

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07230841**

**KC Services Group Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**31 December 2022**

# KC Services Group Limited

## Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

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# KC Services Group Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	134,855	195,332
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	1,070,803	1,063,181
Cash at bank and in hand		110,710	97,540
		1,181,513	1,160,721
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	678,506	673,981
<b>Net current assets</b>		503,007	486,740
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		637,862	682,072
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	263,986	295,447
<b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		33,746	48,833
<b>Net assets</b>		340,130	337,792
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	4	4
Capital redemption reserve		2	2
Profit and loss account		340,124	337,786
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		340,130	337,792

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2022 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 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 .

**KC Services Group Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position (continued)**

**31 December 2022**

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 August 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. G. J. Rawlings

Mr. M. Page

Director

Director

Company registration number: 07230841

# KC Services Group Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

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### 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.

## **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.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## **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 26 (2021: 33 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2022	223,353	8,332	161,029	27,712	420,426
Additions	2,319	545	16,012	1,768	20,644
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<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>225,672</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>177,041</b>	<b>29,480</b>	<b>441,070</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2022	111,091	7,309	86,938	19,756	225,094
Charge for the year	42,326	742	33,804	4,249	81,121
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<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>153,417</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>120,742</b>	<b>24,005</b>	<b>306,215</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>72,255</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>56,299</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>134,855</b>
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At 31 December 2021	112,262	1,023	74,091	7,956	195,332
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## 6. Debtors

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	919,735	882,739
Prepayments and accrued income	14,139	15,081
Other debtors	136,929	165,361
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	<b>1,070,803</b>	<b>1,063,181</b>
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**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,039	21,648
Trade creditors	135,166	171,492
Accruals and deferred income	83,617	87,449
Corporation tax	87,052	80,416
Social security and other taxes	177,237	127,220
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	21,882	26,633
Director loan accounts	91	76
Other creditors	153,422	159,047
	<u>678,506</u>	<u>673,981</u>

The bank loans and overdrafts amount is secured by the assets held by the company. Within other creditors is £153,422 (2021 - £158,353) 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**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	209,536	229,061
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	54,450	66,386
	<u>263,986</u>	<u>295,447</u>

The bank loans and overdrafts amount is secured by the assets held by the company. 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**

	<b>2022</b>		<b>2021</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>
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
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	4	4	4	4
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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. Related party transactions**

Transactions with related parties, such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 were as follows:

	<b>2022</b>		<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	
Balances owed by/(owed to):			
Other related parties	136,929	165,361	
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The amounts owed by/(owed to) related parties are in respect of short term interest free loans.

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.