

Company Registration No. 01883315 (England and Wales)

KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

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KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		30,844		30,534
Current assets					
Debtors	5	18,527		49,267	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,302		76,603	
		<u>89,829</u>		<u>125,870</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,297)</u>		<u>(2,095)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>87,532</u>		<u>123,775</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>118,376</u>		<u>154,309</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,741)</u>		<u>(2,358)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>116,635</u></u>		<u><u>151,951</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Revaluation reserve	7	13,915		14,826	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>102,718</u>		<u>137,123</u>	
Total equity			<u><u>116,635</u></u>		<u><u>151,951</u></u>

KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MARCH 2023

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 13 November 2023

P Jolley
Director

Company Registration No. 01883315

KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kay-Le-Property Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O PM+M Greenbank Technology Park, Challenge Way, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 5QB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in fixed asset investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	1

4 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Other investments other than loans	30,844	30,534

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 31 March 2022	30,534
Valuation changes	310
At 30 March 2023	30,844
Carrying amount	
At 30 March 2023	30,844
At 30 March 2022	30,534

KAY-LE-PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2023

5 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	3,665
Other debtors	17,898	34,031
Prepayments and accrued income	629	321
	<u>18,527</u>	<u>38,017</u>
	<u><u>18,527</u></u>	<u><u>38,017</u></u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2023	2022
	£	£
Corporation tax recoverable	-	11,250
	<u>-</u>	<u>11,250</u>
Total debtors	18,527	49,267
	<u><u>18,527</u></u>	<u><u>49,267</u></u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	947	744
Accruals and deferred income	1,350	1,351
	<u>2,297</u>	<u>2,095</u>
	<u><u>2,297</u></u>	<u><u>2,095</u></u>
7 Revaluation reserve	2023	2022
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	14,826	9,534
Other movements	(911)	5,292
	<u>13,915</u>	<u>14,826</u>
At the end of the year	<u><u>13,915</u></u>	<u><u>14,826</u></u>

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