Registration number: 5343031

A & B Group Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

TCS Business Management Limited
Faveo House, 2 Somerville Court
Banbury Business Park
Adderbury
Banbury
Oxfordshire
OX17 3SN

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Company Information

Director Mr Barry Taylor

Registered office Faveo House, 2 Somerville Court

Banbury Business Park

Adderbury Banbury Oxfordshire OX17 3SN

Bankers Barclays Bank

Thurrock

Accountants TCS Business Management Limited

Faveo House, 2 Somerville Court

Banbury Business Park

Adderbury Banbury Oxfordshire OX17 3SN

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(Registration number: 5343031) Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	122,000	142,000
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	82,168	106,844
Investments	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	100	100
		204,268	248,944
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>7</u> <u>8</u>	117,391	97,628
Debtors	<u>8</u>	997,051	911,532
Cash at bank and in hand		545,993	159,472
		1,660,435	1,168,632
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(570,332)	(588,976)
Net current assets		1,090,103	579,656
Total assets less current liabilities		1,294,371	828,600
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(49,682)	(63,298)
Net assets		1,244,689	765,302
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,243,689	764,302
Total equity		1,244,689	765,302

For the financial year ending 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

(Registration number: 5343031) Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2019

Approved and authorised b	by the director on 16 January 2020
Mr Barry Taylor	
Director	
Т	he notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{11}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements Page 3

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: Faveo House, 2 Somerville Court Banbury Business Park Adderbury Banbury Oxfordshire OX17 3SN

The principal place of business is: Unit 2 Thundridge Business Park Thundridge Ware Hertfordshire SG12 OSS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 16 January 2020.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income

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 taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset classDepreciation method and ratePlant and machineryReducing balance 10%Motor vehiclesReducing balance 25%Office equipmentReducing balance 25%

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Straight line 10%

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lease.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 11 (2018 - 11).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 May 2018	200,000	200,000
At 30 April 2019	200,000	200,000
Amortisation		
At 1 May 2018	58,000	58,000
Amortisation charge	20,000	20,000
At 30 April 2019	78,000	78,000
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2019	122,000	122,000
At 30 April 2018	142,000	142,000

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2018	8,793	120,974	8,070	137,837
Additions	1,233	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	1,233
At 30 April 2019	10,026	120,974	8,070	139,070
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2018	3,493	25,115	2,385	30,993
Charge for the year	1,376	23,965	568	25,909
At 30 April 2019	4,869	49,080	2,953	56,902
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2019	5,157	71,894	5,117	82,168
At 30 April 2018	5,300	95,859	5,685	106,844

6 Investments

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 Investments in subsidiaries
 100
 100

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 May 2018		100
Provision		
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2019	_	100
At 30 April 2018		100
7 Stocks		
	2019 £	2018 £
Work in progress	- 113,641	94,478
Other inventories	3,750	3,150
	117,391	97,628
8 Debtors		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	946,600	895,854
Prepayments	13,954	15,678
Other debtors	36,497	<u>-</u>
	997,051	911,532

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

9 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year			
		Nata	2019 £	2018 £
		Note	Ł	£
Due within one year				
Bank loans and overdrafts		<u>11</u>	13,616	15,277
Trade creditors			183,783	196,383
Taxation and social security			29,603	54,089
Accruals and deferred income			113,598	108,966
Other creditors			229,732	214,261
			570,332	588,976
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	than one year			
ordations, amounts family add artor more	and one year		2019	2018
		Note	£	£
Due after one year				
Loans and borrowings		<u>11</u>	49,682	63,298
10 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11 Loans and borrowings				
•			2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings				
Finance lease liabilities			49,682	63,298

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings	~	_
Finance lease liabilities	13,616	15,277
12 Dividends		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Interim dividend of £100.00 (2018 - £90.00) per ordinary share	100,000	90,000
13 Related party transactions		
Directors' remuneration		
The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	8,160	8,160
Dividends paid to directors		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Mr Barry Taylor		
Dividends	100,000	90,000

Summary of transactions with other related parties

Intercompany transactions

At the end of the year, the company was owed from BDT Holdings Limited, of which Mr B Taylor is a director, £3700 (2018 £nil) for amounts paid on their behalf.

The company has rented property from the director Mr B Taylor amounting to £20,682 (2018 £20,500) during the year.

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