Abacus Design and Fabrication Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 November 2019

Abacus Design and Fabrication Limited

Registered number: 04598025

Balance Sheet

as at 30 November 2019

No	tes		2019		2018
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		28,436		23,365
C					
Current assets				44.055	
Stocks & work in progress	_	39,836		41,955	
Debtors	3	68,207		72,021	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,112		1,842	
		109,155		115,818	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	4	(120,722)		(111,112)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(11,567)		4,706
Total assets less current		-		-	
liabilities			16,869		28,071
6 12 4 5 12 1					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(15,669)		(21,891)
and more than one year	J		(10,000)		(21,001)
Net assets		-	1,200	-	6,180
That doods		-	1,200	-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,100		6,080
Shareholders' funds		-	4 200	-	6 400
Shareholders lunus		-	1,200	_	6,180

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

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MJ Barker

Director

Approved by the board on 2 March 2020

Abacus Design and Fabrication Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 November 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

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.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and		
machinery	Motor	
etc	vehicles	Total
£	£	£
54,677	25,045	79,722
10,200	-	10,200
64,877	25,045	89,922
20.007	04.000	50.057
32,267	24,090	56,357
4,891	238	5,129
37,158	24,328	61,486
	54,677 10,200 64,877 32,267 4,891	machinery etc Motor vehicles £ £ 54,677 25,045 10,200 - 64,877 25,045 32,267 24,090 4,891 238

Net book value

	At 30 November 2019	27,719	717	28,436
	At 30 November 2018	22,410	955	23,365
3	Debtors		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade debtors		68,207	72,021
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		55,170	42,881
	Trade creditors		14,108	12,141
	Taxation and social security costs		27,072	20,302
	Other creditors		24,372	35,788
			120,722	111,112
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank loans		15,669	21,891

6 Other information

Abacus Design and Fabrication Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

57 Hutton Close

Crowther

Washington

Tyne & Wear

NE38 0AH

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