Space Kraft Limited

Company Registration Number 02678079

Annual Report and Unaudited Accounts

Year ended 30 November 2020



Space Kraft Limited
Annual Report and Unaudited Accounts
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Balance Sheet 1

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	Note	202 £	0	20° £	
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	4		39,379		64,521
Current assets					
Stocks		718,034		754,526	
Debtors	5	764,430		476,832	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,490		5,847	
•		1,549,954	•	1,237,205	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(898,100)		(796,273)	
Net current assets			651,854		440,932
Total assets less current liabilities			691,233		505,453
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(56,559)		(54,482)
Net assets			634,674		450,971
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	15,000		15,000	
Capital redemption reserve		34,090		34,090	
Profit and loss account		585,584		401,881	
			634,674		450,971

For the year ended 30 November 2020 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 of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- 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 and reports have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

These accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 25 3 21 and signed on its behalf by:

W B Todhunter

Director

1 General information

Space Kraft Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under company number 02678079.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is: Titus House 29 Saltaire Road Shipley West Yorkshire BD18 3HH

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The directors have taken note of the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council on Going Concern Assessment in determining that this is the appropriate basis of preparation of the accounts. The directors have taken steps since the period end to reduce overhead costs and after reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The directors are of the opinion that there are no areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that affect materially the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the current and next financial period.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of installation services.

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 when the goods have been delivered to customers such that the risks and removal of ownership have been transferred to them.

Turnover from the rendering of installation 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. If at the balance sheet date completion of the contract is dependent on external factors, then the revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases direct costs incurred up to the balance sheet date plus an overhead rate are recognised as revenue to the extent that they are recoverable.

Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Pension contributions

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only 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. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The annual rates and methods of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Property improvements over life of lease

Plant and machinery 20% straight line basis

Furniture, fittings and equipment over 3-10 years straight line basis

Motor vehicles 25% straight line basis

Impairment of fixed assets

At the balance sheet date, if there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared to its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Stocks

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenses.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Hire purchase and leasing

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Fixed assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are included in the balance sheet at cost and an appropriate provision made for depreciation. The outstanding liabilities under such agreements less interest not yet due are included in creditors. Interest attributable to each period is charged to the profit and loss account.

3 Employees

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

				2020 N o.	2019 No.
Employees				26	30
4 Tangible fixed assets					
	Property Improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 December 2019	46,683	175,857	378,173	126,303	727,016
Additions			9,744		9,744
At 30 November 2020	46,683	175,857	387,917	126,303	736,760
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2019	45,377	170,305	373,208	73,605	662,495
Charge for the year	1,306_	2,655	3,439	27,486	34,886
At 30 November 2020	46,683	172,960	376,647	101,091	697,381
Net book value					
At 30 November 2019	1,306	5,552	4,965	52,698	64,521
At 30 November 2020	-	2,897	11,270	25,212	39,379

5	Debtors				
				2020	2019
				£	£
	Trade debtors			435,639	227,736
	Amounts owed from group undertakings			217,331	143,446
	Other debtors			-	27,293
	Deferred tax asset			81,586	54,819
	Prepayments			29,874	23,538
				764,430	476,832
6	Creditors:				
O	Amounts falling due within one year				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loan			4,167	-
	Hire purchase contracts			21,967	24,436
	Trade creditors			374,350	645,913
	Social security and other taxes			158,331	41,124
٠.	Other creditors			313,239	29,045
	Accruals ·			26,046	55,755
				898,100	796,273
	Amounts falling due after more than one year				
•	Bank loan			45,833	_
	Hire purchase contracts			3,463	25,430
	Other creditors			7,263	29,052
				56,559	54,482
	Included in the above are the following amounts d	ue after more than	five years	-	
	After more than five years by instalments			5,833	
				5,833	-
				<u></u>	<u> </u>
7	Security				
	Hire purchase creditors totalling £25,430 (2019: £ financed.	49,866) are secure	d by the finance	e company's title t	o the assets
8	Share capital				
	Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	·	2020		2019	0
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary of £1 each	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

9 Leasing commitments

Operating leases

The total of future minimum operating lease payments is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	109,647	109,647
Between one and five years	270,771	380,417
	380,418	490,064

10 Financial commitments

Total financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies, not included above, undertaken on behalf of its parent company Space Kraft (Holdings) Limited, which are not included in the balance sheet amount to £302,883 (2019: £356,691). The cross guarantee includes fixed and floating charges over the company's assets to secure the bank borrowings of the parent company.