Gough Electrical Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		2017		
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		31,054	18,298
Current assets				
Stocks		56,625		57,602
Debtors	6	104,712		94,457
Cash at bank and in hand		59,052		67,001
		220,389		219,060
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	89,345		90,225
Net current assets			131,044	128,835
Total assets less current liabilities			162,098	147,133
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			6,000	3,761
Net assets			156,098	143,372

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

		2017		
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			156,096	143,370
Members funds			156,098	143,372

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 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $26 \log 13$, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Gough Director

Company registration number: 06564181

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 8 Lon y Wylan, Belgrano, Abergele, LL22 9YJ.

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 the 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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

Deferred taxation is provided on a full provision basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicles 25% reducing balance25% reducing balance25% reducing balance

Equipment

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 5 (2016: 5).

Eixtures and

5. Tangible assets

		Fixtures and			
		fittingsMo £	otor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2016 Additions Disposals	18,843 9,760 —	11,500 18,310 (11,500)	11,336 1,374	41,679 29,444 (11,500)
	At 31 March 2017	28,603	18,310	12,710	59,623
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	9,948 4,667 —	5,172 4,578 (5,172)	8,261 1,115	23,381 10,360 (5,172)
	At 31 March 2017	14,615	4,578	9,376	28,569
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	13,988	13,732	3,334	31,054
	At 31 March 2016	8,895	6,328	3,075	18,298
6.	Debtors				
	Trade debtors Other debtors			2017 £ 103,074 1,638	2016 £ 92,953 1,504
				104,712	94,457

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	38,460	41,183
Corporation tax	18,270	23,720
Social security and other taxes	27,938	22,243
Other creditors	4,677	3,079
	89,345	90,225

8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr and Mrs Gough throughout the current and previous year.

Included in other creditors is £83 (2016:£60) owed to Mr and Mrs Gough, which is in respect of an interest free loan from the directors of the company.

During the year Mr and Mrs Gough received dividends of £32,500 each (2016:£31,000).

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed.

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.