Registration number: 87654321

AAAAA Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

DEF LLP
Auditors
DEF House
Sample Town
ST12 0ZZ

AAAAA Limited
Contents

The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:

AAAAA Limited

Company Information

Directors	A A Green B B Black
Company secretary	C C Smith
Registered office	Sample House Sample Town ST9 9ZY
Auditors	DEF LLP Auditors DEF House Sample Town ST12 0ZZ

AAAAA Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Directors of the company
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

A A Green

B B Black

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company is As predicted last year the manufacture of widgets for BigCorp during the year stabilised at a lower level than hitherto The resultant available capacity was principally taken up with the successful completion of a large scale (£4m) micro widget project and increased activity in other areas.

Business review

Fair review of the business
Investment in the AAAAA China facility has commenced and anticipates production in the coming financial year

The company continues to strive to be a 'best in class' supplier of components for OEM's and hence considers improvement in Key Performance Indicators of on-time delivery and quality performance to be fundamental to this strategy The year's performance has enabled the company to maintain Its status as a category A supplier to its principal customer

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2009	2008
Return on turnover "Operating Profit/Turnover)	%	10	7
Gross Margin	%	17	14
Quality incidents as a percentahe of total deliveries in the year	%	1	2
Percentage of on-time deliveries in the year	%	93	95

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company include the acceptance by end customers of its products, changes in customer requirements and in levels of demand in the market, competitive pressure on pricing, delivery or technology, utility costs, changes in government legislation, and overall economic conditions

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies
The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in interest rates on debt, foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and bank deposits, bank loans and overdrafts and obligations under finance leases together with trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations The company has not entered into derivative transactions, with the exception of foreign exchange contracts in the normal course of trade, nor does it trade in financial instruments as a matter of policy

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments can be analysed as follows

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash, and trade debtors, which represent the company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets

Credit risk is managed by monitoring the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one customer depending upon their credit rating The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies

Foreign currency risk

The company's principal exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises on the translation of receipts arising from contracts denominated in Euros and US dollars

Where naturally hedging with other group companies is not possible the company seeks to mitigate exchange exposure by entering into forward foreign currency contracts to eliminate exposures on material sales or purchases denominated in foreign currency

The company has no forward sale contracts at 31 December 2009 or 31 December 2008

Cash flow interest rate risk

The company finances its operations where necessary through bank loans, overdrafts and hire purchase facilities principally at variable rates at negotiated fine margins using the pooling of the Group's requirements to achieve this

Liquidity risk

The company's liquidity is maintained through a combination of debtor financing for working capital needs and hire purchase facilities for medium term requirements

Foreign currency risk

The company's principal exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises on the translation of receipts arising from contracts denominated in Euros and US dollars

Where naturally hedging with other group companies is not possible the company seeks to mitigate exchange exposure by entering into forward foreign currency
contracts to eliminate exposures on material sales or purchases denominated in foreign currency

The company has no forward sale contracts at 31 December 2009 or 31 December 2008

Research and development

During the year £82,565 (2008 £195,290) of development costs were capitalised as an intangible fixed asset These costs arise from work in developing products for alternate energy production and for the expansion of the company's widget capabilities

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and which they know the auditors are unaware of.

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of DEF LLP as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to medium-sized companies.

Approved by the Board on 4 March 2010 and signed on its behalf by:

....
B B Black
Director

AAAAA Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements 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 financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements 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 financial statements 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of AAAAA Limited

We have audited the financial statements of AAAAA Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009, set out on pages 8 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, 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 members 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 as a body, 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 5), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements 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 financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of AAAAA Limited

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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.

....
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of DEF LLP, Statutory Auditors

DEF House
ST12 0ZZ

4 March 2010

AAAAA Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	2	16,613,551	19,195,013
Cost of sales		(13,819,379)	(16,524,490)
Gross profit		2,794,172	2,670,523
Distribution costs		(221,780)	(260,471)
Administrative expenses		(862,719)	(1,057,994)
Operating profit	3	1,709,673	1,352,058
Profit on ordinary activities before investment income and interest		1,709,673	1,352,058
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	372	1,876
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(81,149)	(117,176)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,628,896	1,236,758
Tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities	8	(212,422)	(337,173)
Profit for the finanical year		1,416,474	899,585

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

AAAAA Limited

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Profit for the finanical year		1,416,474	899,585

