# Electrnet Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 November 2017

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23/06/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE #450

#### Statement of Financial Position

#### **30 November 2017**

		2017	2016	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		13,863	18,471
Current assets	•		•	
Debtors	6	14,655		7,308
Cash at bank and in hand		42,594		53,756
		57,249		61,064
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	34,015		30,422
Net current assets			23,234	30,642
Total assets less current liabilities			37,097	49,113
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			2,634	3,694
Net assets			34,463	45,419
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			34,461	45,417
Shareholders funds			34,463	45,419

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 November 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.

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)

**30 November 2017** 

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 June 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

H Botha Director

Company registration number: SC491662

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

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 30 November 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 15 Largo Lane, Blantyre, G72 0FZ, Scotland.

#### 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 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 December 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

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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **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:

Fixtures and fittings

20% reducing balance

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

25% reducing balance25% 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.

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.

#### **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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Provisions** (continued)

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.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

#### 5. Tangible assets

		Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 December 2016 and 30 November 2017	296	28,000	3,796	32,092
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 December 2016 Charge for the year	91 41	12,250 3,938	1,280 629	13,621 4,608
	At 30 November 2017	132	16,188	1,909	18,229
	Carrying amount At 30 November 2017	164	11,812	1,887	13,863
	At 30 November 2016	205	15,750	2,516	18,471
6.	Debtors				
	Trade debtors			2017 £ 14,655	2016 £ 7,308
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due with	nin one year			
				2017 £	2016 £
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors			26,202 6,208 1,605	22,666 5,007 2,749
				34,015	30,422

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2017

#### Related party transactions

Control:The company was under the control of H Botha throughout the period. H Botha is a director and controls the entire issued voting share capital of the company.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

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

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