

Company Registration No. 04196583 (England and Wales)

**KARU LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# KARU LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Miss K S Vickers Ms R Wilkinson
<b>Secretary</b>	Miss K S Vickers
<b>Company number</b>	04196583
<b>Registered office</b>	Claremont House Deans Court Bicester Oxon OX26 6BW
<b>Accountants</b>	Whitley Stimpson Limited Claremont House Deans Court Bicester Oxfordshire OX26 6BW
<b>Business address</b>	The Old School House Redbourne Road Hibaldstow Brigg Lincolnshire DN20 9EE

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# KARU LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		1,699		5,061
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	-		3,466	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,458		25,806	
		<u>23,458</u>		<u>29,272</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(24,429)		(33,252)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(971)		(3,980)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>728</u>		<u>1,081</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(340)		(1,012)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>388</u>		<u>69</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			386		67
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>388</u>		<u>69</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

## **KARU LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 APRIL 2017***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 August 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss K S Vickers  
**Director**

Ms R Wilkinson  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04196583**

# KARU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Karu Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Claremont House, Deans Court, Bicester, Oxon, OX26 6BW.

#### **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 £.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Karu Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

#### **1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% on cost
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

# KARU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

##### 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.

#### 1.6 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.7 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.

# KARU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

#### Plant and machinery etc £

#### Cost

At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017 30,575

#### Depreciation and impairment

At 1 May 2016 25,514

Depreciation charged in the year 3,362

At 30 April 2017 28,876

#### Carrying amount

At 30 April 2017 1,699

At 30 April 2016 5,061

### 4 Debtors

2017 2016

Amounts falling due within one year: £ £

Trade debtors - 3,466

## KARU LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

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**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Corporation tax	11,695	10,396
Other taxation and social security	3,945	7,007
Other creditors	8,789	15,849
	<u>24,429</u>	<u>33,252</u>

**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>



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