

Company Registration No. 01341609 (England and Wales)

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

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ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		161,628		242,311
Current assets					
Stocks		20,750		20,750	
Debtors	4	511,030		775,486	
Cash at bank and in hand		72,564		257	
		<u>604,344</u>		<u>796,493</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(968,988)</u>		<u>(876,915)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(364,644)		(80,422)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(203,016)</u>		<u>161,889</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(49,225)</u>		<u>(53,594)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u><u>(252,241)</u></u>		<u><u>108,295</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			21,000		21,000
Other reserves			10,100		10,100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(283,341)</u>		<u>77,195</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(252,241)</u></u>		<u><u>108,295</u></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 30 December 2020 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.

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Anthony Abrahams
Director

Company Registration No. 01341609

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abrahams & Carlisle Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Abrahams House, Newman Street, Bradford, BD4 9NT.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The Directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's trade, workforce and supply chain, as well as the wider economy. Whilst it is not considered practical to accurately assess the duration and extent of the disruption, the Directors are confident that they have in place plans to deal with any financial losses that may arise. Such plans include, but are not limited to fully utilising the support that has been made available by the government in relation to staff costs and deferral of taxation.

The company suffered a loss for the year to 31 December 2020 of £360,536, resulting in a deficit on profit and loss reserves carried forward of £283,341. The directors are confident, however, that current trade provides a positive outlook for the next twelve months and beyond.

The directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the company's financial statements on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts invoiced, net of value added tax, of sales made during the year, adjusted to reflect stage of completion of contracts in progress at the year end. Additional sales are included where the stage of completion is in advance of amounts invoiced. Conversely, sales are reduced where the stage of completion is in arrears of amounts invoiced.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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.

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	25% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

1.5 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Amounts recoverable under long term contracts, which are included within debtors, are stated at net sales value of the work done after provisions for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts and less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments received on account.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

ABRAHAMS & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Grants received in relation to the government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (Furlough) have been recognised within other operating income. The grant is accounted for on the accruals basis once the related payroll return has been submitted.

Support received in relation to the interest paid by the UK government under the Bounce Back Loan Scheme is recognised within other operating income on the accruals basis to match the corresponding expense.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	57	63

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 31 December 2019	458,124	494,507	952,631
Additions	-	21,510	21,510
At 30 December 2020	458,124	516,017	974,141
Depreciation and impairment			
At 31 December 2019	327,242	383,078	710,320
Depreciation charged in the year	65,441	36,752	102,193
At 30 December 2020	392,683	419,830	812,513
Carrying amount			
At 30 December 2020	65,441	96,187	161,628
At 30 December 2019	130,882	111,429	242,311

ABRAHAM'S & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	209,385	367,962
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	202,096	298,155
Corporation tax recoverable	-	15,148
Other debtors	56,790	-
Prepayments and accrued income	42,759	94,221
	<u>511,030</u>	<u>775,486</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	37,632	186,291
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	31,738	27,669
Trade creditors	564,147	398,299
Other taxation and social security	286,466	158,902
Other creditors	-	29,691
Accruals and deferred income	49,005	76,063
	<u>968,988</u>	<u>876,915</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts totaling £31,250 (2019 - £186,291) 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.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	43,618	31,250
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	5,607	22,344
	<u>49,225</u>	<u>53,594</u>

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

ABRAHAM'S & CARLISLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2020

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
32,667	117,458

8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2019 - £220,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Rent of £60,000 (2019 - £60,000) was paid by the company on properties owned by the directors.

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening Balance £	Amounts Advanced £	Interest Charged £	Amounts Repaid £	Closing Balance £
Anthony Abrahams -	2.50	(25,384)	77,091	635	(24,435)	27,907
Garry Abrahams -	2.50	(4,307)	70,683	1,032	(38,525)	28,883
		(29,691)	147,774	1,667	(62,960)	56,790

9 Parent company

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.

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.