Total NRG Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 July 2018

Total NRG Limited

Registered number: 06637193

Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		35,387		21,844
0					
Current assets					
Stocks	_	500		500	
Debtors	3	26,778		160,370	
Cash at bank and in hand		229,364		149,209	
		256,642		310,079	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	4	(117,116)		(211,284)	
Net current assets			139,526		98,795
			,		22,. 22
Total assets less current		_		_	
liabilities			174,913		120,639
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one yea	r 5		(13,853)		(4,991)
Net consta		_	404.000	_	445.040
Net assets		_	161,060	-	115,648
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			160,960		115,548
Shareholders' funds		_	161,060	_	115,648
		_		_	

The director is 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 director acknowledges his 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.

B Jones

Director

Approved by the board on 10 April 2019

Total NRG Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 July 2018

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.

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:

Freehold buildings over 50 years

Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and		
	machinery	Motor	
	etc	vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2017	19,818	28,542	48,360
Additions	-	34,017	34,017
Disposals	-	(13,562)	(13,562)
At 31 July 2018	19,818	48,997	68,815
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2017	18,637	7,879	26,516
Charge for the year	295	11,500	11,795
On disposals	-	(4,883)	(4,883)
At 31 July 2018	18,932	14,496	33,428

Net book value

	At 31 July 2018 886 At 31 July 2017 1,181	34,501 20,663	35,387 21,844
3	Debtors	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade debtors	14,328	123,403
	Other debtors	12,450	36,967
		26,778	160,370
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	4,908	1,992
	Trade creditors	30,071	130,123
	Corporation tax	17,835	25,200
	Other taxes and social security costs	2,121	1,461
	Other creditors	62,181	52,508
		117,116	211,284
_	One difference and the falling of the same and the same a	2040	2047
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	13,853	4,991

6 Other information

Total NRG Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

37 West street

Congleton

Cheshire

CW12 1JN

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