
KPZ LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

KPZ LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08795734

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	3,057	3,659
		<u>3,057</u>	<u>3,659</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	57,230	81,568
Cash at bank and in hand	7	59,480	7,968
		<u>116,710</u>	<u>89,536</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(72,814)	(47,022)
Net current assets		<u>43,896</u>	<u>42,514</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>46,953</u>	<u>46,173</u>
Net assets		<u><u>46,953</u></u>	<u><u>46,173</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10	10
Profit and loss account		46,943	46,163
		<u>46,953</u>	<u>46,173</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 the 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 profit and loss account 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 31 August 2021.

KPZ LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08795734

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

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 2020**

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 Going concern

The financial statements has been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue to receive support from creditors and the director as and when required.

The COVID 19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020. The resulting impact of the virus on the operations and measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have negatively affected the company's result in the reporting period. The currently known impacts of COVID 19 on company are being reviewed by the directors on a regular basis. As a result of these matters there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether the company will realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of business at the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

The directors have made efforts to continue the business as a going concern however it is not certain that these efforts will be successful. Management has determined that the actions that it has taken are sufficient to mitigate the uncertainty and has therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.5 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 profit or loss.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Financial instruments

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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Profit and loss account 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 Profit and loss account.

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

4. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	169	-
	<u>169</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>169</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>169</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2019 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) as set out below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>949</u>	<u>118</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	169	-
Effects of:		
Total tax charge for the year	<u>169</u>	<u>-</u>

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 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 December 2019	3,759	1,452	5,211
Additions	1,865	-	1,865
At 30 November 2020	5,624	1,452	7,076
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2019	1,007	545	1,552
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,695	772	2,467
At 30 November 2020	2,702	1,317	4,019
Net book value			
At 30 November 2020	2,922	135	3,057
<i>At 30 November 2019</i>	2,752	907	3,659

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	57,230	81,568
	57,230	81,568

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	59,480	7,968
	59,480	7,968

KPZ LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Corporation tax	165	402
Other taxation and social security	1,366	2,210
Other creditors	52,383	25,510
Accruals and deferred income	18,900	18,900
	<u>72,814</u>	<u>47,022</u>

9. Financial instruments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>59,480</u>	<u>7,968</u>

10. Transactions with directors

K Parveen is a director and shareholder of the company. During the period the director provided loans of £24,404 to the company. As at the balance sheet date, the company owed the director £20,066 (2019: £4,338 Dr) which is shown in Creditors due within one year.

11. Related party transactions

The director, K Parveen is also a director of GMR Care Limited.

During the period the company has not provided or received any loans from GMR Care Limited. At the year end, the company owed GMR Care Limited £25,510 (2019: 25,510 Cr), which is included in creditors due within one year.

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.