AAAAA Limited

Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

	2009 £	2008 £
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,628,896	1,236,758
Historical cost profit for the year retained after taxation	1,416,474	899,585

AAAAA Limited
(Registration number: 87654321)
Balance Sheet at 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	9	406,383	363,958
Tangible fixed assets	10	3,542,723	3,792,075
		3,949,106	4,156,033
Current assets			
Stocks	11	2,195,092	2,410,817
Debtors	12	4,522,203	3,385,253
Cash at bank and in hand		66,330	35,082
		6,783,625	5,831,152
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(5,003,464)	(4,590,691)
Net current assets		1,780,161	1,240,461
Total assets less current liabilities		5,729,267	5,396,494
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(592,949)	(959,560)
Provisions for liabilities	15	(148,112)	(165,202)
Net assets		4,988,206	4,271,732
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	3,981,190	3,981,190
Profit and loss account	19	1,007,016	290,542
		4,988,206	4,271,732

Approved by the Board on 4 March 2010 and signed on its behalf by:

....
B B Black
Director

AAAAA Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flow from operating activities			
Operating profit		1,709,673	1,352,058
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges		486,842	484,000
Profit on disposal of fixed assets		(9,596)	(2,108)
Decrease/(increase) in stocks		215,725	(2,410,817)
Increase in debtors		(1,136,950)	(3,385,253)
Increase in creditors		226,023	3,784,394
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		1,491,717	(177,726)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Interest received		372	1,876
Interest paid		(81,149)	(117,176)
		(80,777)	(115,300)
Tax paid		(383,299)	(206,479)
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(82,565)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(197,350)	-
Sale of tangible fixed assets		9,596	2,108
		(270,319)	2,108
Equity dividends paid		(700,000)	(1,000,000)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before financing		57,322	(1,497,397)
Financing			
Repayment of capital element of finance leases and HP contracts		(333,277)	1,389,064
Decrease in cash	22	(275,955)	(108,333)

Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Decrease in cash		(58,638)	(206,733)
Cash outflow from repayment of capital element of finance leases and hire purchase contracts		333,277	(1,389,064)
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows	22	274,639	(1,595,797)
Movement in net debt	22	274,639	(1,595,797)
Net debt at 1 January	22	(1,595,797)	-

The notes on pages 14 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AAAAA Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

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Net debt at 31 December	22	(1,321,158)	(1,595,797)

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover
Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Amortisation rates

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of tangible fixed assets over then: estimated useful lives to the business Where there is evidence of impairment, fixed assets are written down to receivable amount Any such write down would be charged to operating profit

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold buildings	2.0% straight line
Plant and machinery	12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	25.0% straight line
Computers	33.0% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	12.5% straight line

Research and development
Research expenditure is written off in the year of expenditure Development expenditure is also written off, except where the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects In such cases, the identifiable expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period which the company is expected to benefit This period is between three and five years Amortisation does not start until the project is complete Provision is made for any impartment

Stocks, work in progress and long-term contracts
Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis Cost consists of direct materials, labour and attributable overheads Net realisable value is based on estimated selling pace less any further costs of realisation

Amounts recoverable on long-term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done less amounts received as progress payments on account, Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments on account Cumulative costs incurred net of amounts transferred to cost of sales, less provision for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, are included as long-term contract balances in stock

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided, except as noted below, on timing differences that have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, where the timing differences result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, in the future Timing differences arise because of differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes

In accordance with FRS 19 deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from gains on the sale of non-monetary assets, where on the basis of all available evidence it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as mote likely than not that they will be recovered

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply ill the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

Where law or accounting standards require gains and losses to be recognised ill (sic) the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the related taxation IS (sic)
also taken directly to the statement of total recognised gains and losses in due course

Foreign currency
Normal trading activities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling at actual exchange rates at the date of the transaction Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date

Hire purchase and leasing
Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under finance leases (including hire purchase contracts) are capitalised at the fair value of the asset at the inception of the lease, with an equivalent liability categorised as appropriate under creditors due within and after one year

Assets are deprecated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful economic life, in the case of assets held under hire purchase agreements they are depreciated over their useful economic life

Finance charges are allocated to accounting years over the lie of each lease to produce a constant rate of charge on the outstanding balance

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

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 entity after deducting all of Its financial liabilities

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account

Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity

Pensions

Liabilities under the defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise

2 Turnover

During the year 0.63% of the company's turnover related to exports (2008 - 6.16%).

