

**A1 ELECTRICAL SERVICES (EK) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

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A1 ELECTRICAL SERVICES (EK) LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	66,199	88,903
		66,199	88,903
Current assets			
Stocks		1,280	1,219
Debtors	4	40,898	104,591
Cash at bank and in hand		3,309	42,469
		45,487	148,279
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(28,301)	(48,449)
		17,186	99,830
Total assets less current liabilities		83,385	188,733
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(13,039)	(17,043)
Provision for liabilities	7	(14,771)	(21,788)
		55,575	149,902
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	2	2
Profit and loss account		55,573	149,900
Total shareholder's funds		55,575	149,902

For the financial year ending 31 July 2025 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of A1 Electrical Services (ek) Limited (registered number: SC345472) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 December 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Maxwell
Director

A1 ELECTRICAL SERVICES (EK) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

A1 Electrical Services (ek) Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is 31 Hawbank Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G74 5EG, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

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

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

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

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Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	25 % reducing balance
Vehicles	5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity

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Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction costs.

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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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2. Employees

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	9	9

3. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 01 August 2024	6,000	110,474	9,178	125,652
At 31 July 2025	6,000	110,474	9,178	125,652
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 August 2024	5,747	26,907	4,095	36,749
Charge for the financial year	63	22,095	546	22,704
At 31 July 2025	5,810	49,002	4,641	59,453
Net book value				
At 31 July 2025	190	61,472	4,537	66,199
At 31 July 2024	253	83,567	5,083	88,903

4. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Corporation tax	10,141	0
Other debtors	30,757	104,591
	40,898	104,591

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	15,620	11,429
Taxation and social security	0	10,141
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4,004	3,611
Other creditors	8,677	23,268
	28,301	48,449

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6. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	13,039	17,043

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

7. Provision for liabilities

	2025	2024
	£	£
Deferred tax	14,771	21,788

8. Called-up share capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
2 A ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	2	2

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts owed to key management personnel	(351)	(1,545)

These loans are interest free and have no fixed repayment terms

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.