

Company Registration No. 04471027 (England and Wales)

**N & S ELECTRICAL LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

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# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

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	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		89,804		56,666
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		21,754		412,602	
Debtors	5	309,895		143,499	
Cash at bank and in hand		401,129		233,488	
		<u>732,778</u>		<u>789,589</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(70,821)		(96,953)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			661,957		692,636
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>751,761</u>		<u>749,302</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(16,965)		-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(9,019)		-
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>725,777</u>		<u>749,302</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			725,677		749,202
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>725,777</u>		<u>749,302</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 June 2019 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.

# **N & S ELECTRICAL LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 JUNE 2019***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N Pilbeam  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04471027**

# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 July 2017</b>		100	703,066	703,166
<b>Year ended 30 June 2018:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	108,881	108,881
Dividends		-	(62,745)	(62,745)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>		100	749,202	749,302
<b>Year ended 30 June 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	39,220	39,220
Dividends		-	(62,745)	(62,745)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>		100	725,677	725,777

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# **N & S ELECTRICAL LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019***

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

N & S Electrical Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Beaufort House, 2 Cornmarket Court, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 1JL.

##### **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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 are the first financial statements of N & S Electrical Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2017. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

In accordance with the transitional exemption in section 35 of FRS 102, N & S Electrical Ltd has elected to retain its accounting policies for reported assets, liabilities and equity before the date of transition to FRS 102.

##### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

##### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

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	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	3 year straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 and intangible 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

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.

#### **1.8 Financial instruments**

##### ***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.



# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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### **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.

### **2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2018 - 7).

# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	240,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	240,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2019	-
At 30 June 2018	-

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2018	-	166,410	166,410
Additions	14,185	57,568	71,753
Disposals	-	(43,286)	(43,286)
At 30 June 2019	14,185	180,692	194,877
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 July 2018	-	109,744	109,744
Depreciation charged in the year	1,419	18,935	20,354
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(25,025)	(25,025)
At 30 June 2019	1,419	103,654	105,073
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2019	12,766	77,038	89,804
At 30 June 2018	-	56,666	56,666

### 5 Debtors

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	65,387	118,132
Other debtors	244,508	25,367
	309,895	143,499

# N & S ELECTRICAL LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	31,333	31,805
Corporation tax	13,363	24,064
Other taxation and social security	16,013	34,724
Other creditors	10,112	6,360
	<u>70,821</u>	<u>96,953</u>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	16,965	-
	<u>16,965</u>	<u>-</u>

### 8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The company rents its property from the Nigel Pilbeam Pension Scheme at a commercial rent for the period of £11,000.

At the end of the period the pension scheme owed the company £3,153 (2018 £19,653).

As at 30 June 2019 Mr N & Mrs S Pilbeam owed the company £234,462 (2018 £228), which includes interest of £2,925 (2018 £ 0) and the sale of goods and services to the value of £16,661 (2018 £0)

