

Company Registration No. 00761378 (England and Wales)

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2024

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

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J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr L Richardson Mr R I Armstong Mrs E A Richardson Mr N Richardson
Secretary	Mrs E A Richardson
Company number	00761378
Registered office	37 St. Michaels Lane Leeds United Kingdom LS6 3BR
Auditor	TC Group 6 Queen Street Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 2TW

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year, as set out in pages 10 to 22 show a profit before tax of £427,369 (2023 - £2,553,030) with reported shareholders' funds of £2,716,391 (2023 - £2,811,812).

Company activities

The company provides electrical engineering and contracting services to a wide range of clients in numerous different sectors. Clients range from blue chip PLC businesses through to public sector bodies and owner managed companies.

By providing well managed and engineered solutions with the highest standards of installation whilst also keeping prices competitive, we have developed many long lasting relationships with our clients resulting in a high level of repeat business.

Our many years of experience in the industry have given us a comprehensive understanding of the commercial and engineering risks associated with our activities, which allow us to make well informed decisions about our strategic objectives to grow the business whilst continuing to provide high levels of service to our clients.

We remain committed to our apprentice training program which allows us to develop the skills, culture and values required to enable us to continue to provide our clients with the high technical, installation and service standards on which our business is based.

Strategy

Our strategy is to continue to maintain our high standards of service, whilst keeping overheads at a manageable level giving us the commercial flexibility to allow us to quickly adapt to changing market conditions.

We continue to focus on limiting our exposure to unnecessary or onerous commercial or engineering risks.

We are certified and accredited members of the ECA, JIB, NICEIC, Construction Line (Gold), Safe Contractor and Acclaim SSIPs, and operate an NQA certified quality management system to ISO9001.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The state of the UK economy can have a big impact on the volume of work and profitability of our business. Margins tend to be reduced in periods of low growth and recession so we are continuously trying to insulate ourselves from some of this impact by finding work in niche sectors that may be less susceptible to macro economic forces.

A proportion of our sales are based on government investment. If the present government plans to reduce spending this could have an impact on our business however we are well practised at dealing with this type of situation and have learnt to maintain a level of flexibility to allow us to quickly adapt should the need arise.

Development and performance

The current economic uncertainty in the UK will inevitably have an impact on the volume of sales and the profitability in the coming year. We will continue to work towards minimising the impact on the company by seeking to develop existing relationships and looking for new opportunities within our existing areas of expertise.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Key performance indicators

Set out below are the KPI's considered key to the company:

	2024	2023	2022
Turnover	10,393,153	14,368,427	11,789,912
Annual growth/(fall) in turnover	-27.7%	21.9%	3.9%
Gross profit	2,063,836	4,222,875	3,381,378
Shareholders' funds	2,716,379	2,811,812	2,135,209

On behalf of the board

Mr N Richardson
Director

19 August 2024

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of electrical contractors.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £517,160. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr L Richardson
Mr R I Armstong
Mrs E A Richardson
Mr N Richardson

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr N Richardson
Director

19 August 2024

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J A Richardson (Electrical) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect of fraud, are: to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and its management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- We considered the legal and regulatory frameworks directly applicable to the financial statements reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006), the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK, health and safety regulations and employment law;
- We considered the nature of the industry, the control environment and business performance, including key drivers for management's remuneration;
- We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit;
- We considered the procedures and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified risk. These procedures included: testing manual journals; reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation; performing analytical procedures; and enquiring of management, and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from material fraud or error.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect all non-compliance with laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

Our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Peter Hart (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of TC Group

Statutory Auditor

19 August 2024

6 Queen Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire

LS1 2TW

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2024	2023
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		10,393,153	14,368,427
Cost of sales		(8,329,317)	(10,145,552)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		2,063,836	4,222,875
Administrative expenses		(1,705,889)	(1,675,982)
Other operating income		-	6,137
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit	3	357,947	2,553,030
Interest receivable and similar income	6	77,433	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(8,011)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation		427,369	2,553,030
Tax on profit	8	(5,630)	(511,365)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		<u>421,739</u>	<u>2,041,665</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2022		15,003	2,120,206	2,135,209
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,041,665	2,041,665
Dividends	9	-	(1,365,062)	(1,365,062)
Balance at 31 March 2023		15,003	2,796,809	2,811,812
Year ended 31 March 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	421,739	421,739
Dividends	9	-	(517,160)	(517,160)
Balance at 31 March 2024		15,003	2,701,388	2,716,391

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J A Richardson (Electrical) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 37 St. Michaels Lane, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS6 3BR.

