

**Company registration number: 04081245**

**Karibu Engineering Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**30 September 2019**

# KARIBU ENGINEERING LIMITED

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**KARIBU ENGINEERING LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	3,656		4,875	
Investments	6	62		62	
		<u>          </u>	3,718	<u>          </u>	4,937
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		3,000		2,000	
Debtors	7	34,440		45,143	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,623		8,859	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
		45,063		56,002	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	( 28,019)		( 25,201)	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			17,044		30,801
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>20,762</u>		<u>35,738</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			-		( 878)
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Net assets</b>			20,762		34,860
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account	9		20,760		34,858
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			20,762		34,860
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

For the year ending 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director s responsibilities:

- The members 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

**Rodney Abraham**

**Director**

Company registration number: 04081245

# **KARIBU ENGINEERING LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Hillside, Rawridge, Honiton, Devon, EX14 9PU.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of service engineers.

#### **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.

##### **Consolidation**

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

##### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

##### **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.

## **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	- 3 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

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.

## **Fixed asset investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

## **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.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## **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.

## **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2018: 2 ).



## 5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019</b>	2,331	6,500	8,831
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 October 2018	2,331	1,625	3,956
Charge for the year	-	1,219	1,219
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	2,331	2,844	5,175
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	-	3,656	3,656
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	-	4,875	4,875
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019</b>	62	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Impairment</b>		
<b>At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019</b>	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	62	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	62	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	22,764	35,756
Other debtors	11,676	9,387
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,440	45,143



## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	1,310	1,315
Social security and other taxes	2,058	3,327
Other creditors	24,651	20,559
	<u>28,019</u>	<u>25,201</u>

## 9. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

## 10. Director s advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 October 2018	Loans to / (from) the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance at 30 September 2019
	£	£	£	£
Director	( 5,260)	162	( 2,208)	( 7,306)
Director	( 15,299)	162	( 2,208)	( 17,345)
	<u>( 20,559)</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>( 4,416)</u>	<u>( 24,651)</u>
	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 October 2017	Loans to / (from) the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance at 30 September 2018
	£	£	£	£
Director	( 8,658)	3,606	( 208)	( 5,260)
Director	( 22,847)	7,756	( 208)	( 15,299)
	<u>( 31,505)</u>	<u>11,362</u>	<u>( 416)</u>	<u>( 20,559)</u>

Director s' loans are repayable on demand and subject to interest on overdrawn balances at the official rate.

## **11. Related party transactions**

At 30 September 2019 the amount owed by a wholly owned subsidiary of the company by way of loan was £9,287 (2017: £9,287). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.