

Company Registration No. 07335084 (England and Wales)

KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

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KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		12,248		7,322
Tangible assets	4		33,022		11,448
			<u>45,270</u>		<u>18,770</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	115,121		130,995	
Cash at bank and in hand		469,796		429,703	
		<u>584,917</u>		<u>560,698</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(112,862)		(102,610)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets			472,055		458,088
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>517,325</u>		<u>476,858</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(3,128)		(4,693)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			<u>514,197</u>		<u>472,165</u>
			<u><u></u></u>		<u><u></u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			43		43
Share premium account			9,459		9,459
Capital redemption reserve			76		76
Profit and loss reserves			504,619		462,587
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			<u>514,197</u>		<u>472,165</u>
			<u><u></u></u>		<u><u></u></u>

KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 May 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr I D Robinson

Director

Company registration number 07335084 (England and Wales)

KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kayo Digital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Innovation Building, 940 Heeley Close, Kent Science Park, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8HL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from licenses leased out is recognised over the life of each license. Invoices raised during the year are included in turnover only to the extent that the related software license or maintenance period has been reached.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website	3 years straight line
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KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	33% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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 and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Retirement benefits

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 as they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown as a liability. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.8 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	16	16
	==	==

KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Website £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	36,030
Additions - internally developed	7,376
	<u>43,406</u>
At 31 December 2023	
	<u>43,406</u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	28,708
Amortisation charged for the year	2,450
	<u>31,158</u>
At 31 December 2023	
	<u>31,158</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	12,248
	<u>12,248</u>
At 31 December 2022	7,322
	<u>7,322</u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	-	25,187	2,783	27,970
Additions	25,875	3,508	712	30,095
	<u>25,875</u>	<u>28,695</u>	<u>3,495</u>	<u>58,065</u>
At 31 December 2023				
	<u>25,875</u>	<u>28,695</u>	<u>3,495</u>	<u>58,065</u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2023	-	14,944	1,578	16,522
Depreciation charged in the year	4,313	3,880	328	8,521
	<u>4,313</u>	<u>18,824</u>	<u>1,906</u>	<u>25,043</u>
At 31 December 2023				
	<u>4,313</u>	<u>18,824</u>	<u>1,906</u>	<u>25,043</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2023	21,562	9,871	1,589	33,022
	<u>21,562</u>	<u>9,871</u>	<u>1,589</u>	<u>33,022</u>
At 31 December 2022	-	10,243	1,205	11,448
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,243</u>	<u>1,205</u>	<u>11,448</u>

KAYO DIGITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	113,058	116,247
Other debtors	695	125
Prepayments and accrued income	1,368	14,623
	<u>115,121</u>	<u>130,995</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,932	11,374
Corporation tax	19,657	23,255
Other taxation and social security	58,174	57,529
Deferred income	25,154	3,866
Accruals and deferred income	3,945	6,586
	<u>112,862</u>	<u>102,610</u>

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
	29,261	14,193
	<u>29,261</u>	<u>14,193</u>

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.