B M Electrical Wholesalers Ltd

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2022

B M Electrical Wholesalers Ltd

Registered number: 04376765

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2022

1	lotes		2022		2021
			£		£
Current assets					
Stocks		215,675		218,830	
Debtors	4	212,538		123,336	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,316		51,322	
		429,529		393,488	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(336,429)		(297,135)	
Net current assets			93,100		96,353
Total assets less current liabilities		-	02 100	_	06 353
nabilities			93,100		96,353
Creditors: amounts falling	_				
due after more than one year	6		(29,913)		(39,770)
Net assets		-	63,187	- -	56,583
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			62,187		55,583
Shareholders' funds		-	63,187	_ _	56,583

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Approved by the board on 18 April 2023

B M Electrical Wholesalers Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 25% Reducing balance Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 25% Reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Employees	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	2	2
Intangible fixed assets		£
Goodwill:		
Cost		
At 1 May 2021		350,000
At 30 April 2022		350,000
Amortisation		
At 1 May 2021		350,000
At 30 April 2022		350,000
	Average number of persons employed by the company Intangible fixed assets Goodwill: Cost At 1 May 2021 At 30 April 2022 Amortisation At 1 May 2021	Average number of persons employed by the company 2 Intangible fixed assets Goodwill: Cost At 1 May 2021 At 30 April 2022 Amortisation At 1 May 2021

At 30 April 2022

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 10 years.

4	Debtors	2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade debtors	157,283	68,081
	Other debtors	55,255	55,255
		212,538	123,336
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
•	oreators, amounts faming due within one year	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	91,987	89,251
	Trade creditors	198,715	156,111
	Taxation and social security costs	28,534	23,349
	Other creditors	17,193	28,424
		336,429	297,135
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans	29,913	39,770
7	Loans	2022 £	2021 £
	Creditors include:	L	L
	Secured bank loans	<u>-</u>	6,867
	The bank loan is secured by a personal guarantee given by the di	rectors.	
8	Other financial commitments	2022	2021
		£	£
	Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases	6,124	10,428

9 Related party transactions

The business opeartes from the premises owned by the direcors, during the year a rental of £12000 (2021: £12000) was charged to the company.

10 Other information

B M Electrical Wholesalers Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

59-60 Dudley Road

Wolverhampton

West Midlands

WV2 3BP

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.