

REGISTERED NUMBER: OC338176

ABBAY ENG LLP

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2019

ABBEY ENG LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	1,930,900	1,930,309
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		123,400	122,000
Debtors	6	2,109,091	1,668,558
Investments	7	100	100
Cash at bank and in hand		9,945	16,244
		2,242,536	1,806,902
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,153,324	789,843
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,089,212	1,017,059
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,020,112	2,947,368
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	834,605	994,051
NET ASSETS		2,185,507	1,953,317
REPRESENTED BY:			
LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS			
Other amounts	10	2,185,507	1,953,317
MEMBERS' OTHER INTERESTS			
Other reserves		—	—
		2,185,507	1,953,317
TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS			
Amounts due from members		—	(1)
Loans and other debts due to members	10	2,185,507	1,953,317
Members' other interests		—	—
		2,185,507	1,953,316

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs' 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 (as applied to LLPs), the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

ABBEY ENG LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

30 June 2019

For the year ending 30 June 2019 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small LLPs.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to LLPs) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 31 March 2020 , and are signed on their behalf by:

C.P. Jones

Designated Member

Registered number: OC338176

ABBHEY ENG LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The LLP is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Hanover Buildings, 11 - 13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L1 3DN.

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', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships' issued in January 2017 (SORP 2017).

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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts, together with provisions in respect of services provided under contract. Contract revenue is recognised as contractual activity progresses.

Members' participation rights

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed, remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with Section 22 of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships'. A member's participation right results in a liability unless the right to any payment is discretionary on the part of the LLP.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as equity if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members. If the LLP does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment, the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the year end, they are shown as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so that the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment, such profits are classed as an appropriation of equity rather than as an expense. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in the statement of comprehensive income and are equity appropriations in the statement of financial position.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense'. Amounts due to members that are classified as equity are shown in the statement of financial position within 'Members' other interests'.

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 and Machinery	-	5% reducing balance
Fixture and Fittings	-	5% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	5% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	5% reducing balance

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 LLP are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the LLP will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the LLP recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the LLP becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 LLP during the year, including the members with contracts of employment, amounted to 3 (2018: 48).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	2,233,731	4,720	285,172	71,311	2,594,934
Additions	75,890	—	26,328	—	102,218
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At 30 June 2019	2,309,621	4,720	311,500	71,311	2,697,152
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Depreciation					
At 1 July 2018	524,092	2,430	101,543	36,560	664,625
Charge for the year	89,276	115	10,498	1,738	101,627
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At 30 June 2019	613,368	2,545	112,041	38,298	766,252
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Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	1,696,253	2,175	199,459	33,013	1,930,900
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At 30 June 2018	1,709,639	2,290	183,629	34,751	1,930,309
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Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery £
At 30 June 2019	1,170,239

At 30 June 2018	1,119,507

6. DEBTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	216,808	—
Other debtors	1,892,283	1,668,558
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	2,109,091	1,668,558
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7. INVESTMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other investments	100	100
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The limited liability partnership owns 10% of the share capital of Security Blinds International Limited.

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	77,490	5,400
Trade creditors	479,491	95,420
Social security and other taxes	24,824	10,509
Other creditors	571,519	678,514
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	1,153,324	789,843
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Held within other creditors is an amount due within 1 year relating to hire purchase liabilities totalling £330,955. Hire purchase liabilities are secured against the assets in which they relate to.

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	1,858
Other creditors	834,605	992,193
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	834,605	994,051
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Held within other creditors is an amount due after 1 year relating to hire purchase liabilities totalling £834,605. Hire purchases liabilities are secured against the assets in which they relate to.

10. LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to members in respect of profits	2,185,507	1,953,317
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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period a member introduced capital of £103,451 and received a profit allocation of £12,644. As at the balance sheet date the amounts owed to the member totalled £1,426,358 (2018: £1,310,263). During the period a member introduced capital of £103,451, withdrew amounts of £nil and received a profit allocation of £12,644. As at the balance sheet date the amounts owed to the member totalled £759,149 (2018: £643,054). During the period, a company under common control received advances of £Nil and repaid amounts of £Nil. At the balance sheet date the amounts due from this company totalled £100,895. During the period, a company under common control received advances of £Nil and repaid amounts of £Nil of At the balance sheet date the amounts due from this company totalled £224,386. During the period, a company under common control received advances of £Nil and repaid amounts of £Nil. At the balance sheet date the amounts due from this company totalled £141,311. During the period, a company under common control received advances of £Nil and repaid amounts of £Nil. At the balance sheet date the amounts due from this company totalled £24,132.

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