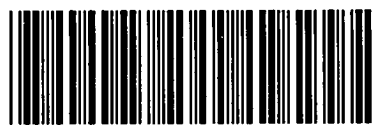


**ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

MONDAY



\*J6CT9QK8\*

JNI

14/08/2017

#120

COMPANIES HOUSE

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	Mr Alan Lewis Mrs Marjorie Lewis Mr Julian Lewis Mr Anthony Lake
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs Marjorie Lewis
<b>Company number</b>	NI025508
<b>Registered office</b>	405 Lisburn Road Belfast BT9 7EW
<b>Accountants</b>	PGM Chartered Accountants 405 Lisburn Road Belfast BT9 7EW

---

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

---

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		180,086		194,555
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		492,227		502,400	
Debtors		227,251		258,193	
Cash at bank and in hand		130,538		293	
			850,016	760,886	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		(401,538)		(318,843)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			448,478		442,043
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			628,564		636,598
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	4		(46,039)		(40,238)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(6,921)		(3,077)
<b>Net assets</b>			575,604		593,283
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			575,504		593,183
<b>Total equity</b>			575,604		593,283

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.

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

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.

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

**AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Alan Lewis  
Director



Mrs Marjorie Lewis  
Director

Company Registration No. NI025508

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Alan Lewis Displays Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 405 Lisburn Road, Belfast, BT9 7EW. This company registration number is NI025508.

#### 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.

The company has availed of the following exemptions in FRS102 section 1a on the basis that it is a small entity:

- Section 5.1A preparation of Statement of Comprehensive Income and Income Statement
- Section 6.1A preparation of Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
- Section 7.1B preparation of Statement of Cash Flows

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services 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.

#### 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% reducing balance
Leasehold land and buildings	over the period of the lease
Plant and equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 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.

##### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

##### 1.6 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.

##### **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.

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.7 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.

##### 1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

##### 1.9 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.



# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 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 19 (2016: 18).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Total £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2016	781,239
Additions	66,104
Disposals	(28,485)
At 31 January 2017	818,858
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2016	586,684
Depreciation charged in the year	73,452
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(21,364)
At 31 January 2017	638,772
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2017	180,086
At 31 January 2016	194,555

# ALAN LEWIS DISPLAYS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

---

**4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	<b>46,039</b>	<b>40,238</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**5 Called up share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Ordinary share capital		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>