Registered number: 03478577

ABACUS FLOORING LIMITED

FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Whiting & Partners
Chartered Accountants & Business Advisers
George Court
Bartholomew's Walk
Ely
Cambridgeshire
CB7 4JW

ABACUS FLOORING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03478577

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets	14010		~		2
Tangible assets	4		92,695		104,598
		_	92,695	-	104,598
Current assets					
Stocks	5	2,000		2,000	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	632,375		446,914	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,938		9,886	
	_	636,313	_	458,800	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(458,523)		(396,714)	
Net current assets	-		177,790		62,086
Total assets less current liabilities		_	270,485	-	166,684
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(119,398)		(58,752)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	12	(1,368)		(2,194)	
	-		(1,368)		(2,194)
Net assets		_	149,719	-	105,738

ABACUS FLOORING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03478577

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

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		139,719	95,738
			
		<u>149,719</u>	105,738

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.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings 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:

Mr M A Franklin

Director

Date: 28 September 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Abacus Flooring Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England.
Registered Office:
Mansion Farm
41 Main Street
Coveney
Ely
Cambridgeshire

The company's principal activity during the year was flooring contractors.

2. Accounting policies

CB6 2DJ

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:

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Property improvements

Plant & machinery

Plant & machinery

Motor vehicles

Office equipment

-5% per annum on reducing balance
-25% per annum on reducing balance
-25% per annum on reducing balance

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 income and retained earnings.

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 weighted averagebasis. 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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

2.8 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

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 Statement of income and retained earnings 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 Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings 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 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 income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position 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 Statement of financial position.

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2015 - 0).

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

5.

	Property improvements £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2016	105,332	10,667	59,749	954	176,702
Additions	•	•	•	542	542
At 31 December 2016	105,332	10,667	59,749	1,496	177,244
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	36,137	6,209	29,340	418	72,104
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,459	1,114	7,602	270	12,445
At 31 December 2016	39,596	7,323	36,942	688	84,549
Net book value					
At 31 December 2016	65,736	3,344	22,807	808	92,695
At 31 December 2015	69,195	4,458	30,409	536	104,598
The net book value of land and buil	ldings may be further a	analysed as follo	ows:		
The net book value of land and buil	ldings may be further	analysed as follo	ows:	2016	2015
	ldings may be further	analysed as folio	ows:	£	£
The net book value of land and buil Short leasehold	ldings may be further	analysed as folio	ows:	£ 65,736	£ 69,195 ———
	ldings may be further	analysed as folio	ows:	£	£
	ldings may be further	analysed as follo	ows:	£ 65,736	£ 69,195 ———
Short leasehold	ldings may be further	analysed as folio	ows:	£ 65,736 - 65,736 - 2016	£ 69,195 69,195 2015
Short leasehold	ldings may be further	analysed as follo	ows:	£ 65,736 — 65,736 —	£ 69,195 69,195

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

6.	Debtors		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade debtors	308,895	183,529
	Other debtors	323,480	263,385
		632,375	446,914
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016	2045
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,938	9,886
		1,938	9,886
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	2013 £
	Other loans	151,852	67,086
	Trade creditors	143,712	211,216
	Corporation tax	75,179	55,079
	Other taxation and social security	70,474	48,232
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	10,111	9,547
	Other creditors	5,095	3,466
	Accruals and deferred income	2,100	2,088
		<u>458,523</u>	396,714
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans	116,333	45,576
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,065	13,176
		<u>119,398</u> _	58,752

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

10.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Other loans	151,852	67,086
		151,852	67,086
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
	Bank loans	116,333	45,576
		116,333	<i>4</i> 5,576
		268,185	112,662
11.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Within one year	10,110	9,547
	Between 1-2 years	3,064	13,175
		13,174	22,722

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

12. Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation		
		2016 £
At beginning of year		(2,194)
Charged to profit or loss		828
At end of year		(1,366)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances		(1,366)
		(1,366)
Share capital		
	2016	2015
Shares classified as equity	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	10	10
Allotted, called up and partly paid		
9.990 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	9,990	9,990

14. Transactions with directors

13.

At 31 December 2016 the company was due £161,740 (2015 - £123,067) from each director therefore totalling £323,480 (2015 - £246,135). The loan carried an interest charge of 3.25% per annum. The maximum loan outstanding during the year was £323,480.

15. Related party transactions

The director's have given personal guarantees over bank borrowing to the extent of £80,000 (2015- £80,000).

The company occupies outbuildings and an office rent free at the directors private residence.

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

16. 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.

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