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# A.B.T. DESIGN LIMITED

# **UNAUDITED**

### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

THURSDAY



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20/04/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

#438

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

U H K Bakker Esq K R Bakker Esq

Miss H M Bakker

**Company secretary** 

Mrs A S Bakker

Registered number

02026224

Registered office

Charles Lake House

Claire Causeway

Crossways Business Park

Dartford Kent DA2 6QA

**Accountants** 

Barnes Roffe LLP **Chartered Accountants** Charles Lake House Claire Causeway

Crossways Business Park

Dartford Kent DA2 6QA

**Bankers** 

Lloyds TSB Bank plc

Gravesend Kent

**DA11 0AR** 

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# A.B.T. DESIGN LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02026224

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Note			2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		43,228		46,019
		,	43,228	<del>-</del>	46,019
Current assets					
Stocks	4	66,615		68,098	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	279,971		269,357	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	33,346		21,390	
		379,932	_	358,845	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(250,051)		(218,601)	
Net current assets			129,881		140,244
Total assets less current liabilities		_	173,109	_	186,263
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	8	(7,752)		(8,219)	
			(7,752)		(8,219
Net assets		_	165,357	_	178,044
Capital and reserves		_		_	-
Called up share capital	9		210		210
Profit and loss account			165,147		177,834
		_	165,357	-	178,044

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.

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

# A.B.T. DESIGN LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02026224

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Company has opted not to file the income statement 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 on

31-3-17

U H K Bakker Esq

Director

K R Bakker Esq

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2016	210	177,834	178,044
Profit for the year	-	97,313	97,313
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(110,000)	(110,000)
At 31 December 2016	210	165,147	165,357

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 July 2015	210	117,316	117,526
Profit for the period	-	60,518	60,518
At 31 December 2015	210	177,834	178,044

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. General information

A.B.T. Design Limited is a private limited company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given in the Company information page of these financial statements. The principal activity of the company is that of jewellery manufacture and casting services.

### 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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

# Sale of goods

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 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:

Leasehold improvements

- 15% straight line

Plant and machinery etc

- 10-20% 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 Income statement.

#### 2.4 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 reporting 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.

# 2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.9 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

### 2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

### 2.11 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 Income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### 2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

### 2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
	Cost or valuation		•	
	At 1 January 2016	20,191	302,257	322,448
	Additions	-	6,194	6,194
	At 31 December 2016	20,191	308,451	328,642
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2016	19,500	256,929	276,429
	Charge for the period on owned assets	255	8,730	8,985
	At 31 December 2016	19,755	265,659	285,414
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2016	436	42,792	43,228
	At 31 December 2015	691	45,328	46,019
4.	Stocks			
<b></b>	·		2016	2015
	Raw materials		£ 66,615	£ 68,098
			66,615	68,098
			=======================================	
5.	Debtors			
			2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors		269,906	254,679
	Prepayments and accrued income		10,065	14,678
			279,971	269,357

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	33,346	21,390
	Less: bank overdrafts	(100,439)	(54,821)
		(67,093)	(33,431)
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank overdrafts	100,439	54,821
	Corporation tax	25,014	38,458
	Other taxation and social security	47,536	49,937
	Other creditors	70,562	70,669
	Accruals and deferred income	6,500	4,716
		250,051	218,601
	The bank overdraft is secured by way of a charge over the company	y's assets supported by	a personal
8.	The bank overdraft is secured by way of a charge over the company guarantee from K R Bakker Esq, a director of the company.  Deferred taxation	y's assets supported by	a personal
8.	guarantee from K R Bakker Esq, a director of the company.	y's assets supported by 2016	
8.	guarantee from K R Bakker Esq, a director of the company.		a personal  2015 £
8.	guarantee from K R Bakker Esq, a director of the company.  Deferred taxation	2016 £	2015 £
8.	guarantee from K R Bakker Esq, a director of the company.  Deferred taxation	2016	2015
8.	guarantee from K R Bakker Esq, a director of the company.  Deferred taxation  At beginning of year	2016 £ (8,219)	2015 £ (7,527
8.	Deferred taxation  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss	2016 £ (8,219) 467	2015 £ (7,527, (692)
8.	Deferred taxation  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  At end of year	2016 £ (8,219) 467	2015 £ (7,527 (692)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 9. Share capital

Shares classified as equity	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid  10 Preferential ordinary shares of £1 each 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each 100 Deferred shares of £1 each	10 100 100	10 100 100
	210	210

The Ordinary and Preferential Ordinary shares carry equal voting rights. The Deferred shares carry no voting rights.

### 10. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund which amounted to £7,387 (2015: £3,600). No amounts were outstanding at the year end (2015: £Nil).

### 11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	23,250	23,250
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	93,000	93,000
Later than 5 years	-	23,250
Land and buildings	116,250	139,500
	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	5,252	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	8,754	-
Other	14,006	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

# 12. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is K R Bakker Esq.

# 13. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.