D.K.J. Building Services Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 March 2023

D.K.J. Building Services Limited

Registered number: 03206491

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2023

No	otes		2023		2022
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		42,078		56,153
Current assets					
		404.000		444 400	
Debtors	4	134,222		111,188	
Cash at bank and in hand		76,544		88,282	
		210,766		199,470	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(126,003)		(126,354)	
Net current assets			84,763		73,116
Total assets less current liabilities		_	126,841	_	129,269
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(4,153)
Net assets		- -	126,841	- -	125,116
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			126,839		125,114
Shareholders' funds		_	126,841	-	125,116

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

N Davies

Director

Approved by the board on 10 December 2023

D.K.J. Building Services Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and

past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recog

2	Employees		2023	2022
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		17	17
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2022	12,268	179,908	192,176
	At 31 March 2023	12,268	179,908	192,176
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2022	9,283	126,740	136,023
	Charge for the year	783	13,292	14,075
	At 31 March 2023	10,066	140,032	150,098
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2023	2,202	39,876	42,078

	At 31 March 2022	_	2,985	53,168	56,153
4	Debtors			2023	2022
				£	£
	Trade debtors			120,808	98,914
	Other debtors			13,414	12,274
			-	134,222	111,188
5	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year		2023	2022
J	Creditors, amounts family due		£	£	
	Obligations under finance lease a	4,153	12,361		
	Trade creditors			37,532	40,529
	Corporation tax			10,157	20,864
	Other taxes and social security co	osts		48,306	34,993
	Other creditors			25,855	17,607
			-	126,003	126,354
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			2023	2022
	-	·		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease a	<u> </u>	4,153		
7	Loans to directors				
	Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
		£	£	£	£
	N Davies				
		(2,373)		(12,059)	(14,432)
		(2,373)	- -	(12,059)	(14,432)

8 Related party transactions

Rent was paid to the directors of the company totalling £24,000 (2022:£12,000).

9 Controlling party

The company was controlled by the directors by virtue of their combined ownership of 100% of the issued share capital.

10 Other information

D.K.J. Building Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Thomas House

Printworks Lane

Levenshulme

Manchester

M19 3JP

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.