

Alexander Boyd Displays Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Exchange Accountancy
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for the year ended 30 September 2019**

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Alexander Boyd Displays Limited (Registered number: NI005035)

**Balance Sheet
30 September 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	606,793	745,496
Current assets			
Stocks	5	86,102	111,786
Debtors	6	808,985	762,607
Cash at bank and in hand		568,338	768,705
		<u>1,463,425</u>	<u>1,643,098</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,018,190)</u>	<u>(1,257,040)</u>
Net current assets		<u>445,235</u>	<u>386,058</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,052,028</u>	<u>1,131,554</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(246,268)	(344,588)
Provisions for liabilities	10	<u>(1,438)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>804,322</u>	<u>786,966</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	13,000	13,000
Capital redemption reserve	12	7,000	7,000
Retained earnings	12	<u>784,322</u>	<u>766,966</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>804,322</u>	<u>786,966</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 January 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Boyd - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 September 2019**

1. Statutory information

Alexander Boyd Displays Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number: NI005035

Registered office: Lambeg Mills
Lambeg Lisburn
Co. Antrim
BT27 5SX

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 25% Straight line, 20% Straight line and 10% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 33% Straight line, 25% Straight line and 10% Straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 September 2019**

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" and Section 12 "Other Financial Instruments Issues" of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legal enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 September 2019**

2. Accounting policies - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 September 2019**

2. Accounting policies - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate legal entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability on the Balance sheet. The assets of the company are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance sheet date.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 September 2019

3. **Employees and directors**

The average number of employees during the year was 41 (2018 - 40) .

4. **Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
Cost					
At 1 October 2018	416,911	4,322,226	611,131	114,458	5,464,726
Additions	-	25,087	-	-	25,087
At 30 September 2019	<u>416,911</u>	<u>4,347,313</u>	<u>611,131</u>	<u>114,458</u>	<u>5,489,813</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2018	185,819	3,939,037	558,673	35,701	4,719,230
Charge for year	8,338	123,003	19,664	12,785	163,790
At 30 September 2019	<u>194,157</u>	<u>4,062,040</u>	<u>578,337</u>	<u>48,486</u>	<u>4,883,020</u>
Net book value					
At 30 September 2019	<u>222,754</u>	<u>285,273</u>	<u>32,794</u>	<u>65,972</u>	<u>606,793</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>231,092</u>	<u>383,189</u>	<u>52,458</u>	<u>78,757</u>	<u>745,496</u>

5. **Stocks**

	2019 £	2018 £
Stocks	<u>86,102</u>	<u>111,786</u>

6. **Debtors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	797,148	740,774
Bad debt provision	(13,166)	-
Other debtors	9,398	6,563
Deferred tax asset	-	6,821
Prepayments	15,605	8,449
	<u>808,985</u>	<u>762,607</u>

7. **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Hire purchase contracts	96,415	102,004
Trade creditors	177,898	257,303
Corporation tax	19,683	-
Social security and other taxes	21,883	26,934
Pension commitments	6,961	5,925
VAT	63,968	18,505
Other creditors	139,354	152,987
Directors' current accounts	333,399	519,509
Accrued expenses	158,629	173,873
	<u>1,018,190</u>	<u>1,257,040</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 September 2019

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Preference shares (see note 9)	80,000	80,000
Hire purchase contracts	166,268	258,025
Other creditors	-	6,563
	<u>246,268</u>	<u>344,588</u>

Amounts falling due in more than five years:

Repayable otherwise than by instalments		
Preference shares	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>

9. Loans

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable otherwise than by instalments		
Preference shares	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>

10. Provisions for liabilities

	2019	
	£	
Deferred tax	<u>1,438</u>	
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 October 2018		(6,821)
Provided during year		8,259
Balance at 30 September 2019		<u>1,438</u>

11. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2019	2018
			£	£
13,000	Ordinary	£1	<u>13,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>

12. Reserves

	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	Totals
	£	£	£
At 1 October 2018	766,966	7,000	773,966
Profit for the year	17,356		17,356
At 30 September 2019	<u>784,322</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>791,322</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 September 2019

13. **Pension commitments**

The company contributes to a defined contribution scheme for certain directors and employees.

The total pension cost for the company was £101,478 (2018: £92,702). Outstanding contributions at the year end were £6,961 (2018: £5,925).

14. **Directors' advances, credits and guarantees**

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 30 September 2019 and 30 September 2018:

	2019 £	2018 £
Mr S Boyd		
Balance outstanding at start of year	(519,509)	(127,214)
Amounts advanced	186,110	61,667
Amounts repaid	-	(453,962)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>(333,399)</u>	<u>(519,509)</u>

From 1st October 2018 there is no interest accruing on this amount, it is repayable on demand.

15. **Related party disclosures**

Maxine Boyd

Shareholder

Maxine Boyd is a shareholder in Alexander Boyd Displays Limited. At 30 September there was £139,354 owed to her. There is no interest accruing on this balance from 1 October 2018 and it is repayable on demand.

16. **Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party is S A Boyd by virtue of his shareholding in the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.