Registered number: 12077684

PAUL BROCKBANK ELECTRICAL LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

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PAUL BROCKBANK ELECTRICAL LTD Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2021

Registered number: 12077684

		202	2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS						
Intangible Assets	4		12,000		12,000	
Tangible Assets	5	_	5,070	_	6,750	
			17,070		18,750	
CURRENT ASSETS						
Debtors	6	1,781		432		
Cash at bank and in hand		14,588	-	24,555		
		16,369		24,987		
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(17,918)		(16,841)		
		· ·	-	<u> </u>		
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(1,549)		8,146	
		-		_		
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			15,521		26,896	
		-		-		
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One	8		(6,128)		(19,411)	
Year	-	-		_		
NET ACCETO			0.202		7.405	
NET ASSETS		=	9,393	=	7,485	
Profit and Loss Account		_	9,393	_	7,485	
		-		_		
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			9,393		7,485	
		=		=		

Balance Sheet (continued) As at 30 June 2021

For the year ending 30 June 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit
 and Loss Account.

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Mr PAUL BROCKBANK

Director **09/02/2022**

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable net assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of ... years.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 25% reducing balance Motor Vehicles 25% reducing balance

1.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 2 (2020: 2)

PAUL BROCKBANK ELECTRICAL LTD Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

4. Intangible Assets			
			Goodwill
			£
Cost			12.000
As at 1 July 2020		_	12,000
As at 30 June 2021		=	12,000
Net Book Value As at 30 June 2021			12.000
		=	12,000
As at 1 July 2020		=	12,000
5. Tangible Assets			
	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost	1,500	7,500	9,000
As at 1 July 2020 As at 30 June 2021			
	1,500	7,500	9,000
Depreciation Application 1997	275	1.075	2.250
As at 1 July 2020 Provided during the period	375 280	1,875 1,400	2,250 1,680
As at 30 June 2021	655	3,275	3,930
			0,550
Net Book Value As at 30 June 2021	845	4,225	5,070
As at 1 July 2020	1,125	5,625	6,750
6. Debtors			
		2021	2020
		£	£
Due within one year		1.701	422
Trade debtors	_	1,781	432
		1,781	432
	=		
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year			
		2021	2020
Trade creditors		£ 1,607	£ 1,200
Bank loans and overdrafts		15,000	15,000
Corporation tax		1,311	641
	_		
	_	17,918	16,841

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

•	2021 £	2020 €
Directors loan account	6,128	19,411
	6,128	19,411

9. General Information

PAUL BROCKBANK ELECTRICAL LTD is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 12077684 . The registered office is 14 LUNEFIELD DRIVE, KIRKBY LONSDALE, CARNFORTH, LANCS, LA6 2BY.

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.