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Contract Accounting

The company engages in contracts of variable lengths and complexity. As a result it is necessary to estimate the likely and profitability at completion of individual contracts. When considering this outcome, the directors will consider the latest income and expenditure position on all on-going contracts in determining the likely and recoverable position. The carrying value of all the contracts is included in stock on the balance sheet.

3 Operating profit

	2024	2023
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	17,028	19,200
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	128,359	99,674
Operating lease charges	55,000	55,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Total	63	64
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,979,632	3,699,836
Social security costs	259,422	-
Pension costs	101,377	66,521
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>3,340,431</u>	<u>3,766,357</u>

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

5 Directors' remuneration	2024	2023
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	59,185	56,943
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	11,947	10,579
	<u>71,132</u>	<u>67,522</u>
	<u><u>71,132</u></u>	<u><u>67,522</u></u>
6 Interest receivable and similar income	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	77,433	-
	<u>77,433</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>77,433</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Investment income includes the following:	£	£
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	77,433	-
	<u>77,433</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>77,433</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
7 Interest payable and similar expenses	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest on financial liabilities	8,011	-
	<u>8,011</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>8,011</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
8 Taxation	2024	2023
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	37,117	476,694
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(25,938)	-
	<u>11,179</u>	<u>476,694</u>
Total current tax	<u>11,179</u>	<u>476,694</u>
	<u><u>11,179</u></u>	<u><u>476,694</u></u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,549)	34,671
	<u>(5,549)</u>	<u>34,671</u>
	<u><u>(5,549)</u></u>	<u><u>34,671</u></u>
Total tax charge	<u>5,630</u>	<u>511,365</u>
	<u><u>5,630</u></u>	<u><u>511,365</u></u>

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Profit before taxation	427,369	2,553,030
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2023: 19.00%)	106,842	485,076
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13,471	16,526
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(83,614)	-
Group relief	(103)	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	521	(11,389)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(25,938)	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(5,549)	21,152
Taxation charge for the year	5,630	511,365
9 Dividends	2024	2023
	£	£
Final paid	517,160	1,365,062

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	fixtures and fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2023	236,053	366,946	475,976	1,078,975
Additions	2,185	16,288	95,968	114,441
Disposals	-	-	(26,680)	(26,680)
At 31 March 2024	238,238	383,234	545,264	1,166,736
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2023	168,441	290,660	213,383	672,484
Depreciation charged in the year	17,444	24,595	86,320	128,359
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(21,063)	(21,063)
At 31 March 2024	185,885	315,255	278,640	779,780
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2024	52,353	67,979	266,624	386,956
At 31 March 2023	67,612	76,286	262,593	406,491

11 Stocks

	2024	2023
	£	£
Work in progress	792,329	1,381,445
Finished goods and goods for resale	14,990	22,461
	807,319	1,403,906

12 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,011,649	3,105,981
Amounts owed by group undertakings	280,921	226,619
Other debtors	-	80
Prepayments and accrued income	237,829	217,145
	2,530,399	3,549,825

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,126,872	1,718,733
Corporation tax	37,117	333,136
Other taxation and social security	108,735	303,712
Other creditors	16,082	83,488
Accruals and deferred income	883,771	1,231,056
	<u>2,172,577</u>	<u>3,670,125</u>

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2024	2023
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	90,460	96,009
	<u>90,460</u>	<u>96,009</u>
Movements in the year:		2024
		£
Liability at 1 April 2023		96,009
Credit to profit or loss		(5,549)
		<u>90,460</u>

15 Retirement benefit schemes

	2024	2023
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	101,377	66,521
	<u>101,377</u>	<u>66,521</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

J A RICHARDSON (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

16 Share capital

	2024	2023	2024	2023
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Ordinary B share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary C share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary D share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>15,003</u>	<u>15,003</u>	<u>15,003</u>	<u>15,003</u>

17 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Within one year	56,526	55,000
Between two and five years	4,883	-
In over five years	-	-
	<u>61,409</u>	<u>55,000</u>

18 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is L Richardson.

19 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid rent of £55,000 (2023: £55,000) to Mr L Richardson.

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