Dorman & Sons Ltd

Registered number: NI002328

Unaudited

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Dorman & Sons Ltd
Registered number: NI002328

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		**650,482**		726,367
			650,482		726,367
Current assets					
Stocks		**11,604**		8,965	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**332,442**		342,331	
Cash at bank and in hand		**23,649**		14,639	
		367,695		365,935	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(293,596)**		(349,011)	
Net current assets			**74,099**		16,924
Total assets less current liabilities			**724,581**		743,291
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**(72,388)**		(59,740)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	**(29,527)**		(37,684)	
			(29,527)		(37,684)
Net assets			**622,666**		645,867
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**4,434**		4,430
Capital redemption reserve			**2,800**		2,800
Profit and loss account			**615,432**		638,637
			622,666		645,867

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

Dorman & Sons Ltd
Registered number: NI002328

Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2017

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Dorman

Andrew Dorman
Director

Date: 6 March 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

Dorman & Sons Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland within the United Kingdom. The registration number and address of the registered office are given in the company information section of these financial statements. The principal activities are letter pressing and lithographic printing.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors of Dorman & Sons Limited have reviewed the resources available and believe that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, Dorman & Sons Limited continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Buildings	-	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans from banks.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has not made any significant judgements. There are no key assumptions concerning the future or other key sources of estimation, that have a significant risk of raising a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 (2016 -15).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	654,502	1,716,735	21,178	2,392,415
Additions	-	25,000	-	25,000
Disposals	-	(42,667)	-	(42,667)
At 31 December 2017	654,502	1,699,068	21,178	2,374,748
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	206,936	1,437,934	21,178	1,666,048
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,090	83,720	-	96,810
Disposals	-	(38,592)	-	(38,592)
At 31 December 2017	220,026	1,483,062	21,178	1,724,266
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	434,476	216,006	-	650,482
At 31 December 2016	447,566	278,801	-	726,367

Included within the net book value of £652,064 is £50,000 (2016: £215,500) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of these assets amounted to £8,000 (2016: £67,544).

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	327,511	331,428
Other debtors	4,931	10,903
	332,442	342,331

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	**39,716**	-
Bank loans	**16,379**	29,764
Trade creditors	**116,976**	136,084
Corporation tax	**39,372**	53,445
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**14,500**	70,600
Other creditors	**29,095**	11,299
Accruals and deferred income	**37,558**	47,819
	293,596	349,011

Security has been given by the company in respect of the bank loan totalling £16,379 (2016: £29,764) due within one year.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	**51,638**	55,140
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**20,750**	4,600
	72,388	59,740

Secured loans

Security has been given by the company in respect of the bank loan totalling £51,638 (2016: £55,140) due after more than one year.

9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
HP liabilities and finance leases - due within one year	**14,500**	70,600
HP liabilities and finance leases - due after more than one year	**20,750**	4,600
	35,250	75,200

10. Deferred taxation

	2017
	£
At beginning of year	**(37,684)**
Charged to profit or loss	**8,157**
At end of year	**(29,527)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	**(37,684)**	(71,677)
Decrease in provision	**8,157**	33,993
	(29,527)	(37,684)