ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023



Company Registration No. 6939831 (England and Wales)

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ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

			2023	2022
	Notes	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	2		. 1	1
Current assets				
Stocks and work-in-progress Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	3	0 8,917 15 8,932		8,917 3 8,920
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(132,912)		(132,816)
Net current (liabilities)			(123,980)	(123,896)
Total assets less current liabilities			(123,979)	(123,895)
Creditors: amounts falling du after more than one			(123,979)	(123,895)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and (loss) account	5 6	1	75 (124,054)	. 75 (123,970)
Shareholders (deficit)			<u>(123,979)</u>	<u>(123,895)</u>

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The member has consented to the preparation of abridged accounts in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

It was elected that both the profit and loss account, and the director's report were not to be included in these accounts in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company did not trade for the year ended 30 April 2023. The notes (see note 6) to the accounts give further details.

For the year ended 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year ended 30 April 2023 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.

Approved and issued by the Board for issue on 2 January 2024.

J Q Peacock

Director

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently, except as otherwise stated.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts received for installation and supply of lighting equipment net of VAT.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	33% straight line
Furniture and fittings	20-25% straight line
Motor vehicles	33% straight line
Office equipment	20% straight line

1.5 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and Work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Hire purchase is a deferred ownership transfer arrangement. Finance leases does not transfer ownership, but substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the leasee. Such obligations are included in creditors net of the financing charge allocated to future periods. The financing charge is allocated to the profit and loss account as it is incurred.

1.7 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into sterling using the exchange rate of the day of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.8 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all timing differences which are expected to reverse in the future without being replaced, calculated at the rate which it is anticipated the timing difference will reverse. Advance corporation tax, which is expected to be recovered in the future, is deducted from the deferred tax balance.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised if recovery without replacement by equivalent debit balances is reasonably certain.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2 Tangible fixed assets	Office & computer equipment	2023 £	2022 £
Cost			
As at 1 May	14,585	14,585	14,585
Additions		0	0
Disposals		0	0
At 30 April	14,585	14,585	14,585
Depreciation			
As at 1 May	14,584	14,584	14,584
On disposals		0	
Charge for the year	0	0	0
At 30 April	14,584	14,584	14,584
Net book value			
At 30 April	1	1	1

The net book value of assets held under finance leases at the end of both years was £ Nil.

3	Debtors	2023	2022
_		£	£
	Trade debtors	0	0
	Other debtors	0	0
	Prepayments and accrued income	8,917	8,917_
		8,917	8,917

Any outstanding debtor value was created longer than six years ago, accordingly the time period for legal recovery action has expired, and full bad debt provisions have been made.

In prior years, any potentially collectable trade debtor had been fully provided (fully provided; 2022) for as a bad debt as the most recent billing of any of these trade debtors was September 2011. (see note 6).

Also recorded in trade debtors is a fully provided for debtor, net of a trade creditor contra, of £130,550 this debtor had entered into a company voluntary arrangement (CVA) which later failed, in August 2015, without issuing any distribution of funds. However, £30,740 of this debt could potentially be deemed guaranteed by an ex-director shareholder, but as this needs a legal review regarding both its uncertanity and age, this accordingly has also been fully provided for as a doubtful debt.

Additionally, other debtors £ Nil (£ Nil; 2022) included a fully provided for debt, originating in July 2012, of £900 against a Credit Card company's over recovery of a prior re-claimed transaction.

The accrued income figure, of £8,917 (£8,917; 2022), represents part of an amount chargeable to a supplier in claim of poor and incomplete work. This value is restricted to an amount that contras the value recorded, and is still shown, against the supplier within trade creditors (see note 4).

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts		0	0
	Trade creditors	(see note 3)	22,237	22,237
	Taxation and social security	,	86,174	86,174
	Other creditors	(see note 7)	18,241	18,145
	Obligations under finance leases	,	0	0
	Accruals and deferred income		6,260	6,260
			132,912	132,816

All creditor values, other than a small amount included in other creditors (see note 7), were incurred longer than six years ago, accordingly the time period for legal recovery action by a creditor has expired.

Although as the money could be deemed as still owed these accounts continue to show these values.

All trade creditor balances are comprised of invoices no more recent than 2011 (see note 6).

The taxation and social security amount is entirely due to VAT. The company's last visit by HMRC was in September 2014 when it was instructed to de-register (see note 6) which it did with effect from June 2015:

The company only made a marginal profit in its first period of trading, ending April 2012, for every year thereafter the company incurred losses. Accordingly there is no balance owing for corporation tax.

Other creditors is comprised of two creditors: £15,379 (£15,283; 2022) as explained below (see note 7) and £2,862 (£2,862; 2022) which is an overpayment by a trade debtor in January 2011.

5	Share capital	2023 £	2022 £
	Authorised 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	75	75

6 Profit and loss account and other trading information

The company ceased its commercial trading activities in November 2011; other than, for two transactions in March and July 2012, to sell its remaining stocks to a company (see note 3), that prior to paying, entered into a subsquently failed Company Voluntary Arrangement (CVA).

All of the debtors and most of the creditors shown on the Balance Sheet are older than six years and so beyond legal recovery action. If adjustment were made for these amounts the cummulative loss would be reduced to a total of £540 (£516; 2022), even if the last six years of bank charges were included which had been covered by the Director's cash injections (see note 7).

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

6 Profit and loss account and other trading information (continued)

The restated Balance sheet after reversing items greater than six years would then be.

•	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	1	1
Current assets	,	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	3
Creditors: amounts falling		
due within one year		
Other creditors (see note 7)	(481)	(445)
	(465)	(441)
Capital and reserves	· .	7.5
Called up share capital	75	75
Profit and (loss) account	(540)	(516)
Shareholders (deficit)	(465)	(441)

7 Transactions with related parties

Included within other creditors is an amount of £15,379 (£15,283; 2022) owed to J Q Peacock. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance. The increase in this amount, year on year, relates to the provision of funds solely to cover bank charges.

Of the overall total only £481 (£445; 2022) has been incurred in the last six years.

At the 30 April 2023 and 2022, J Q Peacock was a director of the company.

Shareholding in the Ordinary share capital was, at 30 April 2023 and 2022: 75 Ordinary £1 shares - J Q Peacock.