



Chartered Accountants

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Pearl Assurance House 2 Donegall Square East Belfast BT15HB

Brook Design Hardware Limited

Abbreviated Unaudited Financial Statements

31 October 2016

Company Registration Number: NI019735

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2016

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Abbreviated Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2016

		2010	6	2015	
	Note	£	£	£	
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	•	966,950	1,044,657	
Investments	4		9,820	9,820	
			976,770	1,054,477	
Current assets					
Stocks		300,081		211,477	
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		4,404,634 125,425		4,677,564 133,829	
Oddin at bank and in riand					
		4,830,140		5,022,870	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		1,116,623		1,243,875	
Net current assets			3,713,517	3,778,995	
Total assets less current liabilities			4,690,287	4,833,472	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than or	ne				
year			385,849	380,031	
Provisions			(23,523)	(23,523)	
Net assets			4,327,961	4,476,964	
Capital and reserves	_		400.000		
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	5	•	120,000 4,207,961	120,000 4,356,964	
					
Members funds			4,327,961	4,476,964	

For the year ending 31 October 2016 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.

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

These abbreviated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 June 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Declan Gormley

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is Brook House, Dunmurry Industrial Estate, Dunmurry, Belfast, BT17 9HU, Antrim.

2. 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.

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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being 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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 October 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Land and buildings - straight line over 25 years
Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 15%, 25% and 33% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 33% reducing balance Property renovations - 20% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 October 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 October 2016

2. 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 abbreviated 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 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.

Defined contribution plans

Pension Scheme

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

3. Tangible assets

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Cost At 1 November 2015 Additions	3,098,229 25,434
At 31 October 2016	3,123,663
Depreciation At 1 November 2015 Charge for the year	2,053,572 103,141
At 31 October 2016	2,156,713
Carrying amount At 31 October 2016 At 31 October 2015	966,950 1,044,657

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 October 2016

4.	Investments				
	_				£
	Cost At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2010	6			9,820
	Impairment At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2010	6			_
	Carrying amount At 31 October 2016				9,820
5.	Called up share capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		2016 2015		2015	
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000