Registered number: 10215391

CHARLIE THOMAS ELECTRICAL LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

Charlie Thomas Electrical Ltd Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 July 2023

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Charlie Thomas Electrical Ltd Balance Sheet As At 31 July 2023

Registered number: 10215391

		202	3	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		15,008		1 1,799
		_		_	
			15,008		1 1,799
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	133,151		137,590	
Cash at bank and in hand		625,565	<u>-</u>	622,927	
		758,716		760,517	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(179,498)		(236,540)	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			-		
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			579,218		523,977
		_	_	_	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			594,226		535,776
		_		_	
NET ASSETS			594,226		535,776
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		=		=	
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			594,126		535,676
		_		_	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			594,226		535,776
		=		=	

Charlie Thomas Electrical Ltd Balance Sheet (continued) As At 31 July 2023

For the year ending 31 July 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

Mr Craig Lavin
Director

23/01/2024

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

Charlie Thomas Electrical Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 July 2023

General Information

Charlie Thomas Electrical Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10215391. The registered office is Unit 20b, Yarrow Business Centre, Yarrow Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR6 0LP.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

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. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 20% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles 25% Reducing balance
Computer Equipment 25% Reducing balance

2.4. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Charlie Thomas Electrical Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 31 July 2023

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 3 (2022: 3)

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 August 2022	4,037	12,475	5,071	21,583
Additions	-	8,000	<u>-</u> .	8,000
As at 31 July 2023	4,037	20,475	5,071	29,583
Depreciation				
As at 1 August 2022	876	7,212	1,696	9,784
Provided during the period	632	3,316	843	4,791
As at 31 July 2023	1,508	10,528	2,539	14,575
Net Book Value	-			
As at 31 July 2023	2,529	9,947	2,532	15,008
As at 1 August 2022	3,161	5,263	3,375	11,799
5. Debtors				
			2023	2022
			£	£
Due within one year			400 454	400.054
Trade debtors Other debtors			133,151	136,854 736
Other debtors				
		_	133,151 =	137,590
6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year				
			2023	2022
			£	£
Trade creditors			72,438	49,997
Other creditors			2,800	15,166
Taxation and social security			104,260	171,377
		_	179,498	236,540
7. Share Capital				
			2023	2022
			£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid			100	100

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic for authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.	m,