Company registration number: 01658427

**Fabuline Limited** 

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2016

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## Directors and other information

Directors

Mr Nasar Mahmood

Mr Qasim Mahmood

Secretary

Aminah Mahmood

Company number

01658427

Registered office

19 - 21 Broughton Street

Cheetham Hill Manchester M8 8LZ

Business address

19 - 21 Broughton Street

Cheetham Hill Manchester M8 8LZ

Accountants

Riley Moss Limited

**Chartered Accountants** 

First Floor

184 Cheetham Hill Road

Manchester M8 8LQ

Bankers

National Westminster Bank PLC

Piccadilly Branch 33 Piccadilly Manchester M1 1LR

HSBC Bank PLC PO Box 360 100 King Street Manchester M60 2HD

## Statement of financial position 31 December 2016

		2016		2015		
	Note	£	3	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	6	56,681		73,353		
			56,681		73,353	
Current assets						
Stocks		684,320		541,200		
Debtors	7	2,540,480		2,111,620		
Cash at bank and in hand		35,666		41,729		
		3,260,466		2,694,549		
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year	8	(1,403,570)		(856,534)		
Net current assets			1,856,896		1,838,015	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,913,577		1,911,368	
Provisions for liabilities			(2,602)		(4,019)	
Net assets			1,910,975		1,907,349	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss account			1,900,975		1,897,349	
Shareholders funds			1,910,975		1,907,349	
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For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its filleted 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 filleted financial statements.

These filleted 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 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.

# Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2016

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

Mr Qasim Mahmood

Director

Date: 16.09.2017

## Notes to the filleted financial statements

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Fabuline Limited, 19 - 21 Broughton Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, M8 8LZ.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These filleted 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 filleted 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 filleted 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.

## **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:

Plant and machinery - 15% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 15% straight line

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

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.

## Notes to the filleted financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 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.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **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.

#### 4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 25 (2015: 25).

### 5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£	3
Depreciation of tangible assets	21,435	23,804
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## Notes to the filleted financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 Decemb	er 2016)
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6.	Tangible assets				
		Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	3	3	3
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2016	36,323	421,282	15,000	472,605
	Additions	•	4,763	-	4,763
	At 31 December 2016	36,323	426,045	15,000	477,368
	Depreciation	<del></del>			
	At 1 January 2016	24,975	359,544	14,733	399,252
	Charge for the year	3,091	18,277	67	21,435
	At 31 December 2016	28,066	377,821	14,800	420,687
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2016	8,257	48,224	200	56,681
	At 31 December 2015	11,348	61,738	267	73,353
7.	Debtors			2016	2015
				£	2013 £
	Trade debtors			671,525	573,430
	Other debtors			1,868,955	1,538,190
				2,540,480	2,111,620
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	-			2016	2015
				£	3
	Trade creditors			1,287,726	731,899
	Corporation tax		•	1,300	1,376
	Social security and other taxes			89,645	84,736
	Other creditors			24,899	38,523
				1,403,570	856,534
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## Notes to the filleted financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

## 9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

2016

	Mr Nasar Mahmood	Balance brought forward £ (36,523)	Advances (credits) to the directors £ (42,000)	Amounts repaid £ 78,374	Balance outstanding £ (149)
2015		Balance	Advances		
		brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
		forward	the directors	repaid	outstanding
		£	£	£	3
	Mr Nasar Mahmood	(60,900) ===================================	(51,536) ======	75,913 ======	(36,523)

The balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

## 10. Related party transactions

Mr. Nasar Mahmood is the director and shareholder of Fabuline Limited and Isra Developments Limited. During the year Isra Developments Limited rented premises to Fabuline Limited for a rental of £65,000 (2015:£65,000) and at the balance sheet date the amount outstanding was £16,250 (2015:£nil).

During the year Fabuline Limited charged management fees amounting to £31,938 (2015:£32,080) from Isra Developments Limited towards the provision of management services and at the balance sheet date £38,325 (2015:£91,004) was outstanding.

During the year loans amounting to £33,250 were made to Isra Developments Limited from Fabuline Limited .At the balance sheet date, amounts due from Isra Developments Limited amounted to £1,312,986 (2015: £1,279,736). The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.