KC Services Group Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2018

ABBOTS

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

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Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		113,695		84,122
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,320,813 43,079		1,136,246 109,044	
		1,363,892		1,245,290	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	926,026		781,756	
Net current assets			437,866		463,534
Total assets less current liabilities	;		551,561		547,656
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		338,355		378,440
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax			17,324		11,182
Net assets			195,882		158,034
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption reserve Profit and loss account	9		4 2 195,876		4 2 158,028
Shareholders funds			195,882		158,034

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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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- 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 directors acknowledge their 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 12 July 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. G. J. Rawlings

Director

Mr. M. Page Director

Company registration number: 07230841

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 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 Unit 26, Vale Industrial Park, 170 Rowan Road, London, SW16 5BN, 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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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 & Machinery - 20% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings - 20% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 20% 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 entity 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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 33 (2017: 37).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

5.	Tangible assets					
		Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions	24,256 413	5,449 3,028	85,795 56,083	19,318 4,263	134,818 63,787
	Disposals At 31 December 2018	24,669	—— 8,477	(11,250) 130,628	23,581	(11,250) ———— 187,355
		=		130,020	23,301	107,333
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year Disposals	5,256 4,927 –	4,437 742 –	27,135 15,626 (1,917)	13,868 3,586	50,696 24,881 (1,917)
	At 31 December 2018	10,183	 5,179	40,844	17,454	73,660
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	14,486	3,298	89,784	6,127	113,695
	At 31 December 2017	19,000	1,012	58,660	5,450	84,122
6.	Debtors				2040	2017
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors				2018 £ 1,059,341 10,207 251,265 1,320,813	2017 £ 945,509 4,827 185,910 1,136,246
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	Bank loans and overdrafts				2018 £ 59,358	2017 £ 56,438
	Trade creditors Accruals and deferred incor Corporation tax	me			116,512 148,825 48,098	176,479 72,914 101,071
	Social security and other taxes Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Director loan accounts			129,759 23,649 586	74,065 9,303 503	
	Other creditors				399,239 926,026	290,983 781,756

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

Within other creditors is £399,239 (2017 - £290,983) secured by a floating charge and fixed charge over all the assets of the company in favour of The Royal Bank of Scotland Invoice Finance Limited.

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by the assets purchased under these contracts.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	302,405	361,905
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	35,950	16,535
	338,355	378,440

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by the assets purchased under these contracts.

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary 'D' shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	4	4	4	4

The 'B' and 'D' Ordinary shares have no voting rights or any right to participate in a distribution on the winding up of the company.

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	. 2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	-	2,808

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

11. Related party transactions

Transactions with companies, which are also under their control or influence, were as follows:

Keep Clean Drain Services Limited

At the reporting date £251,265 (2017 - £185,910) was owed by Keep Clean Drain Services Limited in respect of a short-term interest free loan.