

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08781258

Dudman Electrical Services Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2023

Dudman Electrical Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	—	1,000
Tangible assets	6	3,336	4,775
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		3,336	5,775
Current assets			
Stocks		6,895	750
Debtors	7	10,944	8,837
Cash at bank and in hand		6,139	8,309
		-----	-----
		23,978	17,896
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	14,647	22,535
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Net current assets/(liabilities)		9,331	(4,639)
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		12,667	1,136
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		834	907
		-----	-----
Net assets		11,833	229
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		11,733	129
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Shareholders funds		11,833	229
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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 31 March 2023 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 .

Dudman Electrical Services Ltd
Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 December 2023 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J A Dudman

Director

Company registration number: 08781258

Dudman Electrical Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Oakley House, Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1US.

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.

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.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

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	-	Over its remaining useful life of 10 years
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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 and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 2 (2022: 3).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	10,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022	9,000
Charge for the year	1,000
At 31 March 2023	10,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	—
At 31 March 2022	1,000

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	4,221	3,601	10,600	2,134	20,556
Disposals	(150)	(1,592)	—	—	(1,742)
At 31 March 2023	4,071	2,009	10,600	2,134	18,814
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	2,693	2,997	8,364	1,727	15,781
Charge for the year	366	315	559	134	1,374
Disposals	(86)	(1,591)	—	—	(1,677)
At 31 March 2023	2,973	1,721	8,923	1,861	15,478
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	1,098	288	1,677	273	3,336
At 31 March 2022	1,528	604	2,236	407	4,775

7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	10,652	8,545
Other debtors	292	292
	10,944	8,837

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,008	6,588
Corporation tax	6,983	3,723
Social security and other taxes	2,601	4,516
Other creditors	55	7,708
	<u>14,647</u>	<u>22,535</u>

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2023			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr J A Dudman	(7,708)	7,653	(55)
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>----</u>
2022			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr J A Dudman	(12,348)	4,640	(7,708)
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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.