

Company Registration No. 09492946 (England and Wales)

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

Pages For Filing With Registrar

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Company Information

Directors	R. Hillary M. Darroch (Appointed 28 September 2016)
Company Number	09492946
Registered Office	Unit 5, Kings Wharf, 301, Kingsland Road, London E8 4DS.
Accountants	Nicholas Hall 7b, Johnston Road, Woodford Green, Essex, IG8 0XA.

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

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NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Accountants' Report To The Board Of Directors On The Preparation Of The Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements Of Norlux Lighting Limited For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Norlux Lighting Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Norlux Lighting Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Norlux Lighting Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Norlux Lighting Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with technical guidelines. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Norlux Lighting Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Norlux Lighting Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Norlux Lighting Limited. You consider that Norlux Lighting Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Norlux Lighting Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Nicholas Hall

Nicholas Hall

7b, Johnston Road,
Woodford Green,
Essex,
IG8 0XA.

20 December 2017

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As At 31 March 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	As Restated £	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets	3		1,139		893
Current Assets					
Stocks		11,130		18,615	
Debtors		83,776		100,959	
Cash At Bank And In Hand		29,260		13,710	
		124,166		133,284	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		(110,868)		(89,477)	
Net Current Assets			13,298		43,807
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			14,437		44,700
Provisions For Liabilities			(217)		(179)
Net Assets			14,220		44,521
Capital And Reserves					
Called Up Share Capital	4		1		1
Share Premium Account			19,999		19,999
Profit And Loss Reserves			(5,780)		24,521
Total Equity			14,220		44,521

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements to be filed with the Registrar.

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As At 31 March 2017

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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.

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 20 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

R. Hillary

R. Hillary
Director

Company Registration No. 09492946

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies

Company Information

Norlux Lighting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 5, Kings Wharf, 301, Kingsland Road, London E8 4DS.

1.1 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

Fixtures And Fittings	- 20% Straight Line
Computers	- 33% Straight Line

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.

1.4 Impairment Of Fixed Assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash At Bank And In Hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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 in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.8 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

1.11 Foreign Exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Total £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	1,006
Additions	664
At 31 March 2017	1,670
Depreciation And Impairment	
At 1 April 2016	113
Depreciation Charged In The Year	418
At 31 March 2017	531
Carrying Amount	
At 31 March 2017	1,139
At 31 March 2016	893

4 Called Up Share Capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary Share Capital Issued And Fully Paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of 1p each	1	1
	1	1

5 Prior Period Adjustment

Changes To The Balance Sheet

	At 31 March 2016	
As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Restated
£	£	£

NORLUX LIGHTING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2017

5 Prior Period Adjustment

(Continued)

	At 31 March 2016		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Restated
	£	£	£
Creditors Due Within One Year			
Taxation	(33,673)	(4,740)	(38,413)
Other Creditors	(72,458)	23,700	(48,758)
Provisions For Liabilities			
Deferred Tax	-	(179)	(179)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Assets	25,740	18,781	44,521
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Capital And Reserves			
Profit And Loss	5,740	18,781	24,521
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Changes To The Profit And Loss Account			
	Period Ended 31 March 2016		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Restated
	£	£	£
Administrative Expenses	(119,891)	23,700	(96,191)
Taxation	(1,427)	(4,919)	(6,346)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit For The Financial Period	5,740	18,781	24,521
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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