REGISTERED NUMBER: 00826521 (England and Wales)

O.M.K. DESIGN LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

O.M.K. DESIGN LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 00826521)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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O.M.K. DESIGN LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

DIRECTORS:	R W Kinsman E S Kinsman M R Osborne
REGISTERED OFFICE:	6 Marlborough Place Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UB
REGISTERED NUMBER:	00826521 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Breeze & Associates Ltd. Chartered Accountants 6 Marlborough Place Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UB

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF O.M.K. DESIGN LIMITED

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of O.M.K. Design Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet 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 within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of O.M.K. Design Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 27 March 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of O.M.K. Design Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of O.M.K. Design Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than O.M.K. Design Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that O.M.K. Design 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 O.M.K. Design Limited. You consider that O.M.K. Design 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 O.M.K. Design 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.

Breeze & Associates Ltd.
Chartered Accountants
6 Marlborough Place
Brighton
East Sussex
BN1 1UB

24 April 2018

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		29,250		31,500
Tangible assets	6		901,466		906,133
			930,716		937,633
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		510,357		370,013	
Debtors	7	785,443		363,477	
Cash in hand		342		342	
		1,296,142		733,832	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	1,236,126		673,511	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			60,016		60,321
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			990,732		997,954
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(132,362)		(160,490)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(97,523)		(97,523)
NET ASSETS			760,847		739,941
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100,000		100,000
Revaluation reserve	11		415,758		415,758
Retained earnings			245,089		224,183
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			760,847		739,941

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each 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.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

R W Kinsman - Director

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

O.M.K. Design Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

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

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with nor ownership effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when they physically leave the premises to be delivered to the customer.

Goodwill
Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2011, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of twenty years.

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3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property	- No depreciation is provided
Plant and machinery	- 15% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 15% on reducing balance

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that any items of property, plant and equipment have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss if any. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

No depreciation has been charged to the freehold property because the residual value is expected to be greater than the current carrying amount.

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a LIFO basis. Net realisable value represents estimated sales price less costs to complete and sell. Provision is made for slow moving, obsolete or damaged stock where the net realisable value is less than cost.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of these stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of stocks recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

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 accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

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3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The company's liability to tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period to which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

4. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 9 (2016 - 8) .

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5. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	45,000
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2017	13,500
Charge for year	2,250
At 31 December 2017	15,750
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	29,250
At 31 December 2016	31,500

Paragraph 19.23(a) of FRS 102 states that goodwill shall be considered to have a finite useful life and in the exceptional cases when an entity is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the life shall not exceed 10 years. In 2011, the company decided that in accordance with FRSSE the goodwill had an economic life of 20 years. At 31 December 2017 the carrying amount for the goodwill is therefore £29,250 and has a remaining useful life of 13 years. The company considers there is evidence to support the remaining useful economic life of 13 years and provides adequate evidence to support this. It is therefore not required to adjust the expected amortisation profile.

6. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £
COST			
At 1 January 2017	750,000	466,548	117,821
Additions	-	14,270	675
At 31 December 2017	750,000	480,818	118,496
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2017	-	337,871	107,477
Charge for year	-	21,442	1,653
At 31 December 2017	-	359,313	109,130
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2017	750,000	121,505	9,366
At 31 December 2016	750,000	128,677	10,344

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6. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued**

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2017	25,464	91,473	1,451,306
Additions	-	6,723	21,668
At 31 December 2017	25,464	98,196	1,472,974
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2017	20,572	79,253	545,173
Charge for year	1,223	2,017	26,335
At 31 December 2017	21,795	81,270	571,508
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2017	3,669	16,926	901,466
At 31 December 2016	4,892	12,220	906,133

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are as follows:

	Motor vehicles £
COST	
At 1 January 2017	2,599
Transfer to ownership	(2,599)
At 31 December 2017	-
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2017	1,776
Transfer to ownership	(1,776)
At 31 December 2017	-
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	823

continued...

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	547,847	264,615
Amounts recoverable on contract	185,733	50,527
Other debtors	51,863	48,335
	785,443	363,477

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	126,398	116,299
Trade creditors	345,566	92,790
Taxation and social security	26,639	6,022
Other creditors	737,523	458,400
	1,236,126	673,511

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	132,362	160,490
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	18,916	52,892

10. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	101,230	92,428
Bank loans	157,530	184,361
	258,760	276,789

The bank overdraft and bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future, including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant & machinery.

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11. **RESERVES**

	Revaluation reserve £
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	415,758

12. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Kinsman Associates Limited is a company in which the directors have a material interest.

Included in other creditors is £161,449 (2016: £168,285) owed to Kinsman Associates Limited. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £424,866 (2016 - £150,415) owed to the director of the company. This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.