

**CMA Electrics Ltd Filleted Accounts
Cover**

CMA Electrics Ltd

Company No. 12745892

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 July 2023

CMA Electrics Ltd Directors Report**Registrar**

The Director presents his report and the accounts for the year ended 31 July 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was providing electrical services.

Director

The Director who served at any time during the year was as follows:

C Archer

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

C Archer

Director

10 April 2024

CMA Electrics Ltd Balance Sheet**Registrar****at 31 July 2023****Company No. 12745892**

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	13,290	17,597
		<u>13,290</u>	<u>17,597</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	500	500
Debtors	6	1,873	291
Cash at bank and in hand		10,647	1,913
		<u>13,020</u>	<u>2,704</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	7	(19,173)	(8,756)
Net current liabilities		<u>(6,153)</u>	<u>(6,052)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		7,137	11,545
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation		(2,600)	(3,400)
Net assets		<u>4,537</u>	<u>8,145</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	9	4,437	8,045
Total equity		<u>4,537</u>	<u>8,145</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 10 April 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

C Archer

Director

10 April 2024

**CMA Electrics Ltd Notes to the
Accounts Registrar
for the year ended 31 July 2023**

1 General information

CMA Electrics Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales.

Its registered number is: 12745892

Its registered office is:

14 Hartcliffe Close

Oakwood

Derby

Derbyshire

DE21 2AN

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The director is not aware of any material threats to the ability of the company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

2 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of the consideration receivable in respect of services provided during the year. Where the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised in the income statement by reference to the stage of completion at the year end.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery	25% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

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 profit and loss account 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 temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary 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.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are recognised and carried forward at transaction price. Financial assets are derecognised when:

- (a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled;
- (b) Substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or
- (c) Control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, and loans from third parties are initially recognised and carried forward at transaction price.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The company has only financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as a basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are recognised initially at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

3 Employees

	2023 Number	2022 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	1	1

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or revaluation			
At 1 August 2022	6,865	14,394	21,259
Additions	725	-	725
At 31 July 2023	<u>7,590</u>	<u>14,394</u>	<u>21,984</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2022	2,163	1,499	3,662
Charge for the year	1,808	3,224	5,032
At 31 July 2023	<u>3,971</u>	<u>4,723</u>	<u>8,694</u>
Net book values			
At 31 July 2023	<u>3,619</u>	<u>9,671</u>	<u>13,290</u>
At 31 July 2022	<u>4,702</u>	<u>12,895</u>	<u>17,597</u>

5 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	500	500
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	-	291
Loans to directors	1,873	-
	<u>1,873</u>	<u>291</u>

7 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Taxes and social security	4,409	3,257
Loans from directors	-	2,187
Other creditors	13,684	2,272
Accruals and deferred income	1,080	1,040
	<u>19,173</u>	<u>8,756</u>

8 Share Capital

Share capital consists of 100 Ordinary shares issue each of £ 1, all of which are fully paid.

9 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

10 Related party transactions

Balances owed to and from directors

		2023	2022
		£	£
<i>Name of Director</i>	Charles Archer		
<i>Amount from and (to) director</i>		1,873	(2,187)

The maximum balance outstanding during the year was £19,873.

The balance is free of interest, unsecured and repayable upon demand.

At 31 July 2023 the company owed £13,446 (2022 £nil) to another company controlled by the director.

The balance is free of interest, unsecured and repayable upon demand.

11 Dividends

		2023	2022
		£	£
Dividends for the period:			
Dividends paid in the period		18,000	11,000
		<u>18,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Dividends by type:			
Non-equity preference dividends		-	-
Equity dividends		18,000	11,000
		<u>18,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>

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.