RED BOX DESIGN GROUP LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

UNW LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Citygate St James' Boulevard Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JE SATURDAY



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO RED BOX DESIGN GROUP LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes, together with the financial statements of Red Box Design Group Limited for the year ended 30 November 2012 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

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

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 to be delivered 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

ANDREW WILSON BA FCA (Senior

Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
UNW LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Citygate St James' Boulevard Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JE

23 August 2013

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 NOVEMBER 2012

FIXED ASSETS	Note 2	2012 £	2011 £
Intangible assets Tangible assets Investments	•	2,839,334 52,185 2	3,040,154 68,376 2
		2,891,521	3,108,532
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		274,936 1,985	381,123 500
CREDITORS. Amounts falling due within one year	3	276,921 (1,571,343)	381,623 (1,729,723)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,294,422)	(1,348,100)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,597,099	1,760,432
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(697,953)	(1,002,575)
		899,146	757,857
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	6	600,000 299,146	600,000 157,857
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		899,146	757,857

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 23 August 2013, and are şigned on their behalf by

B Farrar

Company Registration Number 03565924

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

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

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life up to a maximum of 20 years. This length of time is presumed to be the maximum useful life of purchased goodwill because it is difficult to make projections beyond this period. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following each acquisition and subsequently as and when necessary if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

5% straight line

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

Plant & Machinery

33 33% reducing balance

Fixtures & Fittings

15% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

- 33 33% straight line

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.

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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 the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Financial instruments

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

2 FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
COST	-	_	_	-
At 1 December 2011	4,016,442	194,357	2	4,210,801
Additions		1,735	_	1,735
At 30 November 2012	4,016,442	196,092		4,212,536
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 December 2011	976,288	125,981	_	1,102,269
Charge for year	200,820	17,926		218,746
At 30 November 2012	1,177,108	143,907		1,321,015
				
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 November 2012	2,839,334	52,185	_2	2,891,521
At 30 November 2011	3,040,154	68,376		3,108,532

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital of the companies listed below,

Aggregate capital and reserves

Red Box Interiors Limited (dormant)
Red Box Architecture Limited (dormant)

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3. CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company

	2012	2011
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	203,427	237,663
Hire purchase agreements	4,536	7,776
	207,963	245,439

4. CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company

	2012 £	2011 £
Hire purchase agreements		4,536

5 TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

During the year rent of £73,636 (2011 £157,581) was charged to the company by one of the directors

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2012 £ 1,000,000	2011 £ 1,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid.				
	2012		2011	
600,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 600,000	£ 600,000	No 600,000	£ 600,000

7 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is AJ Smith by virtue of his 75% holding of the ordinary share capital