

Alexander Boyd Displays Limited
Abbreviated financial statements
for the year ended 30 September 2010

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Alexander Boyd Displays Limited

Abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

	Pages
Independent auditors' report	1
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the abbreviated financial statements	3 - 6

Independent auditors' report to Alexander Boyd Displays Limited under Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 6, together with the financial statements of Alexander Boyd Displays Limited for the year ended 30 September 2010 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company for the purpose of section 449 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.



John Hannaway (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Belfast

Date

8/3/11

Abbreviated balance sheet as at 30 September 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	589,055	979,151
Current assets			
Stock		105,165	106,885
Debtors		1,065,328	955,550
Cash at bank and in hand		1,400,466	1,789,569
		2,570,959	2,852,004
Creditors' amounts falling due within one year	3	(2,479,441)	(2,599,732)
Net current assets		91,518	252,272
Total assets less current liabilities		680,573	1,231,423
Creditors' amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(80,000)	(80,000)
Provisions for liabilities		-	(36,269)
Deferred income		-	(5,379)
Net assets		600,573	1,109,775
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	19,000	19,000
Capital redemption reserve		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		580,573	1,089,775
Total shareholders' funds		600,573	1,109,775

The abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and were approved by the board of directors on 8 March 2011 and signed on its behalf by



S A Boyd
Director

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

1 Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight line or reducing balance basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates and methods used are as follows:

		%	
Freehold buildings	-	2	straight line
Plant and machinery	-	10 - 25	straight line
Fixtures, fittings and computer equipment	-	10 - 33 1/3	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25	reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises materials, direct wages and other direct production costs together with a proportion of production overheads relevant to the stage of completion of work in progress and finished goods.

Debtors

Debtors are stated after all known bad debts have been written off and specific provision has been made against all debts considered doubtful of collection.

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods supplied during the year excluding value added tax and is net of sales returns, trade discounts and rebates. Revenue is recognised when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and, therefore, recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 at the average tax rates that are expected 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. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2010 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Grants that relate to specific capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and credited to the profit and loss account over the related asset's useful life. Grants that relate to revenue expenditure are credited to the profit and loss account over the period that the revenue expenditure relates to.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or the exchange rate of a related foreign exchange contract where appropriate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. The resulting gain or loss is dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a "finance lease". The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated over its estimated useful economic life or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Cash flow

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 1 "Cash flow statements (revised 1996)" from the requirement to present a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for certain employees. The cost of funding the defined contribution scheme is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Dividends

Dividends are accounted for in the period in which they are paid.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2010 (continued)

2 Tangible assets

	Total £
Cost	
At 1 October 2009	4,102,761
Additions	3,959
Disposals	(15,000)
At 30 September 2010	4,091,720
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 October 2009	3,123,610
Charge for year	379,055
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2010	3,502,665
Net book amount	
At 30 September 2010	589,055
At 30 September 2009	979,151

The net book amount of fixed assets includes £77,309 (2009 £161,647) in respect of assets held under hire purchase and finance lease agreements

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2010 £	2009 £
Trade creditors	313,727	342,610
Obligations under hire purchase and finance lease agreements	5,107	106,927
Corporation tax	161,353	175,707
Other tax and social security	117,576	112,560
Other creditors	1,561,149	1,174,193
Accruals and deferred income	320,529	687,735
	2,479,441	2,599,732

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2010 £	2009 £
Cumulative preference shares of £1 each (80,000 shares) (note 15)	80,000	80,000

5 Called up share capital

	2010 £	2009 £
Allotted and fully paid		
19,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	19,000	19,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

6 Related party transactions and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is S A Boyd

Interest of £78,000 (2009 £49,670) was paid during the year to the directors of the company and to trusts controlled by the directors

