

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05759475

**JRC Electrical Engineers Ltd**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**30 November 2020**

# JRC Electrical Engineers Ltd

## Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	35,750	47,408
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		10,000	6,300
Debtors	7	404,512	294,542
Cash at bank and in hand		548,570	739,310
		963,082	1,040,152
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	214,151	139,802
<b>Net current assets</b>		748,931	900,350
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		784,681	947,758
<b>Net assets</b>		784,681	947,758
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		784,581	947,658
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		784,681	947,758

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# **JRC Electrical Engineers Ltd**

## **Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**30 November 2020**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 July 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J R Cartwright

Director

Company registration number: 05759475

# **JRC Electrical Engineers Ltd**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **Year ended 30 November 2020**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Prince of Wales House, 18/19 Salmon Fields Business Village, Royton, Oldham, OL2 6HT.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

##### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	20% reducing balance

## **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

## Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

## Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2019: 5 ).

## 5. Intangible assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 December 2019 and 30 November 2020</b>	<b>330,000</b>
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<b>Amortisation</b>	
<b>At 1 December 2019 and 30 November 2020</b>	<b>330,000</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 30 November 2020</b>	<b>—</b>
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At 30 November 2019	<b>—</b>
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## 6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>At 1 December 2019 and 30 November 2020</b>	73,916	6,962	185,796	13,192	<b>279,866</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 December 2019	58,031	6,537	158,933	8,957	<b>232,458</b>
Charge for the year	3,974	107	6,729	848	<b>11,658</b>
<b>At 30 November 2020</b>	62,005	6,644	165,662	9,805	<b>244,116</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 30 November 2020</b>	11,911	318	20,134	3,387	<b>35,750</b>
At 30 November 2019	15,885	425	26,863	4,235	47,408

## 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	404,327	286,762
Other debtors	185	7,780
	<b>404,512</b>	294,542

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	81,495	100,853
Corporation tax	45,198	21,637
Social security and other taxes	61,619	10,839
Other creditors	25,839	6,473
	<b>214,151</b>	139,802

## 9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Included within debtors due within one year are loans from directors totalling £19,067 (2019: Debit £7,595) on which no interest is being charged. The loans are repayable in full or in part on demand. Dividend totalling £250,000 (2019: £360,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the Company's directors.

## 10. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.



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