

Company registration number 10778528 (England and Wales)

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J Farber T Farber
Company number	10778528
Registered office	Captiva House 9 Heythrop Close Whitefield Manchester M45 7YB
Accountants	M J Goldman (Chartered Accountants) Hollinwood Business Centre Albert Street Oldham Lancashire OL8 3QL

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,502		2,187
Investment property	4		1,115,000		1,115,000
			<u>1,123,502</u>		<u>1,117,187</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	250,968		250,619	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,605		23,414	
		<u>271,573</u>		<u>274,033</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(944,301)		(947,135)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(672,728)</u>		<u>(673,102)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			450,774		444,085
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(28,637)</u>		<u>(27,357)</u>
Net assets			<u>422,137</u>		<u>416,728</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	250,000		250,000	
Other reserves		115,197		115,197	
Profit and loss reserves		56,940		51,531	
Total equity			<u>422,137</u>		<u>416,728</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

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

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 February 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Farber
Director

Company registration number 10778528 (England and Wales)

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fab Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Captiva House, 9 Heythrop Close, Whitefield, Manchester, M45 7YB.

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, except for modification to a fair value basis where specified in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue in respect to rent from investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the associated lease.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% Straight Line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash, together with basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction cost and not amortised as they are either receivable or payable within one year.

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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.

FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	3	3
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FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2022	7,637
Additions	10,966
	<hr/>
At 31 May 2023	18,603
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2022	5,450
Depreciation charged in the year	4,651
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At 31 May 2023	10,101
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2023	8,502
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At 31 May 2022	2,187
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4 Investment property

	2023
	£
Fair value	
At 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023	1,115,000
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The valuations of investment properties were made on the 31 May 2022 by the directors, on an open market basis. No depreciation is provided in respect of these properties.

If investment properties were stated on a historical basis rather than a fair value basis, the properties would have been included at an original cost of £972,781.

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	250,968	250,619
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Taxation and social security	1,961	8,154
Other creditors	942,340	938,981
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	944,301	947,135
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FAB MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

7	Called up share capital	2023	2022
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and not fully paid		
	50,000 A Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	50,000 B Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	50,000 C Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	50,000 D Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	50,000 E Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		250,000	250,000
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