Registered number: 07669288

MC BUILDERS (UK) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Prestons
Unit 5, Bowes Business Park
Wrotham Road
Meopham
Kent
DA13 0QB

Contents

MC Builders (UK) Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 31 March 2023

Registered number: 07669288

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets	**4**		33,444
			33,444
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	**5**	83,652	
Cash at bank and in hand		38,032	
		121,684	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**6**	(47,197)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			74,487
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			107,931
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**7**		(18,517)
NET ASSETS			89,414
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	**9**		100
Profit and Loss Account			89,314
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			89,414

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Mark Curtis

Director

20/12/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

MC Builders (UK) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 07669288 . The registered office is Unit 5 Bowes Business Park, Wrotham Road, Meopham, Kent, DA13 0QB.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

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 at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

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. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing Balance

2.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was:

	2023
Office and administration	2
	2

4. Tangible Assets

	Motor Vehicles
	£
Cost	
As at 1 April 2022	18,200
Additions	24,999
As at 31 March 2023	43,199

...CONTINUED

Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2022	4,163
Provided during the period	5,592
As at 31 March 2023	9,755
Net Book Value	
As at 31 March 2023	33,444
As at 1 April 2022	14,037

5. Debtors

	2023
	£
Due within one year	
Trade debtors	82,422
VAT	1,230
	83,652

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023
	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	(273)
Corporation tax	21,541
Director's loan account	25,929
	47,197

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2023
	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	18,517
	18,517

8. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase

	2023
	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:	
Later than one year and not later than five years	18,517
	18,517
Less: Finance charges allocated to future periods	273
	18,244

9. Share Capital

	2023
	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100

10. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Dividends paid to directors

	2023
	£
Mr Mark Curtis	40,000