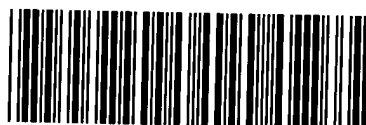


Company Registration No. 00752667 (England and Wales)

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2018

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ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		52,991		71,144
Tangible assets	4		2,184,956		2,268,309
			<u>2,237,947</u>		<u>2,339,453</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		879,513		851,437	
Debtors	5	595,760		400,366	
Cash at bank and in hand		322,810		386,217	
		<u>1,798,083</u>		<u>1,638,020</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,401,482)</u>		<u>(1,433,130)</u>	
Net current assets			396,601		204,890
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,634,548</u>		<u>2,544,343</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(19,409)		(30,551)
Provisions for liabilities	8		(215,454)		(225,296)
Net assets			<u>2,399,685</u>		<u>2,288,496</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			728,873		738,269
Capital redemption reserve			1,275,377		1,275,377
Profit and loss reserves			394,435		273,850
Total equity			<u>2,399,685</u>		<u>2,288,496</u>

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.


For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 05/11/18 and are signed on its behalf by:



D Aram

Director

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2016	331,377	449,478	945,000	509,985	2,235,840
Year ended 31 March 2017:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	94,193	94,193
Other comprehensive income net of taxation:					
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	348,000	-	-	348,000
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	(59,160)	-	-	(59,160)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	288,840	-	94,193	383,033
Redemption of shares	(330,377)	-	330,377	(330,377)	(330,377)
Transfers	-	(49)	-	49	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,000	738,269	1,275,377	273,850	2,288,496
Year ended 31 March 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	111,189	111,189
Transfers	-	(9,396)	-	9,396	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	1,000	728,873	1,275,377	394,435	2,399,685

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aram Designs Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Kean Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 4AT.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value, net of Value Added Tax, of goods sold and services provided to customers.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	Over 3 to 5 years
----------	-------------------

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised, other than on freehold land, so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property	Over 50 years
Leasehold improvements	Over 20 to 25 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Over 5 years
Computer equipment	Over 3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	Over 4 years

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based upon estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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 legally 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 trade and other debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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 trade and other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the deemed cost model, deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 28 (2017 - 27).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	162,601
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	91,457
Amortisation charged for the year	18,153
At 31 March 2018	109,610
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	52,991
At 31 March 2017	71,144

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2017	1,300,000	1,303,485	349,517	270,954	96,600	3,320,556
Additions	-	-	-	6,401	-	6,401
At 31 March 2018	1,300,000	1,303,485	349,517	277,355	96,600	3,326,957
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2017	-	517,094	251,314	223,976	59,863	1,052,247
Depreciation charged in the year	18,000	33,725	16,909	9,070	12,050	89,754
At 31 March 2018	18,000	550,819	268,223	233,046	71,913	1,142,001
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2018	1,282,000	752,666	81,294	44,309	24,687	2,184,956
At 31 March 2017	1,300,000	786,391	98,203	46,978	36,737	2,268,309

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,282,000 were revalued at 31 March 2017 by the directors, on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

Held within freehold property above is land with a carrying value of £400,000 (2017: £400,000) which is not depreciated.

If the properties were disposed of at the above valuation, corporation tax of £86,901 (2017: £96,935) would be payable.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	525,000	525,000
Accumulated depreciation	(95,181)	(90,695)
Carrying value	<u>429,819</u>	<u>434,305</u>

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	350,502	177,661
Other debtors	245,258	222,705
	<u>595,760</u>	<u>400,366</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	932,351	833,177
Corporation tax	46,231	28,735
Other taxation and social security	227,236	227,043
Other creditors	195,664	344,175
	<u>1,401,482</u>	<u>1,433,130</u>

Included within other creditors above are net obligations under hire purchase contracts totalling £11,142 (2017: £10,301).

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	19,409	30,551

Included within other creditors above are net obligations under hire purchase contracts totalling £19,409 (2017: £30,551).

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	215,454	225,296

9 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	92,381	97,870
Short term timing differences	(235)	-
Revaluation of land and buildings	123,308	127,426
	215,454	225,296
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability at 1 April 2017		225,296
Credit to profit or loss		(9,842)
Liability at 31 March 2018		215,454

ARAM DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

All Ordinary shares rank pari passu.

11 Related party transactions

During the year repayments totalling £192,739 (2017: £192,383) were made to the directors.

During the year payments totalling £Nil (2017: £50,000) were made to the company by the directors.

At the year end, a balance of £12,589 (2017: £205,328) was owed to the directors. These loans are interest free and repayable on demand and are included in other creditors.