KRB Building Services Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2020

KRB Building Services Limited

Registered number: 04727396

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2020

	Notes		2020 £		2019
Fixed assets			ı		£
Tangible assets	3		20,551		28,370
Current assets					
Stocks		25,600		36,200	
Debtors	4	38,913		23,848	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,663		56,506	
		102,176		116,554	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(70,099)		(99,441)	
Net current assets	_		32,077		17,113
Total assets less current liabilitie	es	_	52,628	_	45,483
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(11,495)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,900)		(5,400)
Net assets		<u>-</u>	48,728	_ -	28,588
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4,000		4,000
Profit and loss account			44,728		24,588
Shareholders' funds		_	48,728	_	28,588

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.

S Watt

Director

Approved by the board on 27 January 2021

KRB Building Services Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2020

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.

Government Grants

Government grants relating to revenue expenditure are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. A grant that becomes 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.

Tangible sixed 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:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term
Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

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.

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 recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees		2020 Number	2019 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	y -	3	3
3 Tangible fixed assets			
	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost	•	~	~
At 1 May 2019	569	46,525	47,094
Additions	1,999	-	1,999
At 30 April 2020	2,568	46,525	49,093
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2019	114	18,610	18,724
Charge for the year	513	9,305	9,818
At 30 April 2020	627	27,915	28,542
Net book value			
At 30 April 2020	1,941	18,610	20,551
At 30 April 2019	455	27,915	28,370
4 Debtors		2020	2019
. 22.000		£	£
Trade debtors		29,995	18,491
Other debtors		8,918	5,357

		38,913	23,848
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	11,495	11,495
	Trade creditors	11,847	39,072
	Taxation and social security costs	46,014	47,799
	Other creditors	743	1,075
		70,099	99,441
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts		11,495

7 Other information

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

Aspen House

19 The Avenue

Brockham

Surrey

RH3 7EN

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