

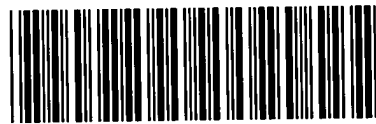
Registration number: 06976607

Kovai Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Kovai Limited

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Kovai Limited

(Registration number: 06976607) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	29,356	28,004
Current assets			
Debtors	5	364,947	356,664
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4,045,650</u>	<u>3,309,346</u>
		4,410,597	3,666,010
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,621,265)</u>	<u>(2,151,303)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,789,332</u>	<u>1,514,707</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,818,688	1,542,711
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(5,578)</u>	<u>(5,321)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,813,110</u>	<u>1,537,390</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>1,813,010</u>	<u>1,537,290</u>
Total equity		<u>1,813,110</u>	<u>1,537,390</u>

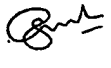
For the financial year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25-09-2018 and signed on its behalf by:

M.V. 
M V Saravana-Kumar
Director

Kovai Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

2nd Floor, Planwell House

Lefa Business Park

Edington Way

SIDCUP

Kent

DA14 5BH

England

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' 'FRS 102 1A, and with the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historic experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets is stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Office equipment	25% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Kovai Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Kovai Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Financial instruments

Classification

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.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 8 (2016 - 8).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	39,488	25,826	65,314
Additions	21,632	-	21,632
At 31 December 2017	61,120	25,826	86,946
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	21,375	15,935	37,310
Charge for the year	15,280	5,000	20,280
At 31 December 2017	36,655	20,935	57,590
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	24,465	4,891	29,356
At 31 December 2016	18,113	9,891	28,004

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	355,621	319,198
Other debtors	9,326	37,466
Total current trade and other debtors	364,947	356,664

6 Creditors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	101,573	55,421
Other taxation and social security	7,232	5,400
Other creditors	2,227,588	1,866,377
Corporation tax	284,872	224,105
	2,621,265	2,151,303

Kovai Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

7 Related party transactions

Expenditure with and payables to related parties

2017

Amounts payable to related party

Key management £	20,507
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2016

Amounts payable to related party

Key management £	113,601
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8 Financial commitments

Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £46,689 (2016 - £26,616). The financial commitments relates to operating leases and the amount due within one year totals £18,073 (2016: £18,073).

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

Derivative financial instruments - Forward contracts

The company entered into forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risk for certain foreign currency debtors. At 31 December 2017, the outstanding contract matures within 6 months of the year end and the company is committed to sell US\$100,000 and pay a fixed sterling amount (2016: The outstanding contracts all mature within 2 months of the year end and was committed to sell US\$861,250).

The forward currency contracts are measured at fair value, which is determined using valuation techniques that utilises observable inputs. The key inputs used in valuing the derivatives are the forward exchange rates for GBP:USD.

The fair value is £98,046 (2016 - £698,059) and the change in value included in profit or loss is £(1,953) (2016 - £102,937).