AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

ERROR REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

BUSINESS REVIEW (s417)

Section 417 of the Companies Act 2006 requires the business review section of the Directors' Report to include details of financial and non-financial key performance indicators (KPIs), which provide the reader with an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Medium-sized companies are exempt from the requirement to disclose non- financial KPIs

Please ensure that Reportpad **BusReview** is amended to comply with this requirement.

Checked and confirmed	Assistant			

STRGL POSTINGS

There are balances detected on reserves codes 930A to 930B, 935A to 935B or 989A to 989D with no corresponding balances detected in disclosure codes affecting the STRGL. Check that postings are not required to disclosure codes 4160 to 4180 or alternatively make any required postings via disclosure data entry.

COMPANY STATUS

The company qualifies as a "medium-sized" company as defined by CA 2006, sec 465(3).

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 87654321

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2009

Draft Accounts

DEF LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
DEF House
Sample Town
ST12 0ZZ

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

CONTENTS **PAGE**

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors	Black Green Smith
Company secretary	C C Smith
Auditor	DEF LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor DEF House Sample Town ST12 0ZZ
Solicitors	Gant, Howard & Company 42 The Avenue Milford Southampton Hants S01 3RT
	Ian Jameson-King & Co. Trading Town Side Kilkenny

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2009.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW
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 fundament to this strategy. The year's performance has enabled the company to maintain Its status as a category A supplier to its principal customer

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

Investment in the AAAAA China facility has commenced and anticipates production in the coming financial year.

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS
The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,416,474. Particulars of dividends paid are detailed in note 8 to the financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
Details of the company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note 17 to the accounts.

DIRECTORS
The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Black
Green
Smith

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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR
DEF LLP are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Registered office:

Signed by order of the directors

C C SMITH
Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 14 March 2010

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AAAAA LIMITED ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

We have audited the financial statements of AAAAA Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009. 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 shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 to 3, 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 directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION ON 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 MATTERS 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.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime.

These financial statements have NOT yet been signed by the auditor.
The name and address of the auditor
has therefore been suppressed.

DRAFT ACCOUNTS

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

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
Interest receivable		**372**	1,876
Interest payable and similar charges	6	**(81,149)**	(117,176)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		**1,628,896**	1,236,758
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	**212,422**	337,173
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**1,416,474**	899,585

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

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

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets	**9**		**406,383**	363,958
Tangible 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
		6,717,295		5,796,070
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	**13**	**4,937,134**		4,555,609
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				
Deferred taxation	**16**		**148,112**	165,202
			4,988,206	4,271,732
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	**19**		**3,981,190**	3,981,190
Profit and loss account	**20**		**1,007,016**	290,542
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	**21**		**4,988,206**	4,271,732

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 14 March 2010, and are signed on their behalf by:

BLACK
Director

Company Registration Number: 87654321

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22		**1,491,717**	(177,726)
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE	22		**(80,777)**	(115,300)
TAXATION	22		**(165,982)**	(249,500)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT	22		**(270,319)**	2,108
EQUITY DIVIDENDS PAID			**(700,000)**	(1,000,000)
CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) BEFORE FINANCING			**274,639**	(1,540,418)
FINANCING	22		**(333,277)**	1,389,064
DECREASE IN CASH	22		**(58,638)**	(151,354)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of financial instruments.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	(500 - 509)

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property	-	(520 - 529)
Fixtures & Fittings	-	(540 - 549)
Motor Vehicles	-	(550 - 559)

Stocks

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

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES ***(continued)***

Finance lease agreements

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 in accordance with the above depreciation policies. 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 on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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 that 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.

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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial instruments

*****The following text should be used as a guide, please amend reportpad FRS25_26R as appropriate.*****

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Investments

All investments are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition costs associated with the investment. All purchases and sales of investments are recognised using trade date accounting.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the profit and loss account. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is disposed of or until its value is impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the profit and loss account.

Investments classified as held-to-maturity are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when the investment in derecognised, or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Investments are fair valued using quoted market prices, independent appraisals, discounted cash flow analysis or other appropriate valuation models at the balance sheet date.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoices amounts less provisions for any doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES ***(continued)***

Derivative financial instruments

The company uses a number of derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and currency fluctuation risk. Such derivative financial instruments are always stated at their fair value.

For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting (see below), any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to the profit and loss account.

