,759,545	

### 13. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

No provision has been recognised in respect of deferred tax assets arising in the period due to uncertainty over their future recoverability

Unprovided deferred taxation	2010	2009
	€	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$
Accelerated tax depreciation	44,353	60,951
Other temporary differences	16,901	11,821

In addition to the above, the Company has tax losses carried forward of approximately  $\epsilon$ 7,500,000 (2009 -  $\epsilon$ 9,400,000), subject to HMRC approval, for offset against future profits

### 14. CONTINGENCIES

A contingent liability exists at the year end in respect of the Group VAT liability of €291,739 (2009 - €340,663)

The Company is party to a Group bank composite accounting arrangement and has given a guarantee to the bank in respect of all fellow subsidiaries' bank facilities, secured by a debenture dated 6 June 2001 over the assets of the Company in favour of Barclays Bank plc. At the year end there is no net borrowing under the arrangement (2009 - Enil)

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Company made the sales and purchases to the following Group entities

Sales		Purchases			
2010 2009		2010 2009	2010	2010	2009
€	$\epsilon$	€	€		
1,672,897	496,014	-	1,437,161		
•	348,711	-	460,299		
	2010 € 1,672,897	2010 2009 € € 1,672,897 496,014	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

The Company also paid management charges to Langley Holdings plc of €233,645 (2009 - €224,719)

At the year end, Bradman-Lake Limited had the following balances with other Group companies

	Amount due to Company		Amount owed by Company		
	2010	• • •		2009	
	€	€	$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$	
Bradman-Lake Inc	3,461,883	2,049,367	118,122	-	
Langley Holdings plc	-	-	6,228,575	6,829,862	
Piller UK Limited	632,186	-	-	-	

Interest of €163,088 (2009 - €213,726) was paid to Langley Holdings plc in the year and interest of €48,992 (2009 - €nil) was received from Bradman Lake Inc in the year in respect of loan balances included above

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal prices, outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2009 - €nil)

### 16. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

		2010		2009
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each		€ 100		€ 100
Allotted and called up:	20	10	20	09
	No	€	No	€
Ordinary shares of €1 each	1	1	1	l

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate Parent Company is Bradman-Lake Group Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. The ultimate Parent Company is Langley Holdings plc, a company incorporated in the UK. Langley Holdings plc itself is controlled by A. J. Langley. Consolidated Accounts of Langley. Holdings plc can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies at Companies House.

### 18. RETAINED EARNINGS

	2010 €	2009
At 1 January 2010	(3,802,588)	(4,736,062)
Profit for the year	2,951,809	1,379,256
Currency exchange differences on retranslation	(164,902)	(445,782)
At 31 December 2010	(1,015,681)	(3,802,588)

Included within retained earnings of the company are foreign exchange reserves of €515,827 (2009 - €680,729)

The net currency exchange difference arising on retranslation in the year was a loss of €164,902. The foreign currency translation reserves contain accumulated foreign currency translation differences from the translation of the Accounts of the company into its presentational currency.

### 19. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2010, the Company had total commitments under non cancellable operating leases as set out below

	2010	2009
	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon$
Payments falling due		
In less than one year	248,834	225,524
Between two and five years	715,618	785,548
After more than five years	435,897	544,872
	1,400,349	1,555,944

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise loans received together with trade receivables, trade payables and short term deposits which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments to fund the Company's operations and to manage its working capital, liquidity and surplus funds.

The Company does not enter into any derivative transactions

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk is not considered to be a main risk to the Company due to the Group's cash and cash equivalents balances being considerably higher than any bank borrowings and the availability of funding from the Group

### Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of other Group entities (which are principally Sterling, Euros and US Dollars).

The Company publishes its accounts in Euros and as a result, it is subject to foreign currency exchange translation risk in respect of the results and underlying net assets of the company since the Euro is not its functional currency

The Company does not utilise any hedging arrangements as the Directors do not consider that the risk posed is significant to the Company's operations

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Sterling to Euro exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit or loss before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Increase/decrease in Sterling rate	Effect on profit before tax
		€
2010	+10%	257,572
	-10%	(210,740)
2009	+10%	153,251
	-10%	(125,387)

### Credit risk

The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the results that the Company's exposure to bad debt is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, comprising of cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

# 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates is solely to the Company's cash on deposit with floating interest rates. The Company is part of a cash pooling arrangement and the interest risk is therefore shared with other companies in the Group. The interest rate risk of the Group is discussed further in the accounts of Langley Holdings plc.

# Capital risk management

The Company manages capital to ensure adequate resources are retained for the continued growth of the Company Access to capital includes the availability of funding through agreed credit facilities

### 21. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2010	2009
	$\epsilon$	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$
Profit before tax	2,318,145	1,379,256
Depreciation	16,352	123,303
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	(485,290)
Interest expense	128,888	213,726
Increase in inventories	(329,572)	(272,202)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	(2,868,690)	298,528
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	970,065	(205, 106)
Exchange adjustments	(198,721)	(470,725)
	36,467	581,490