

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05292007

Abacus Build Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended

30 November 2017

Abacus Build Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Investments	6	108,000	108,000
Current Assets			
Debtors	7	460	3,268
Cash at bank and in hand		6,958	5,059
		-----	-----
		7,418	8,327
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	168,065	187,117
		-----	-----
Net Current Liabilities		160,647	178,790
		-----	-----
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		(52,647)	(70,790)
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		(32,404)	(32,404)
		-----	-----
Net Liabilities		(20,243)	(38,386)
		-----	-----
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		(20,245)	(38,388)
		-----	-----
Shareholders Deficit		(20,243)	(38,386)
		-----	-----

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30th November 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Abacus Build Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 November 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 August 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G Cottee

Director

Company registration number: 05292007

Abacus Build Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30th November 2017

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 6 Nags Corner, Wiston Road, Nayland, Colchester, Essex, CO6 4LT, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

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 1st December 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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 & machinery	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in Associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in Joint Ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

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. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 19 (2016: 19).

5. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1st December 2016 and 30th November 2017	9,760	21,824	31,584
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1st December 2016 and 30th November 2017	9,760	21,824	31,584
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 30th November 2017	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----
At 30th November 2016	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----

6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost	
At 1st December 2016 and 30th November 2017	108,000

Impairment	
At 1st December 2016 and 30th November 2017	—

Carrying amount	
At 30th November 2017	108,000

At 30th November 2016	108,000

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	—	2,808
Other debtors	460	460
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	460	3,268
	----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	—	934
Corporation tax	1,473	—
Social security and other taxes	63,228	63,233
Other creditors	103,364	122,950
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	168,065	187,117
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9. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Balance brought forward and outstanding

2017	2016
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£	£
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Mr G Cottee

162	162
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10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st December 2015.

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

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.