UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

SPL INSTALLATIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03443424

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		61,215		61,577
		_	61,215	-	61,577
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	533,980		670,803	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	237,914		67,337	
	_	771,894	_	738,140	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(327,186)		(395,069)	
Net current assets	-		- 4 44 ,708		343,071
Total assets less current liabilities		_	505,923	_	404,648
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(43,055)		-
Provisions for liabilities			, ,		
Deferred tax	10	(11,631)		(11,699)	
	-		(11,631)		(11,699)
Net assets		_	451,237	_ _	392,949
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		100		100
Profit and loss account			451,137		392,849
		_		_	

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question 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 financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

SPL INSTALLATIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03443424

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 March 2022.

P D Gregory Esq

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1. General information

SPL Installations Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Charles Lake House, Claire Causeway, Crossways Business Park, Dartford, Kent, DA2 6QA. The principal activity of the company during the year has been that of electrical engineering.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery - 15% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings - 15% reducing balance
Office equipment - 15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

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 profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the 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.

2.16 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 (2020 - 14).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixed assets
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2020	169,375
Additions	9,870
At 30 September 2021	179,245
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2020	107,798
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,232
At 30 September 2021	118,030
Net book value	
At 30 September 2021	61,215
At 30 September 2020	61,577

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

5.	Debtors		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade debtors	151,285	359,003
	Other debtors	380,568	311,800
	Prepayments	2,127	-
		533,980	670,803
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	237,914	67,337
		237,914	67,337
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans	5,556	-
	Trade creditors	133,422	64,614
	Other taxation and social security	144,470	323,424
	Other creditors	2,139	2,031
	Accruals	41,599	5,000
		327,186	395,069
8.	Creditore, Amounta falling due ofter more than one year		
ο.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	43,055	-
		43,055	
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

9.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans Amounts falling due 1-2 years	5,556	-
	Bank loans	5,555	-
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years Bank loans	16,666	-
	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years Bank loans	20,834	-
		48,611	
10.	Deferred taxation		
			2021 £
	At beginning of year		(11,699)
	Charged to profit or loss	_	68
	At end of year	=	(11,631)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(11,631)	(11,699)
		(11,631)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

11. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
80 (2020 - 80) Ordinary "A" £1 shares shares of £1.00 each	80	80
10 (2020 - 10) Ordinary "B" £1 shares shares of £1.00 each	10	10
10 (2020 - 10) Ordinary "C" £1 shares shares of £1.00 each	10	10
	100	100

12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost change represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £94,959 (2020: £13,520). There were outstanding contributions at the year end of £2,139 (2020: £2,031).

13. Transactions with directors

Included within other debtors due within one year is an amount owed by the directors, amounting to £59,967 (2020: £58,578).

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.