COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04969821

K.A.D.Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 May 2018

K.A.D.Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2018

	Note	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**6**		687,500		750,000
Tangible assets	**7**		50,214		66,555
			737,714		816,555
Current assets					
Stocks		98,500		83,500	
Debtors	**8**	319,530		364,149	
Cash at bank and in hand		182,454		6,357	
		600,484		454,006	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	492,723		369,420	
Net current assets			107,761		84,586
Total assets less current liabilities			845,475		901,141
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**10**		129,441		249,667
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			1,699		2,823
Net assets			714,335		648,651

K.A.D.Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 May 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			714,235	648,551
Shareholders funds			714,335	648,651

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Shah

Director

Company registration number: 04969821

K.A.D.Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 382 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex, TW4 7HT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions: deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	20 Years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Property	-	Over the terms of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	-	10 Years
Motor Vehicles	-	4 Years
Equipments	-	*4 Years*

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2017: 12).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	35,299	44,179
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,124)	200
Tax on profit	34,175	44,379

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2017: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2017: 20 %).

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	109,859	155,321
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	20,873	31,064
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12,867	13,686
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	1,124	(200)
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	435	(371)
Tax on profit	35,299	44,179

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018	1,250,000
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2017	500,000
Charge for the year	62,500
At 31 May 2018	562,500
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2018	687,500
At 31 May 2017	750,000

7. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 June 2017	75,000	90,000	8,500	18,610	192,110
Additions	–	–	–	3,082	3,082
At 31 May 2018	75,000	90,000	8,500	21,692	195,192
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2017	40,000	68,000	8,500	9,055	125,555
Charge for the year	5,000	9,000	–	5,423	19,423
At 31 May 2018	45,000	77,000	8,500	14,478	144,978
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2018	30,000	13,000	–	7,214	50,214
At 31 May 2017	35,000	22,000	–	9,555	66,555

8. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£

Trade debtors	263,192	269,165
Other debtors	56,338	94,984
	319,530	364,149

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	–	44,092
Trade creditors	212,782	202,221
Corporation tax	49,699	103,676
Social security and other taxes	2,195	1,737
Other creditors	228,047	17,694
	492,723	369,420

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	129,441	249,667

11. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Included in provisions	1,699	2,823

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	1,699	2,823

12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	£	**£**
Mr A Shah	16,704	(400,000)	165,199	(218,097)

	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A Shah	(402,703)	(200,000)	619,407	16,704

The bank borrowings of the company are personally guaranteed by the directors. During the year the company paid Dividend of £10,000(2017- £200,000) to the directors.

13. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr & Mrs Shah throughout the current and previous year. Mr & Mrs Shah are the managing directors and majority shareholders. Mr and Mrs Shah's adult children control Kobil Consultancy Ltd and Sackville Consultancy Ltd. The companies provide pharmaceutical services at arms-length and the following amounts were payable to the companies Kobil Consultancy Limited £76,836 Sackville Consultancy Limited £71,776 The amount outstanding to the companies at the year end was £8,000 (2017- £4,998).

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.