Abel Systems Limited
Financial Statements
For the Year Ended
30 September 2016



BEEVER AND STRUTHERS

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
Central Buildings
Richmond Terrace
Blackburn
BB1 7AP

Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors

C J Pickles

S D Pickles

Company Secretary

C J Pickles

Registered Office

Station Road

Tupton

Near Chesterfield Derbyshire S42 6DA

Auditor

Beever and Struthers

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

Central Buildings Richmond Terrace

Blackburn BB1 7AP

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2016

	2016			2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		76,590	18,542
Current assets				
Stocks	6	313,403		548,606
Debtors	7	742,203		1,359,591
Cash at bank and in hand	·	527,350		333,323
		1,582,956		2,241,520
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(583,906)	•	(1,016,735)
Net current assets			999,050	1,224,785
Total assets less current liabilities			1,075,640	1,243,327
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	9	(15,310)		(3,700)
Other provisions	9			(37,200)
•			(15 210)	(40,900)
			(15,310)	(40,900)
Net assets			1,060,330	1,202,427
				B. HEDNE . J.
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			1,060,328	1,202,425
Members funds			1,060,330	1,202,427

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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ... 28/4/2017, and ard signed on behalf of the board by:

S D Pickles Director

Company registration number: 01912556

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2016

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Station Road, Tupton, Near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S42 6DA.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The July 2015 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 15.

Disclosure Exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Wheelbase Holdings Limited which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

- Determination of whether leases entered into by the company as lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Income is recognised when the manufacture of a customer's order has been completed and the goods have been delivered or made available for collection by the customer.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Tax

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.

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.

Operating Leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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.

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:

Plant and machinery

10-15% Straight line

Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles - 20-25% Straight line

25% straight line

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2016

3. 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 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 liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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. Staff Costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 45 (2015: 42).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2016

5. Tangible Assets

	·	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings M	otor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost At 1 October 2015 Additions Disposals	141,143 52,325 —	41,906	29,426 12,500 (9,495)	212,475 64,825 (9,495)
	At 30 September 2016	193,468	41,906	32,431	267,805
	Depreciation At 1 October 2015 Charge for the year Disposals	122,601 6,777 —	41,906 - -	29,426 (9,495)	193,933 6,777 (9,495)
	At 30 September 2016	129,378	41,906	19,931	191,215
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2016	64,090	. ·	12,500	76,590
	At 30 September 2015	18,542	•	_	18,542
6.	Stocks				
	Raw materials and consumables Work in progress			2016 £ 50,490 262,913 313,403	2015 £ 53,310 495,296 548,606
7.	Debtors			•	
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors			2016 £ 408,224 278,235 55,744 742,203	2015 £ 1,191,906 - 167,685 1,359,591
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year	. •		
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors			2016 £ 283,652 62,135 64,764 121,731 51,624 583,906	2015 £ 668,650 22,241 73,189 139,469 113,186 1,016,735

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2016

9. Provisions

	Warranties £	Deferred tax £	Total ₤
At 1 October 2015	37,200	3,700	40,900
Additions	, <u> </u>	11,610	11,610
Unused amounts reversed	(37,200)	-	(37,200)
At 30 September 2016	· _	15,310	15,310

A warranty provision was made in the year ending 30 September 2015 for costs anticipated to arise during the year ending 30 September 2016 in respect of work on certain vehicles carried out in previous years. This work has now been completed and the provision is no longer required.

10. Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements is as follows:

	_	2016	2015
		£	£
Tangible assets		_	49,950

The £49,950 relates to the purchase of a shot blasting machine that was committed to at 30 September 2015 and installed during the year ended 30 September 2016.

11. Operating Leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

• •	2016	2015
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	60,950	60,950

12. Summary Audit Opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 2/5/2017 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Adam Thom, for and on behalf of Beever and Struthers.

13. Related Party Transactions

Transactions and balances with group undertakings have not been disclosed as permitted by FRS 102 Section 1ac.35 since they are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of Wheelbase Holdings Limited, which are filed at Companies House, in England and Wales.

14. Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is Wheelbase Holdings Limited whose registered office and principal place of business is Chanters Way, Off Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwin, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB3 0RP.

15. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2014.

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