

**ROBIN KATZ LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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Robin Katz Limited
Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

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Robin Katz Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As At 31 March 2023

Registered number: 06166345

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	2,374,146		2,343,547	
Debtors	6	230,224		13,224	
Cash at bank and in hand		523,571		327,102	
		3,127,941		2,683,873	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(419,778)		(337,253)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			2,708,163		2,346,620
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,708,163		2,346,620
NET ASSETS			2,708,163		2,346,620
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Income Statement			2,707,163		2,345,620
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,708,163		2,346,620

Robin Katz Limited
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As At 31 March 2023

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Income Statement.

On behalf of the board

Mr Robin Katz

Director

05/01/2024

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Robin Katz Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. General Information

Robin Katz Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 06166345. The registered office is 1st Floor, 135 Notting Hill Gate, London, W11 3LB.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

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

2.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have identified material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern, however, the going concern basis remains appropriate.

2.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	25% straight line
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2.5. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to income statement as incurred.

2.6. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

2.7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts.

2.8. 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. 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. 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.

2.9. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2.10. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.11. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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Robin Katz Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

2.11. Provisions and Contingencies - continued

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.12. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 3 (2022: 3)

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery
	£
Cost	
As at 1 April 2022	10,443
As at 31 March 2023	10,443
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2022	10,443
As at 31 March 2023	10,443
Net Book Value	
As at 31 March 2023	-
As at 1 April 2022	-

5. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Stock	2,374,146	2,343,547
	2,374,146	2,343,547

Robin Katz Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	217,563	8,200
Prepayments and accrued income	5,024	5,024
VAT	7,205	-
Other taxes and social security	432	-
	<u>230,224</u>	<u>13,224</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	24,484	19,369
Corporation tax	86,658	25,759
Other taxes and social security	-	2,243
VAT	-	65
Other creditors	111,734	120,987
Accruals and deferred income	5,000	5,220
Director's loan account	191,902	163,610
	<u>419,778</u>	<u>337,253</u>

8. Share Capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

9. Controlling Parties

The company's ultimate controlling party is Mr Robin Katz by virtue of their interest in the share capital 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.