ABSTRACT SELECT LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SATURDAY

A788W11ID

16/06/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr M L Glatman

Mr J A C Kirkland Ms S Millington

Secretary Mrs S Miles

Company number 03967655

Registered office Queens House

34 Wellington Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS1 2DE

Auditor Booth Ainsworth LLP

Alpha House 4 Greek Street Stockport Cheshire SK3 8AB

Bankers National Westminster Bank plc

PO Box 282 7 Market Place

Derby DE1 9DS

CONTENTS

•	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		1,034,998		1,508,800	
Debtors	3	2,594		1,674	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,737		33,798	
		1,068,329		1,544,272	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(25,742)		(3,502)	
Net current assets			1,042,587		1,540,770
Provisions for liabilities			-		10,214
Net assets			1,042,587		1,550,984
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1,052,880		1,568,200
Profit and loss reserves		•	(10,293)		(17,216)
Total equity			1,042,587		1,550,984
	•				

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 06/06/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M (Glatman

Director

Company Registration No. 03967655

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abstract Select Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Queens House, 34 Wellington Street, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS1 2DE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Stocks

Stock represents the cost of artwork along with associated costs of restoration, transportation and any other costs to bring the stock to its current location and condition.

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tay

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2016 - 0).

3 Debtors

	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Other debtors	2,594	1,674
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	12,150	177
	Corporation tax	10,267	-
	Other creditors	3,325	3,325
		25,742	3,502
5	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,052,880 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,052,880	1,568,200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Called up share capital (Continued) Reconciliation of movements during the year: Ordinary Number At 1 January 2017 Reduction of shares (515,320) At 31 December 2017

On 4th May 2017, it was decided by the directors by way of a board meeting to make a distribution to shareholders by way of a share reduction. It was resolved to reduce share capital by £245,000, cancelling a total of 245,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, cancelled proportionately to each shareholder. As such the share capital was reduced from £1,568,200 to £1,323,200.

On 31st July 2017, it was decided by way of a board meeting to make a distribution by way of an interim dividend and capital share reduction. An interim dividend payment of £79,680 was resolved and declared. It was resolved to reduce share capital by £270,320, cancelling a total of 270,320 ordinary shares of £1 each, cancelled proportionately to each shareholder. As such the ordinary share capital of the company was reduced from £1,323,200 to £1,052,880.

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Michael Booth.
The auditor was Booth Ainsworth LLP.

7 Related party transactions

During the year management charges of £10,000 (2016 - £10,000) and recharges of £Nil (2016 - £Nil) were charged to the company by Abstract Securities Limited, a company with common directors and shareholders.