

Company registration number: 11210783

AX Electrical Contractor Ltd.

Unaudited filleted financial statements

28 February 2022

AX Electrical Contractor Ltd.

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Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Xhelil Alushi Mr Perparim Ahmetas
Company number	11210783
Registered office	Enfield Highway London EN3 5BW
Business address	29 Sherborne Avenue Enfield Greater London EN3 5BW
Accountants	Agents for Accounting Ltd Apex House, 2nd Floor Grand Arcade London N12 0EH

AX Electrical Contractor Ltd.**Statement of financial position****28 February 2022**

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	483		851	
		<u> </u>	483	<u> </u>	851
Current assets					
Debtors	6	36,732		16,814	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,702		22,886	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		42,434		39,700	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(39,066)		(40,017)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			3,368		(317)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			3,851		534
Provisions for liabilities			(92)		(162)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			3,759		372
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			3,758		371
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			3,759		372
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 28 February 2022 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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 November 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Xhelil Alushi

Director

Company registration number: 11210783

AX Electrical Contractor Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 28 February 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 29 Sherborne Avenue, Enfield Highway, London, EN3 5BW.

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 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.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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, which is deemed to be included in this financial year. 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. The company received or claimed £13,610 government grant through Job Retention Scheme to support our company to get through the period of COVID19 restriction. The total amount entitlement grant related to this period was included in the profit and loss account and the amount received soon after the year end was included in other debtors.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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 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 or 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.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 6 (2021: 5).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	49,620	22,993
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 March 2021 and 28 February 2022	1,472	1,472
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation		
At 1 March 2021	621	621
Charge for the year	368	368
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 28 February 2022	989	989
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 28 February 2022	483	483
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 28 February 2021	851	851
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	13,437	1,674
Other debtors	23,295	15,140
	<u>36,732</u>	<u>16,814</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	15,411	17,000
Trade creditors	5,574	3,466
Corporation tax	4,458	3,901
Social security and other taxes	5,872	3,787
Other creditors	7,751	11,863
	<u>39,066</u>	<u>40,017</u>

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year, the company owed £7,151 to the directors.

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.