

Company Registration No. 02694757 (England and Wales)

**L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

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# L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		9,531		12,709
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		22,500		37,500	
Debtors	5	30,574		49,827	
Cash at bank and in hand		776		278	
		<u>53,850</u>		<u>87,605</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(192,258)</u>		<u>(182,643)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(138,408)</u>		<u>(95,038)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(128,877)</u>		<u>(82,329)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		<u>(26,607)</u>		<u>(37,672)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(155,484)</u>		<u>(120,001)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			198		198
Share premium account			26,346		26,346
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(182,028)</u>		<u>(146,545)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(155,484)</u>		<u>(120,001)</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 31 March 2020 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 of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2020***

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 March 2021

Mrs G Ghataoura

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02694757**

# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

L B Electrical Wholesale Distributors Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Balbir House, Vishkarma Park Norton Green Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom. SG1 2LP.

#### **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 Going concern**

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis. The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. However, the company is reliant upon the directors, trade creditors and the bank for their continuing financial support. As not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the extent of the impact of coronavirus is unclear and although the directors do not believe that coronavirus will have a significant impact on the company's business, it is difficult to evaluate all the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

#### **1.3 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.

#### **1.4 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:

Plant and equipment	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% on reducing balance
Computers	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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 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.

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 cost and replacement 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.

#### **1.7 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.

#### **1.8 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 balance sheet 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.

# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### ***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.

### **1.9 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.

#### ***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.

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

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

# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

The director considers that there are no significant judgements or estimates in the preparation of these financial statements.

### **3 Employees**

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	3	3
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### **4 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	104,444
	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2019	91,735
Depreciation charged in the year	3,178
	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2020	94,913
	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	9,531
	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2019	12,709
	<u>          </u>



# **L B ELECTRICAL WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

### **5 Debtors**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	29,183	48,505
Other debtors	1,391	1,322
	<u>30,574</u>	<u>49,827</u>

Deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the accounts on the grounds that it is unclear when the company will utilise the available tax losses.

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	76,731	52,227
Trade creditors	82,092	92,125
Taxation and social security	6,945	8,235
Other creditors	26,490	30,056
	<u>192,258</u>	<u>182,643</u>

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,912	33,377
Other creditors	6,695	4,295
	<u>26,607</u>	<u>37,672</u>

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.