
M J KLOSS PAINTING AND DECORATING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

M J KLOSS PAINTING AND DECORATING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:04428242

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	<u>26,441</u>	<u>37,941</u>
		26,441	37,941
Current assets			
Stocks	6	50,977	28,560
Debtors	7	113,296	62,760
Cash at bank and in hand	8	<u>686,776</u>	<u>528,656</u>
		851,049	619,976
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(502,417)</u>	<u>(488,940)</u>
Net current assets		<u>348,632</u>	<u>131,036</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>375,073</u>	<u>168,977</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	<u>(23,333)</u>	<u>(34,500)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>351,740</u></u>	<u><u>134,477</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>351,640</u>	<u>134,377</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>351,740</u></u>	<u><u>134,477</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

M J KLOSS PAINTING AND DECORATING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:04428242

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 November 2023.

Mr M Kloss
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

1. General information

The Company is incorporated in England and Wales and is limited by shares. The registered office is located at 8 Seaforth Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 6JP.

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be the provision of painting and decorating services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.9 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method and on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20%	straight-line
Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance sheet when the Company becomes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.15 Financial instruments (continued)**

effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2022 - 14).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2022	35,000
At 30 April 2023	35,000
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2022	35,000
At 30 April 2023	35,000
Net book value	
At 30 April 2023	-
At 30 April 2022	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2022	19,842	53,732	14,258	87,832
At 30 April 2023	19,842	53,732	14,258	87,832
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2022	19,108	19,095	11,688	49,891
Charge for the year on owned assets	110	8,698	643	9,451
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	2,049	-	2,049
At 30 April 2023	19,218	29,842	12,331	61,391
Net book value				
At 30 April 2023	624	23,890	1,927	26,441
At 30 April 2022	734	34,637	2,570	37,941

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Motor vehicles	4,096	8,245
	4,096	8,245

6. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Work in progress	50,977	28,560
	50,977	28,560

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	103,448	36,006
Other debtors	1,404	14,493
Prepayments and accrued income	8,443	12,261
	<u>113,295</u>	<u>62,760</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	686,776	528,656
	<u>686,776</u>	<u>528,656</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Payments received on account	1,101	-
Trade creditors	140,171	179,555
Corporation tax	108,089	75,878
Other taxation and social security	210,225	194,029
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	583	2,333
Other creditors	6,035	9,711
Accruals and deferred income	26,213	17,434
	<u>502,417</u>	<u>488,940</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	23,333	33,333
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	1,167
	<u>23,333</u>	<u>34,500</u>

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	13,333	23,333
	<u>13,333</u>	<u>23,333</u>
	<u>33,333</u>	<u>43,333</u>

12. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	583	2,333
Between 1-5 years	-	1,167
	<u>583</u>	<u>3,500</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

13. Financial instruments

	2023 £	2022 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>686,776</u>	<u>528,656</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise solely of cash at bank.

14. Transactions with directors

Included in other creditors due within one year is a loan from the directors, Mr M Kloss and Mrs S Kloss amounting to £(252) [2022 - £(352)].

15. Controlling party

The Company was controlled throughout the current and previous period by its directors, Mr M Kloss and Mrs S Kloss by virtue of the fact that between them they own the majority of the company's ordinary share capital.

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.