

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01568716

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 MARCH 2019

| | | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|---|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Note | | |
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 5 | - | 386,182 |
| | | - | 386,182 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 347,350 | 122,308 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | 281,816 | 201,613 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 538 | 1,194 |
| | | 629,704 | 325,115 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | (381,869) | (773,167) |
| Net current assets/(liabilities) | | 247,835 | (448,052) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 247,835 | (61,870) |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 8 | - | (286,611) |
| Net assets/(liabilities) | | 247,835 | (348,481) |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | | 83,026 | 83,026 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Profit and loss account | | 159,809 | (436,507) |
| | | 247,835 | (348,481) |

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01568716

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 MARCH 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A R Heaton

Director

Date: 17 March 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is domiciled in the United Kingdom. The company is a tax resident in the United Kingdom. It trades from its registered office at Embsay Mills, Embsay, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 6QF.

The principal activity of the company is the supply of wholesale craft fabrics to retail outlets and craft industries.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This is based on the continued support of its directors, shareholders and creditors.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result in the withdrawal of this support.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.11 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Freehold property | - |
| | 2% on cost |
| Motor vehicles | - |
| | 20% on cost |
| Office equipment | - |
| | 20% on cost |

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.14 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.16 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.17 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 5 (2018 - 6).

4. Taxation

The company has approximately £838,000 (2018 - £926,000) of trading losses available to carry forward against future trading profits.

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

| | Freehold property £ | Motor vehicles £ | Office equipment £ | Total £ |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 655,790 | 12,799 | 49,166 | 717,755 |
| Disposals | (655,790) | - | - | (655,790) |
| At 30 March 2019 | - | 12,799 | 49,166 | 61,965 |
| Depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 269,608 | 12,799 | 49,166 | 331,573 |
| Disposals | (269,608) | - | - | (269,608) |
| At 30 March 2019 | - | 12,799 | 49,166 | 61,965 |
| Net book value | | | | |
| At 30 March 2019 | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2018 | 386,182 | - | - | 386,182 |

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

6. Debtors

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Trade debtors | 258,795 | 185,436 |
| Other debtors | 20,727 | 11,106 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 2,294 | 5,071 |
| | <u>281,816</u> | <u>201,613</u> |

All debtors are repayable within one year of the balance sheet date.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank loans | - | 50,000 |
| Trade creditors | 159,461 | 463,795 |
| Other taxation and social security | 41,533 | 102,052 |
| Other creditors | 119,663 | 86,931 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 61,212 | 70,389 |
| | <u>381,869</u> | <u>773,167</u> |

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank overdrafts | - | - |
| Bank loans | - | 50,000 |
| Other creditors | - | 34,732 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>84,732</u> |

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

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

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank loans | - | 112,583 |
| Other creditors | - | 174,028 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>286,611</u> |

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank loans | - | 112,583 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>112,583</u> |

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| Bank loans | - | 50,000 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>50,000</u> |
| Amounts falling due 2-5 years | | |
| Bank loans | - | 112,583 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>112,583</u> |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>162,583</u> |

10. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £Nil (2017 - £2,430).

EBOR FABRICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 March 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

| | 30 March 2019 £ | 31 March 2018 £ |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Not later than 1 year | 7,054 | 10,620 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | - | 7,054 |
| | <u>7,054</u> | <u>17,674</u> |

12. Related party transactions

Included in other creditors is a balance of £94,938 due to the directors. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

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