KILN ENTERPRISES LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

D A E Clark

R J Houston

Company number

08825531

Registered office

Studio G06 The Record Hall 16 Baldwin's Gardens

London ECIN 7RJ United Kingdom

Accountants

H W Fisher & Company Limited

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NWI 3ER United Kingdom

Business address

Studio G06 The Record Hall 16 Baldwin's Gardens

London EC1N 7RJ United Kingdom

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	7	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		6,302		940
Current assets					
Debtors	4	107,884		73,271	
Cash at bank and in hand		547,224		772,830	
		655,108		846,101	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(36,530)		(26,623)	
,	~				
Net current assets			618,578		819,478
Total assets less current liabilities			624,880		820,418
Provisions for liabilities			(1,071)		-
Net assets			623,809		820,418
			·		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		140		138
Share premium account			856,425		816,056
Profit and loss reserves			(232,756)		4.224
Total equity			623,809		820,418

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 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

DAE Clark
Director

Company Registration No. 08825531

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kiln Enterprises Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Studio G06, The Record Hall, 16 Baldwin's Gardens, London, EC1N 7RJ, United Kingdom.

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 on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

33.33 % straight line and 25% reducing balance

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include eash in hand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

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, including creditors 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2016 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

•	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
	£
Cost	
At I January 2017	3,634
Additions	9,207
At 31 December 2017	12,841
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	2,694
Depreciation charged in the year	3,845
At 31 December 2017	6,539
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	6.302
At 31 December 2016	940

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4	Debtors	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£010
	Trade debtors	3,000	58,720
	Corporation tax recoverable	18,285	
	Other debtors	9,419	•
	Prepayments and accrued income	77,180	14,551
	·	107,884	73,27
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	253	
	Corporation tax		18,278
	Other taxation and social security	16,478	5,803
	Accruals and deferred income	19,799	2,542
		36,530	26,623
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		100
	100 Ordinary share of £1 each 107,527 Ordinary share of 0.1p each	- 107	100
	107,327 Ordinary share of 0.1p each		
		107	107
	Preference share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	32,283 Seed Preferred share of 0.1p each	33	31
	•		

On 28 March 2017, 1.552 £0.001 Seed Preference shares were issued at a consideration of £26.01 per share. Total premium received by the company on this issue was £40,369. The seed preference shares are entitled to voting and dividend rights. They have first preference in capital distribution right to convert to ordinary shares.