Registered number: 11614265

KBC AIRSOFT LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

Newtons Accountants Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants

470 Hucknall Road
Nottingham
Nottinghamshire
NG5 1FX

Contents

KBC Airsoft Limited
Abridged Balance Sheet
As at 31 October 2021

Registered number: 11614265

		2021		2020	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**3**		2,655		3,188
			2,655		3,188
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		25,000		20,000	
Debtors		1,716		487	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,815		15,587	
		52,531		36,074	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		(6,361)		(3,051)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			46,170		33,023
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			48,825		36,211
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year			(38,720)		(32,016)
NET ASSETS			10,105		4,195
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**4**		2		2
Profit and Loss Account			10,103		4,193
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			10,105		4,195

For the year ending 31 October 2021 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.
- All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Profit and Loss Account and an Abridged Balance Sheet for the year end 31 October 2021 in accordance with section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

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Mr Simon Markowski	**Mrs Christine Pyne**
Director	Director
28/02/2022	

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures & Fittings	15% reducing balance

1.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.5. Taxation

The company's tax charge represents the sum of the corporation tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The corporation tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.6. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 2 (2020: 1)

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
	£
Cost	
As at 1 November 2020	3,894
Additions	(64)
As at 31 October 2021	3,830
Depreciation	
As at 1 November 2020	706
Provided during the period	469
As at 31 October 2021	1,175
Net Book Value	
As at 31 October 2021	2,655
As at 1 November 2020	3,188

4. Share Capital

	2021	2020
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	2	2

5. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the period the directors introduced net monies totalling £6,704 into the company. At the period end the directors were owed £38,720 (2020:£32,016) from the company which is included in Other Creditors.

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

6. General Information

KBC Airsoft Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11614265 . The registered office is 470 Hucknall Road, Nottingham, NG5 1FX.