Filleted Financial Statements

30 April 2017

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Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2017

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	1
Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements	2
Statement of financial position	3 to 4
Notes to the financial statements	5 to 8

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

Mr S D E Hall

Ms K R Hall

Company secretary

Mr S D E Hall

Registered office

Straidlands 9 Calhame Road Ballyclare County Antrim

Northern Ireland BT39 9NA

Accountants

Muir & Addy

Chartered Accountants

Muir Building

427 Holywood Road

Belfast BT4 2LT

Bankers

Bank of Ireland

22 Market Square

Lisburn BT28 1AG



Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company Limited

Year ended 30 April 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 Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company Limited for the year ended 30 April 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12 September 2012. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company 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 Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company Limited. You consider that Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company 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 Architectural Engineering & Manufacturing Design Company 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.

MUIR & ADDY Chartered Accountants Muir Building 427 Holywood Road

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Belfast BT4 2LT

19 June 2017

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2017

		2017		
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		3,890,329	3,807,704
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	87,555 10,861 829,964 928,380		129,930 8,025 941,955 1,079,910
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	25,358		84,970
Net current assets			903,022	994,940
Total assets less current liabilities			4,793,351	4,802,644
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets			9,502 4,783,849	7,136 4,795,508
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Members funds		,	40,000 4,743,849 4,783,849	40,000 4,755,508 4,795,508

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 April 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 June 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S D E Hall Director

Company registration number: NI017747

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is Straidlands, 9 Calhame Road, Ballyclare, County Antrim, BT39 9NA, Northern Ireland.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 May 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

. 3. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the retranslation of monetary items are taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

Freehold property - 4% straight line
Plant and machinery - 25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost of livestock is computed by reference to invoice value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

5. Tangible assets

	Cont	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost At 1 May 2016 Additions	3,841,564	332,351 129,801	4,173,915 129,801
	At 30 April 2017	3,841,564	462,152	4,303,716
	Depreciation At 1 May 2016 Charge for the year	130,156 12,641	236,055 34,535	366,211 47,176
	At 30 April 2017	142,797	270,590	413,387
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2017	3,698,767	191,562	3,890,329
	At 30 April 2016	3,711,408	96,296	3,807,704
6.	Debtors			
	Trade debtors Other debtors		2017 £ 560 10,301 10,861	2016 £ 560 7,465 8,025
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Trade creditors Social security and other taxes Other creditors		2017 £ 18,401 2,245 4,712	2016 £ 49,862 - 35,108
			25,358	84,970

8. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8 "Related Party Disclosures".

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 May 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.