Registered number: 10414302

KFP (MANDEVILLE) LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2018



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		•			
			31 March 2018		30 April 2017
	Note		£	•	£
Fixed assets		•			
Investment property	5		8,555,432		8,121,875
Current assets		•	. V .		
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		3,221		-	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	100		100	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	· . ₇	(8,592,162)		(8,124,275)	
Net current liabilities			(8,588,841)		(8,124,175)
Net liabilities			(33,409)	•	(2,300)
Capital and reserves	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss account			(33,509)		(2,400)
Total deficit			(33,409)		(2,300)
		.:			

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account and the directors' report have not been filed.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

K D Freedman

Director

Date:

22/1/25

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

KFP (Mandeville) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 5AH and its principal place of business is 55 Blandford Street, London, W1U 7HW.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including cash and bank balances, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.6 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.7 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2 (2017 -2).

4. Exceptional items

			Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 March 2018	Period from 6 October 2016 to 30 April 2017
Intercompany loan waived	•	,	£	£ 6,613,984
Amounts written off investments		•	 -	(6,613,984)
	,			<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation At 1 May 2017	8,121,875
At 31 March 2018	433,557 ———————————————————————————————————

The net book value of assets pledged for security for bank loans in KF Properties London LLP, an LLP controlled by the directors, was £8,555,432 (2017: £NIL).

The 2018 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

6. Debtors

	31 March 2018 £	30 April 2017 £
Prepayments and accrued income	3,221	-
	3,221	

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

			31 March 2018 £	30 April 2017 £
Trade creditors	•	1	90,828	•
Other creditors			8,497,734	8,121,875
Accruals and deferred income			3,600	2,400
			8,592,162	8,124,275

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8. Share capital

		31 March 2018	30 April 2017
Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	•	100	100

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

Relationship	Transaction	Amo	Amount		Amount due (to)/from related parties	
		2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £	
K D Freedman (Director)	Loan	396,601	4,081,133	(4,477,734)	(4,081,133)	
J B Freedman (Director)	Loan		4,020,000	(4,020,000)	(4,020,000)	

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and due for repayment within one year.