

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05488738

J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2018

J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2018, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the director of J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 24 October 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd. You consider that J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of J & K Plumbing & Heating Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

DYER & CO Chartered Accountants

Onega House 112 Main Road Sidcup Kent DA14 6NE

10 October 2018

J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 June 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	6		22,409	535
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	7	9,830		12,318
Cash at bank and in hand		12,068		1,488
		-----		-----
		21,898		13,806
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	39,776		14,229
		-----		-----
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			17,878	423
			-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,531	112
PROVISIONS				
Taxation including deferred tax			4,258	107
			-----	-----
NET ASSETS			273	5
			-----	-----

J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			271	3
			----	----
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			273	5
			----	----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 October 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J Watkins

Director

Company registration number: 05488738

J & K PLUMBING & HEATING LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 273 Bellegrave Road, Welling, Kent, DA16 3PH, United Kingdom.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2017: 2).

5. TAX ON PROFIT

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax (income)/expense	(3,114)	3,866
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,151	(107)
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	1,037	3,759
	-----	-----

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2017	761	10,519	4,770	16,050
Additions	—	29,879	—	29,879
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 June 2018	761	40,398	4,770	45,929
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2017	761	10,519	4,235	15,515
Charge for the year	—	7,470	535	8,005
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 June 2018	761	17,989	4,770	23,520
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2018	—	22,409	—	22,409
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 June 2017	—	—	535	535
	-----	-----	-----	-----

7. DEBTORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	700	1,780
Other debtors	9,130	10,538
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	9,830	12,318
	-----	-----

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	—	3,866
Social security and other taxes	2,629	—
Other creditors	37,147	10,363
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	39,776	14,229
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9. DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Included in provisions	4,258	107
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10. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the year the director did not enter into any advances, credits or guarantees with the company.

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.