

Company Registration No. 05345985 (England and Wales)

IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED

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IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		271		271
Current assets					
Debtors	4	100		100	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(271)		(271)	
Net current liabilities			(171)		(171)
Total assets less current liabilities			100		100
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

W Dagul
Director

Company Registration No. 05345985

IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Impex Lighting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB. The principal place of business is Impex House, Wellington Road, London Colney, Herts, AL2 1EY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	271	271

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2018 & 28 February 2019	271
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2019	271
At 28 February 2018	271

3 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 28 February 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Impex Russell Limited	England and Wales	Lighting distribution and wholesale	Ordinary	100.00

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	100	100

IMPEX LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Other creditors	271	271
		<u>271</u>	<u>271</u>
6	Called up share capital	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and not fully paid		
	51 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	51	51
	14 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	14	14
	8 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	8	8
	4 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	4	4
	7 Ordinary E shares of £1 each	7	7
	7 Ordinary F shares of £1 each	7	7
	6 Ordinary G shares of £1 each	6	6
	3 Ordinary H shares of £1 each	3	3
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

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.