■□ Chartered Accountants

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Hill Vellacott

Company registration number: NI020853

A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited Unaudited filleted financial statements 31 August 2017

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Directors and other information

Directors

William A Murphy

Eileen Murphy

Secretary

William A Murphy

Company number

NI020853

Registered office

17 Batley Street

Belfast BT5 5BW

Accountants

Hill Vellacott

22 Great Victoria Street

Belfast BT2 7BA

Bankers

Ulster Bank Limited

10-20 Lombard Street

Belfast BT1 1BH Chamber of Commerce House 22 Great Victoria Street Belfast BT2 7BA Northern Ireland Tel: 028 9044 2000 Fax: 028 9044 2050

Hill Vellacott

Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited Year ended 31 August 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited for the year ended 31 August 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie. www.charteredaccountants.ie. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited. You consider that A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of A.C.E. (Electrical & Mechanical) Services Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Hill Vellacott

Chartered accountants

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12 April 2018



Statement of financial position 31 August 2017

	2017		2016		
	Note	£ .	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	13,228		18,694	
			13,228		18,694
Current assets					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	6	19,078		21,845	
Cash at bank and in hand		47,371		23,879	
		66,949		46,224	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(36,192)		(17,883)	
Net current assets			30,757		28,341
Total assets less current liabilities			43,985		47,035
Net assets			43,985		47,035
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			43,885		46,935
Shareholders funds			43,985		47,035
					=======================================

For the year ending 31 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders 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.

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.



Statement of financial position (continued) 31 August 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 April 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

William A Murphy

Director

Company registration number: NI020853

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 August 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is 17 Batley Street, Belfast, BT5 5BW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 31 August 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% straight line Motor vehicles - 25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.



Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 August 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 3).

5. Tangible assets

·	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017	15,302	33,671	48,973
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2016	15,160	15,119	30,279
Charge for the year	46	5,420	5,466
At 31 August 2017	15,206	20,539	35,745
Carning amount	=====		===
Carrying amount At 31 August 2017	96	13,132	13,228
At 31 August 2016	142	18,552	18,694
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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 August 2017

6. Debtors	en e	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	15,841	18,721
Other debtors	3,237	3,124
	19,078	21,845
7. Creditors: amounts falling	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	,	3,744
Trade creditors	5,148	1,971
Corporation tax	8,285	3,940
Social security and other to	axes 7,769	5,017
Other creditors	4,545	3,211
	36,192	17,883

8. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director.