COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00922802

# K.V.J. Fairdeal Limited

# Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

## 31 March 2019

# K.V.J. Fairdeal Limited

## Balance Sheet

## 31 March 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 6 | | 1,017 | 1,356 |
| **Current assets** | | | | |
| Stocks | | 274,977 | | 267,836 |
| Debtors | 7 | 175,641 | | 112,189 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 35,887 | | 8,936 |
| | | 486,505 | | 388,961 |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | 8 | 465,521 | | 370,151 |
| **Net current assets** | | | 20,984 | 18,810 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 22,001 | 20,166 |
| **Net assets** | | | 22,001 | 20,166 |

# K.V.J. Fairdeal Limited

## Balance Sheet *(continued)*

## 31 March 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | **2,000** | 2,000 |
| Profit and loss account | | | **20,001** | 18,166 |
| **Shareholders funds** | | | **22,001** | 20,166 |

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 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. A.K. Jain

Director

Company registration number: 00922802

# K.V.J. Fairdeal Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## Year ended 31 March 2019

### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 76 Whitechapel High Street, London, E1 7QX.

### 2. Statement of compliance

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

**Revenue recognition**

Revenues comprise sales to external customers after discounts, excluding value added tax. Sales of products are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer, the sales price agreed and the receipt of payment can be assured.

**Taxation**

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that would apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rate and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goodwill | - | Straight line over 5 years |

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

**Tangible assets**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fixtures and fittings | - | 25% reducing balance |

**Impairment of fixed assets**

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**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 stock to its present location and condition.

**Debtors**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

**Creditors**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2018: 6 ).

**5. Intangible assets**

| | Goodwill |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| **Cost** | |
| **At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019** | **10,000** |
| **Amortisation** | |
| **At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019** | **10,000** |
| **Carrying amount** | |
| **At 31 March 2019** | **–** |
| At 31 March 2018 | – |

### 6. Tangible assets

| | Fixtures and fittings | **Total** |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | **£** |
| **Cost** | | |
| **At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019** | 14,781 | **14,781** |
| **Depreciation** | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 13,425 | **13,425** |
| Charge for the year | 339 | **339** |
| **At 31 March 2019** | 13,764 | **13,764** |
| **Carrying amount** | | |
| **At 31 March 2019** | 1,017 | **1,017** |
| At 31 March 2018 | 1,356 | 1,356 |

### 7. Debtors

| | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Trade debtors | **37,838** | 66,951 |
| Other debtors | **137,803** | 45,238 |
| | **175,641** | 112,189 |

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

| | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | £ |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | **44,148** | 52,108 |
| Trade creditors | **221,980** | 269,956 |
| Social security and other taxes | **26,409** | 13,854 |
| Other creditors | **172,984** | 34,233 |
| | **465,521** | 370,151 |

### 9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

| | | **2019** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance brought forward | Advances/ (credits) to the directors | **Balance outstanding** |
| | £ | £ | **£** |
| Mr. A.K. Jain | 38,191 | 92,949 | **131,140** |

| | | 2018 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance brought forward | Advances/ (credits) to the directors | Balance outstanding |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Mr. A.K. Jain | ( 1,443) | 39,634 | 38,191 |