

**KTEC TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

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**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	-	-
		-	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		222,877	212,947
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	307,872	434,897
Cash at bank and in hand		969,833	952,000
		1,500,582	1,599,844
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(961,039)	(1,113,014)
<b>Net current assets</b>		539,543	486,830
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		539,543	486,830
<b>Net assets</b>		539,543	486,830
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		538,543	485,830
		539,543	486,830

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

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The directors consider 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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 financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income 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 by:

**Mr R.A. Knox**  
**Director**

Date: 21 June 2021

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

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**1. General information**

KTEC Technologies Limited (the company) is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 93b Heming Road, Washford Industrial Estate, Redditch, Worcestershire, B98 0EA.

**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 Going concern**

The company has been adversely impacted in terms of trading by the COVID-19 lockdown in the UK due to the nature of its business. The directors have taken advantage of the Government's Furlough Scheme. The directors have considered the position of the business and its future cash flows and consider that sufficient resources are in place to ensure it can continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**2.3 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:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	-	15%	straight line
Office equipment	-	10%	straight line

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 comprehensive income.

**2.5 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.6 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.7 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 Government grants**

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.11 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.

Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**2.12 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

**2.13 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 year was 13 (2019 - 15).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

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## 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2019	21,086	185,873	206,959
At 30 November 2020	21,086	185,873	206,959
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 December 2019	21,086	185,873	206,959
At 30 November 2020	21,086	185,873	206,959
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 November 2020	-	-	-
At 30 November 2019	-	-	-

## 5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	209,648	370,398
Other debtors	97,782	64,499
Prepayments and accrued income	442	-
	<u>307,872</u>	<u>434,897</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

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**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	437,606	608,450
Corporation tax	18,200	11,100
Other taxation and social security	138,563	185,130
Other creditors	266,452	205,144
Accruals and deferred income	96,218	99,190
Share capital treated as debt	4,000	4,000
	<u>961,039</u>	<u>1,113,014</u>

**7. Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £32,860 (2019: £109,510). Contributions totalling £2,060 (2019: £1,695) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

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.