Company registration number:03284472

EMPOWER CONTROL SYSTEMS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 February 2015

EMPOWER CONTROL SYSTEMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 February 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2015 £	2014 £	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	2		3,229		4,516
			3,229		4,516
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		343,725		156,362	
Cash at bank and in hand		186,524		203,920	
		530,249		360,282	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		(345,146)		(165,565)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			185,103		194,717
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			188,332		199,233
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(468)		(314)
NET ASSETS			187,864		198,919
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss account			187,764		198,819
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			187,864		198,919

For the year ending 28 February 2015 the company was entitled to exemption 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 the accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008). Approved by the board of directors on 28 August 2015 and signed on its behalf.

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C J Bottomley

28 August 2015

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

EMPOWER CONTROL SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover
Fee income represents revenue earned under contracts to provide electrical commissioning and installation services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to customers including expenses where so recoverable Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to customers is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

Investments
Investments are included at cost less any permanent diminution in value.

Fixed assets
A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition of an asset but none in the year of disposal. Depreciation has been computed to write off the cost of fixed assets over their expected useful lives at the following rates:-

Office equipment 25% per annum reducing balance Computer equipment 50% per annum on cost

Motor vehicles 25% per annum reducing balance

Leasing
Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and 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 creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss accoun so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit & loss account on straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Deferred taxation
Deferred tax assets and liabilities have arisen from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in a tax computation. Full provision is made for all liabilities, and provision is made for assets to the extent that they are considered more likely than not to be recoverable in the foreseeable future. Provision is made using tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based upon rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Pension scheme
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and pension contributions are charged to profit and loss account as they fall due.

2. Tangible fixed assets

	Total
Cost	
At start of period	44,113
Additions	3,224
Disposals	(18,600)
At end of period	28,737
Depreciatior	
At start of period	39,597
Provided during the period	2,650
On disposal:	(16,739)
At end of period	25,508
Net Book Value	
At start of period	4,516
At end of period	3,229

3. Debtors

Included within other debtors is a loan of £nil (2014 £94,691) to Mr J G Kierman a director of the company. The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £90,964.

4. Share capital

	Allotted, issued and fully paid 2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Total issued share capital	100	100

5. Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors there is no ultimate controlling party.