

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2010

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Directors and other information

Directors

C B Powell-Smith (Chairman)

G H Johnston (President)

J Wyatt

C S Ennis (appointed 1 July 2010)

A K Sood (appointed 5 August 2011)

Secretary

Mitre Secretaries Limited

Bankers

Bank of America Bank of America NA 26 Elmfield Road Bromley, Kent BR1 1WA UK

Registered office

Corporation Trust Center 1209 Orange Street Wilmington County of New Castle Delaware 19801 USA

Main place of business

210 Bath Road Slough Berkshire SL1 3YD UK

Auditors

Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants City Quarter Lapps Quay Cork Ireland

Solicitors

CMS Cameron McKenna LLP Mitre House 160 Aldersgate Street London EC1A 4DD UK

Registered in England

FC010558

Registration No.FC10558

Director's report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 4. There were no dividends declared or paid in the current year.

Principal activity and review of business developments

The principal activity of the company during the period to 31 December 2010 was the provision of finance to other group companies

The company is incorporated in the United States of America and is registered in the United Kingdom as an oversea company under section 1044 of the Companies Act 2006

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company arise from the holding of financial instruments, which can be subject to liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. These are described in further detail below under treasury policy.

Treasury policy

The company is an investment company which provides finance to its group undertakings. The company finances its operations by equity funding from its immediate parent.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity and interest rate risk. These risks, and the policies to manage them, are summarized below. These policies are long standing policies which are under constant review.

Interest rate risk

The company does not use hedging instruments to hedge interest risk as the directors consider that they will be able to renegotiate borrowing and loan portfolios within an acceptable timescale so as to minimize the impact of significant changes in interest rates

Liquidity and refinancing risk

The company's objective is to produce continuity of funding at a reasonable cost. To do this it seeks to arrange committed funding where necessary from its immediate parent company or other group undertakings.

Going concern

The company's principle activities, together with factors likely to affect its future development, are described above. The changing business condition for financial instruments globally is where the company's greatest exposure rests.

After making enquires, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has 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.

Directors

The current directors of Black & Decker Investment Company, LLC are listed on page 1. In addition, Elizabeth A. Dolce served as a director until 1 July 2010, when she resigned Mike Allan served as a director until 5 August 2011 when he resigned

Directors' interests

The directors have no beneficial interests in the shares of the company. No material contract or arrangement has been entered into by the company during the year in which any director has had an interest.

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company benefits from a global indemnity policy which protects its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Registration No.FC10558

Director's report

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain current management policies

Events since the balance sheet date

On 1 April 2011, the UK corporation tax rate reduced from 28% to 26%. A further 1% yearly reduction over the following three years has been proposed, reducing the corporation tax rate to 23%. These rate changes will both affect the amount of future cash tax payments to be made by the company and reduce the size of the company's deferred tax asset.

The directors are not aware of any other significant events since the balance sheet date which would have an effect on the financial statements or require disclosure therein

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the accounts

The directors have elected to prepare financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 which 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 those financial statements, the directors are responsible for

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and
- preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with Delaware law, there is no obligation to appoint auditors annually and accordingly Ernst & Young shall be deemed reappointed as auditors

On behalf of the Board

Director Gavin H Johnson Date 10 August 2011

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Administrative credit/(expense)		5	(24)
Operating profit/(loss) – continuing operations	3	5	(24)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	241	903
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		246	879
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5		
Profit for the financial year	9	246	879

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the profit attributable to shareholders of the company of \$246,000 for the year ended 31 December 2010 (2009 \$879,000)

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2010

		2010	2009
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Debtors	6	49,580	49,339
Cash at bank and in hand		7	8
		49,587	49,347
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	7	(236)	(242)
Net current assets		49,351	49,105
Net assets		49,351	49,105
Capital and reserves		 _	
Called up share capital	8	128	128
Share premium account	9	24,000	24,000
Revaluation reserve	9	(11)	(11)
Profit and loss account	9	25,234	24,988
		49,351	49,105
Shareholders' funds			

Approved by the Board on

Director Gavin H Johnson

Date 10 August 2011

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2010

1 The company

The company is incorporated in the United States of America. The corporation was converted to a Delaware Limited Liability Company on 1 December 2006 and is registered in the United Kingdom as an oversea company under section 1044 of the Companies Act, 2006.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with section 396 ("overseas companies individual accounts") and with the applicable accounting policies of the Company. The accounts have been audited in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board.

