Company Registration No. 11871422 (England and Wales)	
K&A ELECTRICAL SERVICES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021	
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K&A ELECTRICAL SERVICES LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 11871422)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,318		11,844
Current assets					
Debtors	4	24,847		13,934	
Cash at bank and in hand		58,790		39,443	
		83,637		53,377	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(61,724)		(55,248)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			21,913		(1,871
Total assets less current liabilities			32,231		9,973
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(32,000)		(9,390
Net assets			231		583
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			230		582
Total equity			231		583

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

K&A ELECTRICAL SERVICES LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 11871422)

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 October 2021

Mr K Lee

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

K&A Electrical Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 19-21 Swan Street, West Malling, Kent, ME19 6JU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The tinancial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tang'ble fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment25% reducing balanceComputers25% reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising or the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

3

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		ı	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total			2	1
Tangible fixed assets				
	Plant and equipment	Computers Mo	otor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2020	458	348	14 985	15 791

	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2020	458	348	14,985	15,79 1
Additions	-	1 <i>,7</i> 10	-	1,710
At 31 March 2021	458	2,058	14,985	17,501
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2020	114	87	3,746	3,947
Depreciation charged in the year	86	340	2,810	3,236
At 31 March 2021	200	427	6,556	7,183
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2021	258	1,631	8,429	10,318
At 31 March 2020	344	261	11,239	11,844

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2021 £	2020 £
	Amount family due within one year.			-	-
	Trade debtors			9,805	4,748
	Other debtors			15,042	9,186
				24,847	13,934
					_
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			2021	2020
				£	£
	Trade creditors			5,558	8,836
	Taxation and social security			15,395	9,764
	Other creditors			40,771	36,648
				61,724	55,248
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one y	ear			
-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			2021	2020
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			32,000	-
	Other creditors			-	9,390
				32,000	9,390
7	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid Ordinary of £1 each	Ī	1	1	1
	Crainary Oract Gaerr	ı	ı	1	1

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

During the year the company borrowed £32,000 from its bankers for a bounce back loan. As part of its loan scheme the UK government has guaranteed the advance and will pay the interest and fees due for the first 12 months.

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.