

**Company Registration Number: 3595971**

**KAYES (WHOLESALE) LIMITED**

**Filleted Financial Statements**

**31 July 2022**

# KAYES (WHOLESALE) LIMITED

## Contents

Balance Sheet

Notes To The Financial Statements

**KAYES (WHOLESALE) LIMITED****Balance Sheet****31 July 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	81,669	77,997
Investments	6	7,750	7,750
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		89,419	85,747
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		941,512	843,253
Debtors	7	501,720	370,407
Cash at bank and in hand		104,561	285,221
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,547,793	1,498,881
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	( 833,025)	( 786,273)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net current assets</b>		714,768	712,608
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		804,187	798,355
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9	( 117,484)	( 156,893)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		( 8,302)	( 10,059)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net assets</b>		678,401	631,403
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	130,000	130,000
Profit and loss account		548,401	501,403
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Shareholder funds</b>		678,401	631,403
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 31 July 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

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

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 Section 1A of 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 Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 April 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

.....

**Mr P.S. Kaye Mr D. Kaye**

**Director Director**

Company Registration Number: 3595971

# **KAYES (WHOLESALE) LIMITED**

## **Notes To The Financial Statements**

**Year Ended 31 July 2022**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Unit 20, Springmeadow Business Park, Springmeadow Road, Rumney, Cardiff, CF3 2ES.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

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

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

## **Tangible assets**

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

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

## **Fixed asset investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

## **Impairment**

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

## **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 stocks to their present location and condition.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## **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.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All of the financial instruments applicable to the company are basic, as defined in the Accounting Standard, and as such are initially recognised at the transaction price. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

## **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 in finance costs 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 15 (2021: 8 ).

#### 5. Tangible assets

	<b>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 August 2021	80,579	79,141	159,720
Additions	2,170	49,895	52,065
Disposals	-	( 41,650)	( 41,650)
<b>At 31 July 2022</b>	<b>82,749</b>	<b>87,386</b>	<b>170,135</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 August 2021	25,370	56,353	81,723
Charge for the year	8,513	8,822	17,335
Disposals	-	( 10,592)	( 10,592)
<b>At 31 July 2022</b>	<b>33,883</b>	<b>54,583</b>	<b>88,466</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 31 July 2022</b>	<b>48,866</b>	<b>32,803</b>	<b>81,669</b>
At 31 July 2021	55,209	22,788	77,997

#### Obligations under finance leases

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	<b>Motor vehicles</b>
	£
<b>At 31 July 2022</b>	<b>22,644</b>
At 31 July 2021	8,809



## 6. Investments

	<b>Sundry investments (unlisted) £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	7,750
	<hr/>
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	-
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 July 2022	7,750
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	7,750
	<hr/>

## 7. Debtors

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	476,517	349,220
Prepayments	25,203	21,187
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	501,720	370,407
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	86,477	43,650
Trade creditors	658,039	592,077
Accruals	8,250	38,040
Social security and other taxes	57,726	78,131
Obligations under finance leases	5,333	5,018
Director loan accounts	15,035	17,869
Other creditors	2,165	11,488
	<u>833,025</u>	<u>786,273</u>

£25,000 of the bank borrowings at 31 July 2022 relates to a government-backed "CBILS" loan. The remainder of the bank borrowings is secured by fixed and floating charges over all of the company's assets.

## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	110,373	156,893
Obligations under finance leases	7,111	-
	<u>117,484</u>	<u>156,893</u>

£68,000 of the bank loans above relate to a government-backed "CBILS" loan. The remainder of bank borrowings is secured by fixed and floating charges over all of the company's assets.

## 10. Called up share capital

### Authorised share capital

	2022		2021	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

### Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000

## 11. Contingent assets and liabilities

The company has guaranteed any bank borrowings of connected company Kayes (Fireworks) Limited. There were, however, no such borrowings extant as at 31 July 2022.

## 12. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

**2022**

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr P.S. Kaye	17,869	( 38,984)	36,150	15,035

**2021**

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr P.S. Kaye	( 2,789)	( 26,346)	47,004	17,869

The company's trading premises at Unit 20, Springmeadow Business Park, Rumney, Cardiff, and 21 Wellfield Road, Cardiff are owned by Mr P.S. Kaye , a director of the company. Commercial rents totalling £95,356 were paid by the company during the year under these arrangements

## 13. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director Mr P.S. Kaye , who holds all of the shares currently in issue.

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.