KRB Building Services Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2021

KRB Building Services Limited

Registered number: 04727396

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2021

N	otes		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		12,210		20,551
Current assets					
Stocks		24,000		25,600	
Debtors	4	58,711		38,913	
Cash at bank and in hand		79,580		37,663	
		162,291		102,176	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(70,550)		(70,099)	
Net current assets			91,741		32,077
Total assets less current liabilities		-	103,951	-	52,628
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(46,857)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(2,300)		(3,900)
		_		_	
Net assets		_	54,794	-	48,728
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4,000		4,000
Profit and loss account			50,794		44,728
Shareholders' funds		- -	54,794	-	48,728

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 20 January 2022

KRB Building Services Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2021

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		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	-	3	3
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2020	2,568	46,525	49,093
	Additions	1,848	<u> </u>	1,848
	At 30 April 2021	4,416	46,525	50,941
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2020	627	27,915	28,542
	Charge for the year	884	9,305	10,189
	At 30 April 2021	1,511	37,220	38,731
	Net book value			
	At 30 April 2021	2,905	9,305	12,210
	At 30 April 2020	1,941	18,610	20,551
4	Debtors		2021	2020
4	Demors		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors		56 153	20.005
	Other debtors		56,453	29,995
	Office acords	_	2,258	8,918

		58,711	38,913
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	3,143	_
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	11,495
	Trade creditors	9,127	11,847
	Taxation and social security costs	57,557	46,014
	Other creditors	723	743
		70,550	70,099
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans	46,857	<u>-</u>

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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