Company registration number: 01341609

Abrahams & Carlisle Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2022

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Directors and other information

Directors Mr Anthony Abrahams

> Mr Garry Abrahams Mr Paul Fearnley

Mr Jonathan Hemingway

Mr Matthew Wray

Company number 01341609

Registered office Abrahams House

Newman Street

Bradford BD4 9NT

Ayres **Accountants** Vause Accountancy

Limited

Building 3. Leeds City West Business Park

Gelderd Road

Leeds LS12 6LN

Statement of financial position 31 December 2022

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed seasts					
Fixed assets	. 1	10 506		00.540	
Tangible assets	5 1 —	12,586		99,540	
			112,586		99,540
Current assets					
Stocks	:	20,750		21,730	
Debtors	6 1,1	35,727		605,251	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	3,383		99,848	
	1,1	59,860		726,829	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7 (1,0	67,708)		(895,512)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	_		92,152		(168,683)
Total assets less current liabilities			204,738		(69,143)
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	8		(41,438)		(43,793)
Net assets/(liabilities)			163,300		(112,936)
,					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			21,000		21,000
User defined reserve 2			10,100		10,100
Profit and loss account			132,200		(144,036)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)			163,300		(112,936)
· ,					

For the year ending 31 December 2022 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.

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 Section 1A of 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.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 May 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

1.14.

Mr Anthony Abrahams Director

Company registration number: 01341609

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Abrahams House, Newman Street, Bradford, BD4 9NT.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Land and buildings leasehold - 25% straight line
Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 15% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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 or 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 52 (2021: 48).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,966,615	3,242,079
Social security costs	88,697	46,931
Other pension costs	44,800	7,693
	4,100,112	3,296,703

2021

2022

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

5.	Tangible assets			
	-	Long	Plant and	Total
		leasehold	machinery	
		property £	£	£
	Cost	~	~	~
	At 1 January 2022	458,124	528,557	986,681
	Additions	-	40,155	40,155
	Disposals	(99,579)	(17,995)	(117,574)
	At 31 December 2022	358,545	550,717	909,262
	Domesiation			
	Depreciation At 1 January 2022	458,124	429,017	887,141
	Charge for the year	-30,124	26,818	26,818
	Disposals	(99,579)	(17,704)	(117,283)
	A4 24 December 2022	358,545	438,131	796,676
	At 31 December 2022	336,343	=====	790,070
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2022		112,586	112,586
	At 31 December 2021	-	99,540	99,540
6.	Debtors		2022	2021
			2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors		268,852	143,314
	Other debtors		866,875	461,937
			1,135,727 ======	605,251
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
•	- Countries and a sum of the sum		2022	2021
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		92,015	10,000
	Trade creditors		417,946	349,866
	Social security and other taxes		517,575	384,054
	Other creditors		40,172	151,592
			1,067,708	895,512

Bank loans and overdrafts totalling £82,015 (2021: £nil) are secured by a debenture, including a fixed charge over all present freehold and leasehold property.

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2022	2021
£	£
26,667	36,667
<u> 14,771</u>	7,126
41,438	43,793
	£ 26,667 14,771

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2022				
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr Anthony Abrahams		7,697	24,109	(31,000)	806
Mr Garry Abrahams		22,533	491	(7,000)	16,024
		30,230	24,600	(38,000)	16,830
	2021				
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr Anthony Abrahams		27,907	11,564	(31,774)	7,697
Mr Garry Abrahams		28,883	8,460	(14,810)	22,533
		56,790	20,024	(46,584)	30,230
•					

Rent of £75,000 (2021: £75,000) was paid by the company on properties owned by the Directors.

10. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Abrahams & Carlisle (Holdings) Limited. The parent's registered office is Abrahams House, Newman Street, Bradford, England. BD4 9NT.