Registered number: 10075813

KDH Solutions Ltd

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 April 2017

TUESDAY

A69YEXIQ

A22 04/07/2017 #23

COMPANIES HOUSE

KDH Solutions Ltd
Registered number: 10075813

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2017

	Note	2017 £
Current assets		
Cash at bank	5	**14,280**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**(13,950)**
Net assets		**330**
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		**1**
Profit and loss account		**329**
Shareholders' funds		**330**

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 period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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 company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings 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 23 May 2017.

Director K. Harwood

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the period ended 30 April 2017

1. General information

KDH Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 34 Heath Row, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, CM23 5DE.

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 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:

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.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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.

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 at the following rate:

Office 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.6 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.

2.7 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 1.

Notes to the financial statements
For the period ended 30 April 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Additions	922
Disposals	(922)
At 30 April 2017	-
Charge for the period on owned assets	96
Disposals	(96)
At 30 April 2017	-
Net book value	
At 30 April 2017	-

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £
Cash at bank	14,280

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Corporation tax	3,900
Other creditors	9,060
Accruals and deferred income	990
	13,950