An analysis of turnover by geographical location is given below:

	2009 £	2008 £
Sales - UK	16,509,371	18,012,026
Sales - Europe	81,856	13,084
Sales - Rest of world	22,324	1,169,903
	16,613,551	19,195,013

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2009 £	2008 £
Business segment 1	16,613,551	19,195,013
	16,613,551	19,195,013

3 Operating profit / loss

Operating profit/loss is stated after charging:

	2009 £	2008 £
Operating leases - other assets	6,922	10,445
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	16,500	16,500
(Profit)/loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	(9,596)	(2,108)
Depreciation of owned assets	279,468	241,176
Depreciation of assets held under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	167,234	202,824
Amortisation	40,140	40,000

4 Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2009 No.	2008 No.
Administration and support	12	12
Production	140	155
Sales, marketing and distribution	11	9
	163	176

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2009 £	2008 £
Wages and salaries	4,418,071	4,444,139
Social security costs	460,745	522,116
Staff pensions	151,503	155,713
	5,030,319	5,121,968

5 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2009 £	2008 £
Remuneration	240,321	267,040

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2009 £	2008 £
Remuneration	125,218	113,226
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	15,506	62,813

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2009 £	2008 £
Bank interest receivable	372	1,876

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2009 £	2008 £
Interest on bank borrowings	23,386	49,178
Other interest payable	57,763	67,998
	81,149	117,176

8 Taxation

Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2009 £	2008 £
Current tax		
Corporation tax charge	303,243	104,037
Double taxation relief	135,798	249,611
UK Corporation tax	439,041	353,648
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(24,878)	(35,114)
Deferred tax adjustment relating to previous years	(209,529)	30,830
Effect of changes in tax rates	7,788	(12,191)
Total deferred tax	(226,619)	(16,475)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	212,422	337,173

Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

Tax on profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2008 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 - 28.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2009 **£**	**2008** **£**
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,628,896	1,236,758
Corporation tax at standard rate	456,091	352,476
Accelerated capital allowances	29,104	8,116
Movement in short term timing differences	(4,226)	14,516
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	13,300	13,116
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(264,757)	(3,746)
Total current tax	229,512	384,478

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs **£**	**Total** **£**
Cost		
At 1 January 2009	415,682	415,682
Additions	82,565	82,565
At 31 December 2009	498,247	498,247
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2009	51,724	51,724
Charge for the year	40,140	40,140
At 31 December 2009	91,864	91,864
Net book value		
At 31 December 2009	406,383	406,383
At 31 December 2008	363,958	363,958

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10 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2009	2,067,544	9,374,695	927,564	12,369,803
Additions	-	172,975	24,375	197,350
Disposals	-	(52)	(14,820)	(14,872)
At 31 December 2009	2,067,544	9,547,618	937,119	12,552,281
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2009	72,887	7,678,365	826,476	8,577,728
Charge for the year	23,403	376,311	46,988	446,702
Eliminated on disposals	-	(52)	(14,820)	(14,872)
At 31 December 2009	96,290	8,054,624	858,644	9,009,558
Net book value				
At 31 December 2009	1,971,254	1,492,994	78,475	3,542,723
At 31 December 2008	1,994,657	1,696,330	101,088	3,792,075

Finance lease assets

Included within the net book value of tangible fixed asssets is £1,096,616 (2008 - £1,116,671) in respect of assets held under finance lease agreements. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £167,234 (2008 - £202,824).

11 Stocks

	2009 £	2008 £
Raw materials	147,996	182,290
Work in progress	2,046,481	2,227,691
Finished goods	615	836
	2,195,092	2,410,817

12 Debtors

	2009 £	2008 £
Trade debtors	3,186,522	2,231,517
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	822,706
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	892,193	-
Other debtors	500	2,650
Prepayments and accrued income	442,988	328,380
	4,522,203	3,385,253

13 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2009 £	2008 £
Trade creditors	1,978,195	2,782,060
Bank loans and overdrafts	331,701	241,815
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	462,838	429,504
Amounts owed to group undertakings	804,594	-
Corporation tax	198,508	134,978
Other taxes and social security	603,843	423,600
Other creditors	452,680	415,262
Accruals and deferred income	171,105	163,472
	5,003,464	4,590,691

14 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2009 £	2008 £
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	592,949	959,560

Obligations under finance leases and HP contracts

Amounts repayable:

