
KPZ LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

KPZ LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08795734

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	3,659	2,878
		<u>3,659</u>	<u>2,878</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	81,568	34,390
Cash at bank and in hand	7	7,968	43,109
		<u>89,536</u>	<u>77,499</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(47,022)	(34,322)
Net current assets		<u>42,514</u>	<u>43,177</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>46,173</u>	<u>46,055</u>
Net assets		<u><u>46,173</u></u>	<u><u>46,055</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10	10
Profit and loss account		46,163	46,045
		<u>46,173</u>	<u>46,055</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 November 2020.

KPZ LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08795734

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Kauser Parveen
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

1. General information

KPZ Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom, having a registration of 08795734. The address of the registered office is 77 Francis Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B16 8SP.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Financial instruments

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 3).

4. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	400
	-	400
Total current tax	-	400
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	400

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) as set out below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	118	4,984
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	22	947
Effects of:		
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(22)	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	(547)
Total tax charge for the year	-	400

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

KPZ LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 December 2018	1,759	1,452	3,211
Additions	2,000	-	2,000
At 30 November 2019	3,759	1,452	5,211
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2018	91	242	333
Charge for the year on owned assets	916	303	1,219
At 30 November 2019	1,007	545	1,552
Net book value			
At 30 November 2019	2,752	907	3,659
<i>At 30 November 2018</i>	1,668	1,210	2,878

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by related party	-	490
Other debtors	81,568	33,900
	81,568	34,390

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	7,968	43,109
	7,968	43,109

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	402	2,151
Other taxation and social security	2,210	2,522
Other creditors	25,510	10,749
Accruals and deferred income	18,900	18,900
	<u>47,022</u>	<u>34,322</u>

9. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>7,968</u>	<u>43,109</u>

10. Transactions with directors

K Parveen is a director and shareholder of the company. During the period the company provided loans of £10,742. As at the balance sheet date, the director owed the company £4,338 (2018: £6,404 Cr) which is shown in Debtors due within one year.

The above balance is payable on demand and therefore there are no significant differences between the value of the original loan amount and the initial carrying value of the loan as shown in the balance sheet.

11. Related party transactions

The director, K Parveen is also a director of GMR Care Limited. During the period the company provided loans of £26,000 to GMR Care Limited. At the year end, the company owed GMR Care Limited £25,510 (2018: £490 Dr), which is included in creditors due within one year.

The director, K Parveen is also a director of New Futures (Children) Services Limited. During the period the company provided loans of £6,000 to New Futures (Children) Services Limited. At the year end, New Futures (Children) Services Limited owed the company £26,000 (2018: £20,000 Dr), which is included in debtors due within one year.

The director, K Parveen is also a director of Purple Flower Care Limited. During the period the company provided loans of £37,330 to Purple Flower Care Limited. At the year end, Purple Flower Care Limited owed the company £38,830 (2018: £1,500 Dr), which is included in debtors due within one year.

The above balances are payable on demand and therefore there are no significant differences between the value of the original loan amount and the initial carrying value of the loan as shown in the balance sheet.

KPZ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

12. Controlling party

During the period, the company was under the control of K Parveen who is the sole director and shareholder of the company.

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.