AA Construction (North East) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Officers and Professional Advisers

Director

Mr A Attarchian

Business address

Highway House Saltmeadows Road Gateshead Tyne & Wear NE8 3AH

Company secretary

Mrs C Attarchian

Registered office

Highway House Saltmeadows Road Gateshead Tyne & Wear NE8 3AH

Accountants

Debere Limited Chartered Accountants Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc 52 Fawcett Street Sunderland Tyne and Wear SR1 1SB

Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of AA Construction (North East) Limited

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 AA Construction (North East) Limited for the year ended 31 March 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 the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the director of AA Construction (North East) Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 18 May 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of AA Construction (North East) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than AA Construction (North East) Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that AA Construction (North East) 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 profit of AA Construction (North East) Limited. You consider that AA Construction (North East) 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 AA Construction (North East) 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.

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

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Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

5 December 2017

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	N - 4 -	201	- •	2016
Fixed assets	Note	£	, £	£
Intangible assets	5		496,669	540,002
Tangible assets	6		252,585	113,172
•			749,254	653,174
			743,234	, 000,174
Current assets				
Stocks	_	351,984	•	1,368,964
Debtors	7,	1,308,662		8,645
Cash at bank and in hand		66,706		9,,732
,		1,727,352		1,387,341
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(171,405)		(470,985)
Net current assets			1,555,947	916,356
Total assets less current liabilities			2,305,201	1,569,530
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	9		(1,893,402)	(1,998,199)
Provisions			(36,452)	21,273
Net assets/(liabilities)			375,347	(407,396)
	•			
Capital and reserves		•		
Called up share capital			1	1
Profit and loss account	•		375,346	(407,397)
Members funds/(deficit)			375,347	(407,396)

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 income statement has not been delivered.

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

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017 -

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Attarchian Director

Company registration number: 06533247

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Highway House, Saltmeadows Road, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear, NE8 3AH.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

General Information

AA Construction (North East) Limited develops and constructs housing for resale and hires out plant and machinery.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

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.

After reviewing financial and other information available, the director considers that, with his continued support, the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Going concern

The company meets its day-today working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party ant the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after following for any trade discounts due.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents:

- (i) houses sold during the year recognised at their selling price; and
- (ii) plant and machinery hire sales measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax; and
- (iii) groundwork sales measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

All sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to the customer.

Taxation

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment lossés. 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

Motor vehicles

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:

Long leasehold property Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings 1% straight line

15% reducing balance 15% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

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.

Stock and work in progress

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No , element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2016: 3).

5. Intangible assets

		Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		1,200,000
Amortisation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year		659,998 43,333
At 31 March 2017		703,331
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017		496,669
At 31 March 2016		540,002
	•	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued).

Year ended 31 March 2017

				•		,
3.	Tangible assets			• .		
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2016 Additions Disposals	12,852 - -	208,615 117,194 —	3,930 1,628 (2,311)	4,200 52,160 (4,200)	229,597 170,982 (6,511)
	At 31 March 2017	12,852	325,809	3,247	52,160	394,068
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	1,032 128 —	110,464 23,489	1,684 398 (1,181)	3,245 5,549 (3,325)	116,425 29,564 (4,506)
	At 31 March 2017	1,160	133,953	901	5,469	141,483
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	11,692	191,856	2,346	46,691	252,585
	At 31 March 2016	11,820	98,151	2,246	955	113,172

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Plant and

			machinery £
	At 31 March 2017		16,618
	At 31 March 2016		19,550
7.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which	7,316	-
	the company has a participating interest	1,285,650	_
	Other debtors	15,696	8,645
		1,308,662	8,645

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,351	3,748
Accruals and deferred income	5,055	5,567
Corporation tax	83,623	_
Social security and other taxes	1,967	506
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,720	4,485
Other creditors	72,689	456,679
•	171,405	470,985

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts of £3,720 (2016 - £4,485) is secured by way of a fixed charge over the assets acquired. The other creditor's balance of £72,000 (2016 - £450,000) is secured by a fixed charge over the undertaking and all assets present and future.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	•		2017	2010
			£	£
Obligations under finance leas	es and hire pur	chase contracts	13,261	16,215
Director loan accounts			1,316,859	1,326,165
Other creditors			563,282	655,819
			1,893,402	1,998,199

Long term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts of £13,261 (2016 - £16,215) is secured by way of a fixed charge over the assets acquired. The other creditor's balance of £528,000 (2016 - £150,000) is secured by a fixed charge over the undertaking and all assets present and future.

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

•		20,17	
	Balance brought forward £	Amounts repaid £	Balance outstanding £
Mr A Attarchian	(1,326,165)	9,306	(1,316,859)
	Dalama	2016	
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
Mr A Attarchian	(1,326,435)	270 —	(1,326,165)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

11. Transition to FRS 102

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

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