

Company Registration No. 08411452 (England and Wales)

**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)  
CONTENTS**

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	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

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**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		1,601		674
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	5,632		9,107	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,920		5,028	
		24,552		14,135	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(24,659)		(14,654)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(107)		(519)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,494		155
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(304)		(135)
<b>Net assets</b>			1,190		20
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			1,188		18
<b>Total equity</b>			1,190		20

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 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.

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**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**  
**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23/9/18.....  
and are signed on its behalf by:



K Clark  
Director



A Clark  
Director

Company Registration No. 08411452

**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Kokoro Performance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Redwing Rise, Royston, Herts, SG8 7XU.

**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 contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

**1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
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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.

**1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

**1.5 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.6 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 balance sheet 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.

**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.

**1.7 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.8 Taxation**

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

**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

**1.9 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.10 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 1).

**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

**Plant and machinery etc**  
**£**

**Cost**

At 1 April 2017 1,359

Additions 1,326

At 31 March 2018 2,685

**Depreciation and impairment**

At 1 April 2017 685

Depreciation charged in the year 399

At 31 March 2018 1,084

**Carrying amount**

At 31 March 2018 1,601

At 31 March 2017 674

**4 Debtors**

**2018**

**2017**

**Amounts falling due within one year:**

**£**

**£**

Trade debtors 5,632 5,225

Other debtors - 3,882

5,632 9,107

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

**2018**

**2017**

**£**

**£**

Corporation tax 3,158 5,324

Other creditors 21,501 9,330

24,659 14,654

**KOKORO PERFORMANCE LIMITED**  
**(FORMERLY KNOWN AS 3KS MANAGEMENT LIMITED)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**6 Called up share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
Ordinary A share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

**7 Directors' transactions**

At the balance sheet date the company owed £82 to (2017: was owed £3,882 by) K Clark, director.

There are no terms to the payment of interest or the repayment of capital.

**8 Controlling party**

The ultimate controlling parties are K Clark and A Clark, the directors.