

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07127214**

**BUILDING ENERGY CONTROL SOLUTIONS  
LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS**

**31 March 2023**

# BUILDING ENERGY CONTROL SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 March 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	5	149,361	138,481
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		3,375	2,750
Debtors	6	180,653	592,732
Cash at bank and in hand		763,030	474,852
		947,058	1,070,334
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	140,395	313,459
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		806,663	756,875
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		956,024	895,356
<b>PROVISIONS</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		20,857	17,089
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		935,167	878,267

# BUILDING ENERGY CONTROL SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 March 2023

		2023		2022	
	Note	£	£	£	£
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			53		53
Share premium account		239,989		239,989	
Capital redemption reserve			58		58
Profit and loss account		695,067		638,167	
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<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>		<b>935,167</b>		<b>878,267</b>	
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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.

For the year ending 31 March 2023 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 December 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G Brown

Director

Company registration number: 07127214

# **BUILDING ENERGY CONTROL SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is BECS House, 71 Shetcliffe Lane, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD4 6QJ, United Kingdom.

### **2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

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

#### **Revenue recognition**

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.

#### **Current and deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

**Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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.

**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:

Leasehold Property	-	33% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	-	20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

## **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 stock to its present location and condition.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants receivable relating to Covid-19 are accounted for under the accrual method and recognised immediately as income in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Where applied for and received these grants include payments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough payments), Small Business Grant and interest paid by the Government during the first 12 months of Bounce Bank Loans.

## **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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## **Financial instruments**

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## **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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 8 (2022: 7 ).

#### 5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2022	75,413	18,762	222,119	<b>316,294</b>
Additions	-	650	70,678	<b>71,328</b>
Disposals	-	-	( 45,124)	<b>( 45,124)</b>
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<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>75,413</b>	<b>19,412</b>	<b>247,673</b>	<b>342,498</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2022	74,366	16,150	87,297	<b>177,813</b>
Charge for the year	1,033	1,083	33,275	<b>35,391</b>
Disposals	-	-	( 20,067)	<b>( 20,067)</b>
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<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>75,399</b>	<b>17,233</b>	<b>100,505</b>	<b>193,137</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>147,168</b>	<b>149,361</b>
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At 31 March 2022	1,047	2,612	134,822	138,481
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#### 6. DEBTORS

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	£
Trade debtors	<b>138,054</b>	575,955
Other debtors	<b>42,599</b>	16,777
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	<b>180,653</b>	592,732
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#### 7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	£
Trade creditors	<b>39,153</b>	150,328
Corporation tax	<b>10,220</b>	32,449
Social security and other taxes	<b>6,259</b>	515
Other creditors	<b>84,763</b>	130,167
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	<b>140,395</b>	313,459
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**8. OPERATING LEASES**

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	11,000	7,260
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	44,000	44,000
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	55,000	51,260
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**9. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES**

There were no directors loan during the year.



