Company registration number 01962647 (England and Wales)
WESTMINSTER ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS LTD  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022
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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

			2022		1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		36,340		40,545
Current assets					
Stocks		773,789		716,733	
Debtors	5	1,218,317		977,428	
Cash at bank and in hand		980,267		627,836	
		2,972,373		2,321,997	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,041,059)		(879,824)	
Net current assets			1,931,314		1,442,173
net current assets					1,442,173
Total assets less current liabilities			1,967,654		1,482,718
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	_		(10.000)		(400,000)
than one year	7		(40,000)		(180,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(7,791)		(7,205)
Net assets			1,919,863		1,295,513
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		101		101
Profit and loss reserves			1,919,762		1,295,412
Total equity			1,919,863		1,295,513
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The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2022 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.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

## AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

S. Droy

Director

Company Registration No. 01962647

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Westminster Electrical Wholesalers Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Higgison House, 381/383 City Road, London, EC1V 1NW.

#### 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.

### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation.

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 Straight line over 20 years

Plant and machinery 33% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% Reducing balance
Computer equipment 33% Straight line

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.

#### 1.4 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

## 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

#### Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 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.

#### 1.7 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 1.8 Taxation

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

## 1.11 Leases

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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

## 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

20		2021
Numb		Number
Total	15	12

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

Tatal	Diantand		Tangible fixed assets
Total	Plant and achinery etc	Land and buildingsm	
£	£	£	
			Cost
164,647	128,347	36,300	At 1 December 2021
5,508	5,508		Additions
170,155	133,855	36,300	At 30 November 2022
			Depreciation and impairment
124,101	106,865	17,236	At 1 December 2021
9,714	7,899	1,815	Depreciation charged in the year
133,815	114,764	19,051	At 30 November 2022
			Carrying amount
36,340	19,091	17,249	At 30 November 2022
40,545	21,481	19,064	At 30 November 2021
			Debtors
2021	2022		
£	£		Amounts falling due within one year:
685,588	1,036,630		Trade debtors
291,840	181,687		Other debtors
977,428	1,218,317		
			Creditors: amounts falling due within one year
2021	2022		
£	£		
604,371	624,535		Trade creditors
93,379	148,953		Corporation tax
72,820	115,539		Other taxation and social security
109,254	152,032		Other creditors
879,824	1,041,059		
2021	2022		Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year
£	£		
180,000	40,000		Other creditors

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

8	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	101	101	101	101

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.