# Chris Francis Electrical Services Ltd

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2023

# **Chris Francis Electrical Services Ltd**

Registered number: 08492708

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes		2023		2022
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		17,371		20,814
Current assets				5 000	
Stocks		5,000		5,000	
Debtors	4	5,929		3,174	
Cash at bank and in hand		66,292		51,089	
		77,221		59,263	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(25,128)		(21,387)	
Net current assets			52,093		37,876
		_		_	
Total assets less current			00.404		50.000
liabilities			69,464		58,690
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one yea	r 6		(8,516)		(12,784)
			, ,		
Provisions for liabilities			(3,301)		(3,955)
Not		-		_	44.054
Net assets		-	57,647	-	41,951
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			57,646		41,950
i Tonit and 1055 docount			57,040		41,800
Shareholders' funds		-	57,647	-	41,951
		-		-	,

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.

Mr C Francis
Director

Approved by the board on 20 July 2023

# Chris Francis Electrical Services Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2023

## 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).

These accounts have been updated and are to replace the previously filed accounts. These are now the statutory accounts for the company and have been prepared as at 30th April 2021

#### **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:

Plant and machinery 20% reducing balance Vehicles 20% reducing balance

#### **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

Debtors

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.

2	Employees			2022
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		1 .	1
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and		
		machinery	Motor	
		etc	vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2022	5,427	32,990	38,417
	Additions	900	-	900
	At 30 April 2023	6,327	32,990	39,317
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2022	3,149	14,454	17,603
	Charge for the year	636	3,707	4,343
	At 30 April 2023	3,785	18,161	21,946
	Net book value			
	At 30 April 2023	2,542	14,829	17,371
	At 30 April 2022	2,278	18,536	20,814

2023

£

2022

£

Trade debtors	5,200	2,766
Other debtors	729	408
	5,929	3,174
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,320	4,440
Trade creditors	5,546	7,319
Taxation and social security costs	14,510	9,193
Other creditors	752	435
	25,128	21,387
6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2023	2022
· ·	£	£
Bank loans	8,516	12,784

# 7 Controlling party

The company is under the control of Mr C Francis as sole director and shareholder

# 8 Other information

Chris Francis Electrical Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Mercia House

Load Pool

Othery

Somerset

TA7 0QP

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