

KITCHUP LIMITED

**Unaudited micro entity accounts for filing with
The Registrar
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JANUARY 2019**

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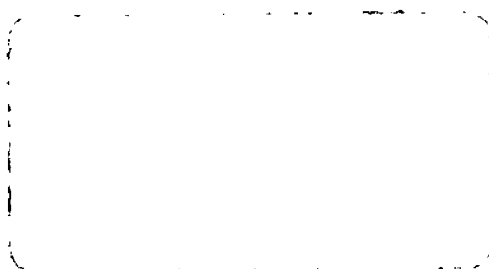
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COMPANIES HOUSE

KITCHUP LIMITED

Unaudited micro entity accounts for filing with
The Registrar
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JANUARY 2019



KITCHUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Charlie Patrick Jones
Emma Lockwood Jones (resigned 31 October 2019)

Company number 09403139

Registered office Belmont House, Station Way
Crawley
England
RH10 1JA

KITCHUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2019.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is that of an advertising agency.

Director

The Directors who served at any time during the period were as follows:

Charlie Patrick Jones

Emma Lockwood Jones (resigned 31 October 2019)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board



.....
Charlie Patrick Jones

Director

21-11-19

KITCHUP LIMITED

Company no: 09403139

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets			15,524		1,521
Current assets					
Debtors		6,124		6,129	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,197</u>		<u>96,260</u>	
		13,321		102,389	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(20,194)</u>		<u>(23,667)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(6,873)		78,722
Net assets			<u>8,651</u>		<u>80,243</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			128,635		112
Profit and loss reserves	3		<u>(119,984)</u>		<u>80,131</u>
Shareholder's funds			8,651		80,243


These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the Directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.



Charlie Patrick Jones
Director

21-11-19

KITCHUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kitchup Limited is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Belmont House, Station Way, Crawley, England RH10 1JA.

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.

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.

Turnover

Turnover comprises fees receivable in respect of the provision of advertising agency services.

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

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownerships of the goods/space;
- The Company retain neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usual associated with ownership nor effective control over the services sold;
- The amount of revenue can be reliably measured
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

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 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.

Financial assets are classified into specific categories, the classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors, 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

KITCHUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short terms 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 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions; there is an immediate controlling party and no single party controls the company.

3 Reserves

Profit and loss account – includes all current period retained losses.
