

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04096637

B.E.S.T. Electrical & Engineering Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2022

B.E.S.T. Electrical & Engineering Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	56,597	40,471
Current assets			
Stocks		2,500	1,950
Debtors	6	161,905	149,687
Cash at bank and in hand		607,907	491,795
		772,312	643,432
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	132,380	135,099
Net current assets		639,932	508,333
Total assets less current liabilities		696,529	548,804
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		10,753	7,689
Net assets		685,776	541,115
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		685,774	541,113
Shareholders funds		685,776	541,115

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 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 .

B.E.S.T. Electrical & Engineering Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 July 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Allen

Director

Company registration number: 04096637

B.E.S.T. Electrical & Engineering Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1 Cranmer Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 1NJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, '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 measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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.

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.

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.

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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. Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans and hire purchase agreements from banks and other third parties, and loans to and from related parties.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2021: 4).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	9,343	61,023	70,366
Additions	—	27,385	27,385
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At 31 March 2022	9,343	88,408	97,751
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Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	7,364	22,531	29,895
Charge for the year	495	10,764	11,259
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At 31 March 2022	7,859	33,295	41,154
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Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	1,484	55,113	56,597
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At 31 March 2021	1,979	38,492	40,471
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6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	157,573	144,847
Other debtors	4,332	4,840
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	161,905	149,687
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,278	55,499
Corporation tax	47,289	11,724
Social security and other taxes	49,767	39,773
Other creditors	29,046	28,103
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	132,380	135,099
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8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2022			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr R Allen	(24,603)	85,727	(86,320)	(25,196)
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	2021			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr R Allen	(18,904)	80,621	(86,320)	(24,603)
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The directors' loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

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.