Company Registration No. 07202160 (England and Wales)
ACC ELECTRICAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr S Woolley

Secretary Mrs T Woolley

Company number 07202160

Registered office 14 Stuart Road

Welling Kent DA16 1RD

Accountants TaxAssist Accountants

133 Station Road

Sidcup Kent DA15 7AA

Business address 14 Stuart Road

Welling Kent DA16 1RD

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,747		2,329
Current assets					
Debtors	4	-		10,762	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,849		2,154	
		7,849		12,916	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(4,645)		(15,187)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			3,204		(2,271)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,951		58
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			4,950		57
Total equity			4,951		58

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 December 2017

Mr S Woolley

Director

Company Registration No. 07202160

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	•		Profit and ss reserves		
	Notes	£	£	£	
Balance at 1 April 2015		1	6,529	6,530	
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		-	16,628 (23,100)	16,628 (23,100)	
Balance at 31 March 2016		1	57	58	
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		- -	16,993 (12,100)	16,993 (12,100)	
Balance at 31 March 2017		1	4,950	4,951	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

ACC Electrical Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 Stuart Road, Welling, Kent, DA16 1RD.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% reducing balance Computer equipment 25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	•	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	3,577	2,459	6,036
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2016	2,461	1,246	3,707
	Depreciation charged in the year	279	303	582
	At 31 March 2017	2,740	1,549	4,289
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2017	837	910	1,747
	At 31 March 2016	1,116	1,213	2,329
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors		-	10,762
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Corporation tax		4,464	4,151
	Other taxation and social security		305	305
	Other creditors		16	10,651
	Accruals and deferred income		(140)	80
			4,645	15,187

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6	Called up share capital		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
		1	1

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.