Embedded derivatives are separated from their host contract and are recorded immediately in the profit and loss account when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract and the hybrid instrument itself is not measured at fair value.

Hedging

The company designates certain risks being hedged into three types:

- fair value hedges;

- cash flow hedges; and

- hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity.

In relation to fair value hedges, which meet the conditions for special hedge accounting, any gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

In relation to cash flow hedges, designed to hedge the exposure to variability in future cash flows relating to firm commitments or highly probable forecasted transactions, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument, which meets the conditions for special hedge accounting, is recognised directly in equity. Deferred gains and losses are released to the profit and loss account when the forecasted transactions occur.

An ineffective portion of the hedge is always recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

The hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity is accounted for as a cash flow hedge with foreign exchange differences recognised directly in equity.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point in time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is kept in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the profit and loss account.

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

2. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover is given below:

	2009	2008
	£	£
United Kingdom	**16,509,371**	18,012,026
Overseas	**104,180**	1,182,987
	16,613,551	19,195,013

3. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2009	2008
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	**40,140**	40,000
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	**279,468**	241,176
Depreciation of assets held under finance lease agreements	**167,234**	202,824
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	**(9,596)**	(2,108)
Auditor's remuneration		
- as auditor	**16,500**	16,500
Operating lease costs:		
- Plant and equipment	**6,922**	10,445

4. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial year amounted to:

	2009	2008
	No	No
Number of production staff	**140**	155
Number of distribution staff	**11**	9
Number of administrative staff	**12**	12
	163	176

The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:

	2009	2008
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**4,418,071**	4,444,139
Social security costs	**412,789**	442,516
Other pension costs	**199,459**	235,313
	5,030,319	5,121,968

5. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services were:

	2009	2008
	£	£
Remuneration receivable	**240,321**	267,040
Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	**47,956**	79,600
	288,277	346,640

Remuneration of highest paid director:

	2009	2008
	£	£
Total remuneration (excluding pension contributions)	**125,218**	113,226
Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	**15,506**	62,813
	140,724	176,039

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension schemes was as follows:

	2009	2008
	No	No
Money purchase schemes	**-**	3

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2009	2008
	£	£
Interest payable on bank borrowing	**23,386**	49,178
Finance charges	**57,763**	67,998
	81,149	117,176

7. TAXATION ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(a) Analysis of charge in the year

	2009	2008
	£	£
Current tax:		
In respect of the year:		
UK Corporation tax based on the results for the year at 28% (2008 - 28%)	**303,243**	104,037
Over/under provision in prior year	**(209,529)**	30,830
	93,714	134,867
Double taxation relief	**135,798**	249,611
Total current tax	**229,512**	384,478
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(17,090)**	(47,305)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**212,422**	337,173

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

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

	2009	2008
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**1,628,896**	1,236,758
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	**456,091**	346,292
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	**49,756**	70,228
Total current tax (note 7(a))	**505,847**	416,520

****
******** THERE IS AN ERROR IN BALANCES WITHIN THIS NOTE******

The tax charge in Tax on ordinary activities for current tax above	**(229,512)**	(384,478)
The current tax charge in the "factors affecting" section immediately above is	**505,847**	416,520
Difference, please check:	**276,335**	32,042

****

8. DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends

	2009	2008
	£	£
Paid during the year:		
Dividends on equity shares type 1 (code 4075)	**700,000**	1,000,000

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill
	£
COST	
At 1 January 2009	**415,682**
Additions	**82,565**
At 31 December 2009	**498,247**
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2009	**51,724**
Charge for the year	**40,140**
At 31 December 2009	**91,864**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2009	**406,383**
At 31 December 2008	363,958

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold Property £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
COST				
At 1 January 2009	**2,067,544**	**927,564**	**9,374,695**	**12,369,803**
Additions	**–**	**24,375**	**172,975**	**197,350**
Disposals	**–**	**(14,820)**	**(52)**	**(14,872)**
At 31 December 2009	**2,067,544**	**937,119**	**9,547,618**	**12,552,281**
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2009	**72,887**	**826,476**	**7,678,365**	**8,577,728**
Charge for the year	**23,403**	**46,988**	**376,311**	**446,702**
On disposals	**–**	**(14,820)**	**(52)**	**(14,872)**
At 31 December 2009	**96,290**	**858,644**	**8,054,624**	**9,009,558**
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2009	**1,971,254**	**78,475**	**1,492,994**	**3,542,723**
At 31 December 2008	1,994,657	101,088	1,696,330	3,792,075

