

**ELECTRICAL DISPLAY SOLUTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Electrical Display Solutions Limited
Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1—2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3—8

Electrical Display Solutions Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 31 March 2024

Registered number: 10049979

		2024		2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	5		11,746		18,054
			11,746		18,054
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	147,336		89,060	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,521		41,770	
		160,857		130,830	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(40,954)		(26,511)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			119,903		104,319
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			131,649		122,373
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	8	(22,056)		(23,557)	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(2,936)		(4,514)
NET ASSETS			106,657		94,302
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			500		500
Profit and Loss Account			106,157		93,802
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			106,657		94,302

Electrical Display Solutions Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As At 31 March 2024

For the year ending 31 March 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mrs Kerry Norton

Director

14 December 2024

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Electrical Display Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10049979. The registered office is 647 Aylestone Road, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE2 8TF.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

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 £.

2.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.3. Significant judgements and estimations

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.5. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable net assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

2.6. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	25% on reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% on cost
Fixtures & Fittings	25% on reducing balance

2.7. Investment Properties

All investment properties are carried at fair value determined annually and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided for. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.8. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.9. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts.

2.11. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2.12. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary

2.13 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised for the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Current deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.14. **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 of 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.

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2.16. **Government Grant**

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

3. **Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2023: 1)

4. **Intangible Assets**

Goodwill

£

Cost

As at 1 April 2023	11,000
--------------------	--------

As at 31 March 2024	11,000
---------------------	--------

Amortisation

As at 1 April 2023	11,000
--------------------	--------

As at 31 March 2024	11,000
---------------------	--------

Net Book Value

As at 31 March 2024	-
---------------------	---

As at 1 April 2023	-
--------------------	---

Electrical Display Solutions Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2024

5. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 April 2023	1,901	37,817	863	40,581
As at 31 March 2024	1,901	37,817	863	40,581
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2023	1,434	20,384	709	22,527
Provided during the period	117	6,153	38	6,308
As at 31 March 2024	1,551	26,537	747	28,835
Net Book Value				
As at 31 March 2024	350	11,280	116	11,746
As at 1 April 2023	467	17,433	154	18,054

6. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	18,992	24,652
Other debtors	128,344	64,408
	147,336	89,060

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,603	3,216
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,073	7,193
Other creditors	12,945	750
Taxation and social security	13,333	15,352
	40,954	26,511

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans	22,056	23,557
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9. Loans

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	4,347	7,193
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts falling due between one and five years:		
Bank loans	22,056	23,557
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>