

Company Number: NI629133

MOR Garage Doors Ltd

Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

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MOR Garage Doors Ltd

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MOR Garage Doors Ltd

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

Mr. Marc O'Reilly
Mrs. Roisin O'Reilly

Company Secretary

Mr. Marc O'Reilly

Company Number

NI629133

Registered Office and Business Address

4 Crossdall Road
Middletown
Armagh
Co Armagh
BT60 3QQ
Northern Ireland

Accountants

McDonald O'Neill & Co
Chartered Accountants
5 Union Buildings
Union Place
Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT70 1DL
Northern Ireland

Bankers

Ulster Bank
7 Upper English Street
Armagh
Co Armagh
BT61 7BL
Northern Ireland

Ulster Bank
1-2 The Diamond
Monaghan
Co Monaghan
Ireland

MOR Garage Doors Ltd

Company Number: NI629133

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	6	10,446	20,893
Tangible assets	7	31,858	28,928
		<u>42,304</u>	<u>49,821</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks		76,186	69,162
Debtors		47,203	24,441
Cash and cash equivalents		7,882	10,194
		<u>131,271</u>	<u>103,797</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(137,208)</u>	<u>(145,418)</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>(5,937)</u>	<u>(41,621)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>36,367</u>	<u>8,200</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year		(10,419)	-
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(6,372)</u>	<u>(5,786)</u>
Net Assets		<u>19,576</u>	<u>2,414</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and Loss Account		19,476	2,314
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>19,576</u>	<u>2,414</u>

MOR Garage Doors Ltd

Company Number: NI629133

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2017

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities).

All of the members have consented to the preparation of abridged accounts in accordance with section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 444 not to file the Abridged Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report.

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 confirm that 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 of the Companies Act 2006.

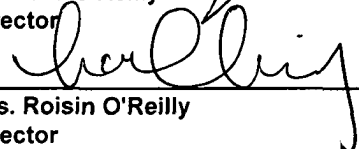
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit and loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 6 December 2017 and signed on its behalf by



Mr. Marc O'Reilly

Director



Mrs. Roisin O'Reilly

Director

MOR Garage Doors Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

MOR Garage Doors Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. 4 Crossdall Road, Middletown, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 3QQ, Northern Ireland is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006. These are the company's first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 25% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% Reducing Balance

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 3 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

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

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Share capital of the company**Ordinary share capital**

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. ADOPTION OF FRS 102 SECTION 1A

This is the first set of financial statements prepared by MOR Garage Doors Ltd in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities). The company transitioned from previously extant Irish and UK GAAP to FRS 102 Section 1A as at 1 January 2016.

MOR Garage Doors Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 March 2017

4. PERIOD OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The comparative figures relate to the 10 month period ended 31 March 2016.

5. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:3

6. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2016	31,340	31,340
At 31 March 2017	31,340	31,340
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	10,447	10,447
Charge for year	10,447	10,447
At 31 March 2017	20,894	20,894
Net book value		
At 31 March 2017	10,446	10,446
At 31 March 2016	20,893	20,893

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	38,570
Additions	13,550
At 31 March 2017	52,120
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	9,642
Charge for the year	10,620
At 31 March 2017	20,262
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	31,858
At 31 March 2016	28,928

8. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.