Finance lease agreements

Included within the net book value of £3,542,723 is £Nil (2008 - £Nil) relating to assets held under finance lease agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £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
Other debtors	**892,693**	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
	£	£
Overdrafts	**265,371**	206,733
Trade creditors	**1,978,195**	2,782,060
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**804,594**	–
Other creditors including taxation:		
Corporation tax	**198,508**	134,978
Other taxation	**603,843**	423,600
Finance lease agreements	**462,838**	429,504
Other creditors	**452,680**	415,262
	4,766,029	4,392,137
Accruals and deferred income	**171,105**	163,472
	4,937,134	4,555,609

14. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2009	2008
	£	£
Other creditors:		
Finance lease agreements	**592,949**	959,560

15. COMMITMENTS UNDER FINANCE LEASE AGREEMENTS

Future commitments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

	2009	2008
	£	£
Amounts payable within 1 year	**462,838**	429,504
Amounts payable between 1 and 2 years	**303,130**	429,504
Amounts payable between 3 and 5 years	**289,819**	530,056
	1,055,787	1,389,064

16. DEFERRED TAXATION

The movement in the deferred taxation provision during the year was:

	2009	2008
	£	£
Provision brought forward	**165,202**	212,507
Profit and loss account movement arising during the year	**(17,090)**	(47,305)
Provision carried forward	**148,112**	165,202

16. DEFERRED TAXATION *(continued)*

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2009	2008
	£	£
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	**148,112**	165,202
	148,112	165,202

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

*****The following text should be used as a guide. Please amend reportpad FinancialRiskManagementR as appropriate**

The company holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, being:

(a) to finance its operations;

(b) to manage its exposure to interest and currency risks arising from its operations and from its sources of finance; and

(c) for trading purposes.

In addition, various financial instruments (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the company's operations.

Transactions in financial instruments result in the company assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below.

Interest rate risk

*****The following text should be used as a guide. Please amend reportpad InterestRateRiskR as appropriate**

The following table sets out the carrying amounts by repricing/maturity dates and effective interest rates (when applicable) of the company's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

Credit risk

*****The following text should be used as a guide. Please amend reportpad CreditRiskR as appropriate**

The company monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policies of credit checks meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Amounts shown in the balance sheet best represent the maximum credit risk exposure in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(continued)

Liquidity risk

****Insert text in reportpad LiquidityRiskR to describe the company's policy in relation to liquidity risk.****

Currency risk

****Insert text in reportpad CurrencyRiskR to describe the company's policy in relation to currency risk.**

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements at other than fair values:

Insert text in reportpad FinancialInstrumentFairValue2R on the methods and assumptions used by the company in estimating the fair values of financial instruments included in the above table.

Hedging activities

Insert text in reportpad HedgingActivitiesR to disclose the following information for each of: fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign entity;

(a) A description of the hedge;

(b) A description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the balance sheet date;

(c) The nature of the risks being hedged; and

(d) For cash flow hedges, the periods in which the cash flows are expected to occur, when they are expected to affect the profit and loss account, and a description of any forecasted transaction for which hedge accounting had been previously used, but which is no longer expected to occur.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

******* Amend text in REPORTPAD relparties *******

The company was under the control of Mr ******** throughout the current and previous year. Mr ********* is the managing director and majority shareholder.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8. (** Change FRS8 to FRSSE if applicable **)

19. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2009	2008
	£	£
3,981,190 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**3,981,190**	3,981,190

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2009		2008	
	No	**£**	No	£
3,981,190 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**3,981,190**	**3,981,190**	3,981,190	3,981,190

20. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	2009	2008
	£	£
Balance brought forward	**290,542**	390,957
Profit for the financial year	**1,416,474**	899,585
Equity dividends	**(700,000)**	(1,000,000)
Balance carried forward	**1,007,016**	290,542

21. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2009	2008
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	**1,416,474**	899,585
Equity dividends	**(700,000)**	(1,000,000)
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds	**716,474**	(100,415)
Opening shareholders' funds	**4,271,732**	4,372,147
Closing shareholders' funds	**4,988,206**	4,271,732

22. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2009	2008
	£	£
Operating profit	**1,709,673**	1,352,058
Amortisation	**40,140**	40,000
Depreciation	**446,702**	444,000
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

