# KERRISON CONTRACTS NATIONWIDE LIMITED

Filleted Accounts

31 October 2019

# KERRISON CONTRACTS NATIONWIDE LIMITED

Registered number: 11055129

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 31 October 2019

	Notes		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		11,640		16,025
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress		24,822		83,000	
Debtors	4	217,954		70,025	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,293		4,387	
		254,069		157,412	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(161,172)		(148,199)	
Net current assets			92,897		9,213
Total assets less current liabilities		-	104,537	-	25,238
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	ar 6		(471)		(4,034)
Net assets		-	104,066	-	21,204
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			104,065		21,203
Shareholder's funds		<b>-</b> =	104,066	• •	21,204

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his 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.

L Hutchinson

Director

Approved by the board on 15 October 2020

# KERRISON CONTRACTS NATIONWIDE LIMITED

### **Notes to the Accounts**

# for the year ended 31 October 2019

#### 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.

#### Tangible fixed 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:

Plant and machinery 25% on written down value Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 25% on written down value

# 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.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### 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		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the con	npany	12	8
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and		
		machinery	Motor	
		etc	vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 November 2018	500	20,700	21,200
	At 31 October 2019	500	20,700	21,200
	Depreciation			
	At 1 November 2018	-	5,175	5,175
	Charge for the year	500	3,885	4,385
	At 31 October 2019	500	9,060	9,560

	Net book value			
	At 31 October 2019	_	11,640	11,640
	At 31 October 2018	500	15,525	16,025
4	Debtors		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade debtors		171,919	69,057
	Other debtors		46,035	968
			217,954	70,025
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	r	2019	2018
			£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchas	e contracts	3,621	3,621
	Trade creditors		62,020	69,704
	Taxation and social security costs		60,956	43,544
	Other creditors		34,575	31,330
			161,172	148,199
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		2019	2018
			£	£
			4	4.00.4
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchas	e contracts	471	4,034

# 7 Other information

KERRISON CONTRACTS NATIONWIDE LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:71-75 Shelton Street, Greater London, WC2H9JQ

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.