Cambridge Lighting Company Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 July 2017



EDWARDS VEEDER (UK) LIMITED

Chartered accountant
4 Broadgate
Broadway Business Park
Chadderton
Oldham
OL9 9XA

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr. N.C. Handley

Ms C.L Walker

Registered office C/o Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited

Ground Floor, 4 Broadgate Broadway Business Park

Chadderton Oldham England OL9 9XA

Accountants Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited

Chartered accountant

4 Broadgate

Broadway Business Park

Chadderton Oldham OL9 9XA

Bankers . National Westminster Bank PLC

11 Spring Gardens

Manchester M2 1FB

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Cambridge Lighting Company Limited

Year ended 31 July 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Cambridge Lighting Company Limited for the year ended 31 July 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Cambridge Lighting Company Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 15 December 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Cambridge Lighting Company Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Cambridge Lighting Company Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Cambridge Lighting Company Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Cambridge Lighting Company Limited. You consider that Cambridge Lighting Company Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Cambridge Lighting Company Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

EDWARDS VEEDER (UK) LIMITED

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Chartered accountant

4 Broadgate Broadway Business Park Chadderton Oldham OL9 9XA

20 February 2018

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2017

	201		7	2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		11,464	4,591
Current assets				
Stocks		184,302		186,618
Debtors	6	87,156		39,177
Cash at bank and in hand		7,291		7,908
		278,749		233,703
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	926,813		883,487
Net current liabilities			648,064	649,784
Total assets less current liabilities			(636,600)	(645,193)
Net liabilities			(636,600)	(645,193)

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 July 2017

		2017		
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			(636,700)	(645,293)
Members deficit			(636,600)	(645,193)

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 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 31 July 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 February 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. N.C. Handley

Director

Ms C.L Walker Director

Company registration number: 08590268

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C/o Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited, Ground Floor, 4 Broadgate, Broadway Business Park, Chadderton, Oldham, OL9 9XA, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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.

Factored debts

The factored debts of the company are under a non recourse finance agreement and are therefore shown on the balance sheet by a linked presentation, whereby the finance is deducted from the gross amount of the balances being financed.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 August 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received in respect of the wholesale supply of light fittings and services, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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.

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:

Fixtures & fittings - 15% reducing balance Computer equipment - 33% straight line

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

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

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2017

Accounting policies (continued) 3.

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, including the directors, amounted to 3 (2016: 2).

5. **Tangible assets**

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions	7,025 -	- 9,250	7,025 9,250
At 31 July 2017	7,025	9,250	16,275
Depreciation At 1 August 2016 Charge for the year	2,434 689	_ 1,688	2,434 2,377
At 31 July 2017	3,123	1,688	4,811
Carrying amount At 31 July 2017 At 31 July 2016	3,902 4,591	7,562	11,464 4,591
Debtors			

6.

	£	£
Trade debtors factored without course	298,874	166,369
Non returnable proceeds	(220,159)	(133,529)
Prepayments	8,441	6,337
	87,156	39,177

2017

2016

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2017

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	10,999	4,697
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	728,621	812,614
Social security and other taxes	34,105	21,321
Other creditors	153,088	44,855
	926,813	883,487

8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr. N.C. Handley throughout the year and previous year. Mr. N.C. Handley is the managing director and shareholder.

At the year end Cambridge Lighting Company owed Servlite UK Limited £728,621 (2016 £812,614). P.A. Abrahams, D. Miller and P.Isaacs are materially interested in Cambridge Lighting Company Limited as shareholders and Servlite UK Limited as directors.

Any movements on the loan accounts relate to goods and services paid by Servlite UK Limited for Cambridge Lighting Company Limited.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS102

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 August 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.