

**Company registration number: 04329782**

**ALLIED BUILDING SERVICES UK LIMITED**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**30 April 2020**

# **ALLIED BUILDING SERVICES UK LIMITED**

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# ALLIED BUILDING SERVICES UK LIMITED

## Statement of financial position

30 April 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	24,252		18,286	
		<u>          </u>	24,252	<u>          </u>	18,286
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		3,795		3,500	
Debtors	6	115,489		122,361	
Cash at bank and in hand		224,493		155,796	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
		343,777		281,657	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 217,473)		( 148,603)	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			126,304		133,054
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			150,556		151,340
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			( 4,608)		( 3,474)
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Net assets</b>			145,948		147,866
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			145,848		147,766
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			145,948		147,866
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

For the year ending 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors 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 Section 1A of 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 30 July 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A W Holroyd

Director

Company registration number: 04329782

# **ALLIED BUILDING SERVICES UK LIMITED**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**Year ended 30 April 2020**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Burley Street Works, Burley Street, Elland, West Yorkshire, HX5 0AQ.

### **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 in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. 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. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

#### **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 is subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

## 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:

Plant and machinery	-	20 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
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.

## 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.

## Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

## 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 entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price. 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.

## Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2019: 9 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2019	17,043	6,562	31,459	55,064
Additions	-	1,095	13,500	14,595
Disposals	-	-	( 7,393)	( 7,393)
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>37,566</b>	<b>62,266</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2019	13,673	5,765	17,340	36,778
Charge for the year	676	478	5,590	6,744
Disposals	-	-	( 5,508)	( 5,508)
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>14,349</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>17,422</b>	<b>38,014</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>24,252</b>
At 30 April 2019	3,370	797	14,119	18,286



## 6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	109,533	113,700
Other debtors	5,956	8,661
	<u>115,489</u>	<u>122,361</u>

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	38,564	53,759
Corporation tax	22,183	15,570
Social security and other taxes	67,167	21,868
Other creditors	89,559	57,406
	<u>217,473</u>	<u>148,603</u>

## 8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

### 2020

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
A W Holroyd	( 20,062)	39,775	( 56,587)	( 36,874)
J Kaye	( 28,895)	38,064	( 57,639)	( 48,470)
	<u>( 48,957)</u>	<u>77,839</u>	<u>( 114,226)</u>	<u>( 85,344)</u>

### 2019

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
A W Holroyd	( 17,660)	4,170	( 6,572)	( 20,062)
J Kaye	( 27,071)	7,938	( 9,762)	( 28,895)
	<u>( 44,731)</u>	<u>12,108</u>	<u>( 16,334)</u>	<u>( 48,957)</u>

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.