2.2 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the company is deemed to be US dollars (\$)

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2.3 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognised at net proceeds. After initial recognition, debt is increased by the finance cost in respect of the reporting period and reduced by payments made in respect of the debts of the period. Finance costs of debt are allocated over the term of the debt at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

2 4 Cash flow statement

A cash flow statement has not been prepared as the company is exempt under Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised)

2.5 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 the 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.

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2010

2 5 Deferred taxation (continued)

 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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method

3	Operating profit/(loss)	2010	2009
		\$'000	\$'000
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after (crediting)/charging		
	Auditors' remuneration	-	-
	Foreign exchange translation (gain)/loss	(5)	24

The company does not employ any staff, the business and administration of the company being carried out by staff of another group undertaking

The directors received no remuneration during the year (2009 \$ Nil)

Auditors' remuneration is borne by a fellow group undertaking

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Interest receivable from group undertaking	241	903

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2010

5. Taxation

There is no tax charge for the year (2009 \$Nil)

(a) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the UK standard rate of corporation tax of 28% (2009 28%). The differences are explained below

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	246	879
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the UK standard rate of corporation tax of 28% (2009 28%)	69	246
Effects of Group relief surrendered/(claimed) for no consideration	(69)	(246)
Total current tax	-	

(b) Deferred tax

6.

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of approximately US\$1,320,000 (2009 \$1,405,000) relating to connected party capital losses. This has been calculated at the 27% corporation tax rate that was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date (2009 28%)

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 1 April 2011, the UK corporation tax rate reduced from 28% to 26%. A further 1% yearly reduction over the following three years has been proposed, reducing the corporation tax rate to 23%. The effect of the reduction to 23% would be to reduce the company's unrecognised deferred tax asset to \$1,124,000.

Debtors	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Loan to group undertaking	44,490	44,490
Interest receivable from group undertakings	5,090	4,849
	49,580	49,339

The loan to group undertaking is with Black & Decker Inc. for \$44,490,000 with an interest rate of 0.384% (2009 1.96%) per annum. The loan can be repaid by agreement of both sides at any time without penalty. The loan interest rate can be reset when necessary by the company without formal documentation.

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2010

7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
	Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking	236	242
		236	242
8	Share capital	2010	2009
	Authorised share capital	No	No
	Cumulative 15 25% preferred share membership of US\$160 each Common share membership of US\$10 each	5,000,000 15,000	5,000,000 15,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital	\$:000	\$'000
	12,801 Common share membership of US\$10 each	128	128
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		128	128

The holders of the preference shares shall be entitled to dividends when and as declared by the board of directors at the rate twenty-two dollars and forty cents per preferred share each year Dividends on the preferred shares shall be cumulative. The holders of the preference shares shall have no voting rights except to the extent required by the law of Delaware.

The company shall have the right to redeem at any time any or all of the issued and outstanding shares of preferred stock in the Company by paying to the holders of each share the paid-in value of the shares in dollars, together with the amount of any dividends as may be payable at the time of redemption to the holders of such shares

In the event of and upon liquidation, dissolution or a distribution of all the assets of the Company, the holders of preferred shares shall be entitled to receive out of the net assets of the Company the paid-in value of the shares together with the amount of any dividends as may then be payable to the holders of such shares, or if the net assets of the company are insufficient for this purpose, the rateable portion of the paid-in value of the shares. After such payment to the holders of the preferred shares, the remaining assets and funds shall be distributed among the holders of the common stock.

In determining the voting powers, designations, preferences, rights and qualifications, limitations and restriction of each class of shares, the DGCL and the common law interpreting the DGCL shall apply as if such Preferred Shares were shares of preferred stock of a Delaware corporation and if such Common Shares were shares of common stock of a Delaware corporation

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2010

9. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	Share	Foreign exchange	Share premium	Profit and loss	T .4.4
	capital \$'000	reserve \$'000	account \$'000	account \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2009	128	(11)	24,000	24,109	48,226
Profit for the year	-	-	-	879	879
At 31 December 2009	128	(11)	24,000	24,988	49,105
Profit for the year	-	-	-	246	246
At 31 December 2010	128	(11)	24,000	25,234	49,351

10. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in Financial Reporting Standard No 8 not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned group undertakings as the ultimate holding company publishes consolidated accounts

11. Ultimate holding company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Black & Decker Holdings, LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America and registered in the United Kingdom as an oversea company under section 1044 of the Companies Act 2006

The ultimate parent company is Stanley Black & Decker Inc., a company incorporated in the United States

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that of The Stanley Black & Decker Inc

Consolidated accounts are available from Stanley Black & Decker Inc. at the address below

Stanley Black & Decker Inc 1000 Stanley Drive New Britain CT 06053 United States

12. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 10 August 2011