	2009 £	2008 £
In one year or less on demand	462,838	429,504
Between two and five years	592,949	959,560
	1,055,787	1,389,064

15 Provisions

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 January 2009	148,112	148,112
At 31 December 2009	148,112	148,112

Analysis of deferred tax

	2009 £	2008 £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	148,112	177,215
Other timing differences	-	(12,013)
	148,112	165,202

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2009		2008	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1.00 each	3,981,190	3,981,190	3,981,190	3,981,190

17 Dividends

	2009 £	2008 £
Dividends paid		
Prior year final dividend paid	700,000	1,000,000

18 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	2009 £	2008 £
Profit attributable to the members of the company	1,416,474	899,585
Dividends	(700,000)	(1,000,000)
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds	716,474	(100,415)
Shareholders' funds at 1 January	4,271,732	4,372,147
Shareholders' funds at 31 December	4,988,206	4,271,732

19 Reserves

	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2009	290,542	290,542
Profit for the year	1,416,474	1,416,474
Dividends	(700,000)	(700,000)
At 31 December 2009	1,007,016	1,007,016

20 Contingent liabilities

The company is party to a cross guarantee in favour of Large Bank Plc entered into by the parent company, AAAAA Parent Ltd The amount guaranteed is £nil (2008 - £nil).

21 Commitments

Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2009 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Operating leases which expire:

	2009 £	2008 £
Other		
Within one year	4,575	10,445

22 Analysis of net debt

	At 1 January 2009 £	Cash flow £	At 31 December 2009 £
Cash at bank and in hand	35,082	31,248	66,330
Bank overdraft	(241,815)	(89,886)	(331,701)
	(206,733)	(58,638)	(265,371)
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	(1,389,064)	333,277	(1,055,787)
Net debt	(1,595,797)	274,639	(1,321,158)

23 Post balance sheet events

24 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

25 Control

The company is controlled by The immediate and ultimate holding company and controlling party of this company is AAAAA Parent Ltd which is registered in England and Wales Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Parent House, Parent Road, Parent Town, PT1 GRP .

AAAAA Limited

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

	2009		2008	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales, UK		16,509,371		18,012,026
Sales - type 1, Europe		81,856		13,084
Sales - type 1, rest of world		22,324		1,169,903
		16,613,551		19,195,013
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	182,290		-	
Opening work in progress	2,227,691		-	
Opening finished goods	836		-	
Purchases	8,826,243		9,246,215	
Closing stock	(147,996)		182,290	
Closing work in progress	(2,046,481)		2,227,691	
Closing finished goods	(615)		836	
Wages and salaries	3,824,051		3,878,057	
Staff NIC (Employers)	377,842		410,836	
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	138,676		144,565	
Amortisation of development costs	40,140		40,000	
Depreciation of freehold property	18,403		18,000	
Depreciation of plant and machinery	167,234		202,824	
Depreciation of plant and machinery	179,077		143,176	
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	31,988		30,000	
		(13,819,379)		(16,524,490)
Gross profit		2,794,172		2,670,523
Distribution costs				
Wages and salaries	169,160		128,161	
Staff NIC (Employers)	16,714		13,577	
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	6,135		4,778	
Packaging material	3,771		87,955	
Depreciation of freehold property	3,000		3,000	
Depreciation of plant and machinery	20,000		20,000	
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	3,000		3,000	
		(221,780)		(260,471)
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	184,539		170,881	
Staff NIC (Employers)	18,233		18,103	
Directors remuneration	240,321		267,040	
Directors NIC (Employers)	47,956		79,600	
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	6,692		6,370	
Hire of other assets (Operating leases)	6,922		10,445	

AAAAA Limited

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

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Sundry expenses	327,152		467,163	
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	16,500		16,500	
Depreciation of freehold property	2,000		2,000	
Depreciation of plant and machinery (owned)	10,000		10,000	
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings (owned)	12,000		12,000	
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(9,596)		(2,108)	
		(862,719)		(1,057,994)
Operating profit		1,709,673		1,352,058
Profit on ordinary activities before investment income and interest		1,709,673		1,352,058
Other interest receivable and similar income				
Bank interest receivable		372		1,876
Interest payable and similar charges				
Bank interest payable	23,386		49,178	
Other interest payable on loans 2-5 years	57,763		67,998	
		(81,149)		(117,176)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,628,896		1,236,758