	2009	2008
	£	£
Interest received	**372**	1,876
Interest paid	**(23,386)**	(49,178)
Interest element of finance leases	**(57,763)**	(67,998)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance	**(80,777)**	(115,300)

TAXATION

	2009	2008
	£	£
Taxation	**(165,982)**	(249,500)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	2009	2008
	£	£
Payments to acquire intangible fixed assets	**(82,565)**	–
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	**(197,350)**	–
Receipts from sale of fixed assets	**9,596**	2,108
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from capital expenditure	**(270,319)**	2,108

22. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT *(continued)*

FINANCING

	2009	2008
	£	£
Capital element of finance leases	**(333,277)**	1,389,064
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing	**(333,277)**	1,389,064

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT

	2009		2008
	£	**£**	£
Decrease in cash in the period	**(58,638)**		(151,354)
Cash outflow in respect of finance leases	**333,277**		(1,389,064)
		274,639	(1,540,418)
Change in net debt		**274,639**	(1,540,418)
Net debt at 1 January 2009		**(1,595,797)**	(55,379)
Net debt at 31 December 2009		**(1,321,158)**	(1,595,797)

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

	At 1 Jan 2009	**Cash flows**	**At 31 Dec 2009**
	£	**£**	**£**
Net cash:			
Overdrafts	**(206,733)**	**(58,638)**	**(265,371)**
Debt:			
Finance lease agreements	**(1,389,064)**	**333,277**	**(1,055,787)**
Net debt	**(1,595,797)**	**274,639**	**(1,321,158)**

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements which are the subject of the independent auditor's report on pages 4 to 5.

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	2009		2008
	£	£	£
TURNOVER		**16,613,551**	19,195,013
COST OF SALES			
Opening stock - raw materials	**182,290**		–
Opening stock and work-in-progress	**2,227,691**		–
Opening stock - finished goods	**836**		–
Purchases	**8,826,243**		14,067,849
Direct wages	**3,824,051**		3,878,057
National insurance contributions on direct labour	**377,842**		410,836
Pension contributions - direct labour	**138,676**		144,565
Amortisation of cost of sales intangible assets - Type 1	**40,140**		40,000
Depreciation of motor vehicles	**346,311**		346,000
Depreciation of office equipment	**31,988**		30,000
Depreciation of spare	**18,403**		18,000
	16,014,471		18,935,307
Closing stock - raw materials	**(147,996)**		(182,290)
Closing stock and work-in-progress	**(2,046,481)**		(2,227,691)
Closing stock - finished goods	**(615)**		(836)
		13,819,379	16,524,490
GROSS PROFIT		**2,794,172**	2,670,523
OVERHEADS			
Distribution costs	**221,780**		260,471
Administrative expenses	**862,719**		1,057,994
		1,084,499	1,318,465
OPERATING PROFIT		**1,709,673**	1,352,058
Bank interest receivable		**372**	1,876
		1,710,045	1,353,934
Interest payable		**(81,149)**	(117,176)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		**1,628,896**	1,236,758

AAAAA LIMITED

ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA, ALPHA AND SONS

NOTES TO THE DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	2009		2008
	£	**£**	£
DISTRIBUTION COSTS			
Distribution and sales wages		**169,160**	128,161
National insurance contributions on distribution labour		**16,714**	13,577
Pension contributions - distribution labour		**6,135**	4,778
Other distribution costs		**3,771**	87,955
Depreciation of plant and machinery		**20,000**	20,000
Depreciation of office equipment		**3,000**	3,000
Depreciation of spare		**3,000**	3,000
		221,780	260,471
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Personnel costs			
Directors salaries	**240,321**		267,040
Directors pension contributions	**47,956**		79,600
Wages and salaries	**184,539**		170,881
Staff national insurance contributions	**18,233**		18,103
Staff pension contributions	**6,692**		6,370
		497,741	541,994
General expenses			
General expenses	**327,152**		467,163
Auditors remuneration	**16,500**		16,500
Depreciation	**2,000**		2,000
Depn of plant and machinery	**10,000**		10,000
Depreciation of office equipment	**12,000**		12,000
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	**(9,596)**		(2,108)
		358,056	505,555
Financial costs			
Operating lease: Equipment		**6,922**	10,445
		862,719	1,057,994
INTEREST RECEIVABLE			
Bank interest receivable		**372**	1,876
INTEREST PAYABLE			
Bank interest payable		**23,386**	49,178
Hire purchase and finance lease charges		**57,763**	67,998
		81,149	117,176