

Company registration number 03294176 (England and Wales)

GKD TECHNIK LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GKD TECHNIK LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 12

GKD TECHNIK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A R Brown Mr G N Drage Mr N Ground Mr D Perez
Company number	03294176
Registered office	17 Cobham Road Ferndown Industrial Estate Wimborne Dorset BH21 7PE
Accountants	Azets 37 Commercial Road Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

GKD TECHNIK LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		45,401		56,812
Tangible assets	4		133,615		162,557
Investments	5		100		100
			<u>179,116</u>		<u>219,469</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		1,027,071		699,567	
Debtors	7	985,368		1,018,597	
Cash at bank and in hand		128,022		398,512	
		<u>2,140,461</u>		<u>2,116,676</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,377,322)</u>		<u>(1,146,231)</u>	
Net current assets			763,139		970,445
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>942,255</u>		<u>1,189,914</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(176,851)		(250,586)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(33,404)</u>		<u>(30,886)</u>
Net assets			<u>732,000</u>		<u>908,442</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1,332		1,332
Share premium account			186,000		186,000
Capital redemption reserve			530		530
Profit and loss reserves			544,138		720,580
Total equity			<u>732,000</u>		<u>908,442</u>

GKD TECHNIK LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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 30 September 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 24 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N Ground
Director

Company Registration No. 03294176

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GKD Technik Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17 Cobham Road, Ferndown Industrial Estate, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 7PE.

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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is now fully amortised.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 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:

Software	20% straight line
Development costs	15% reducing balance

1.6 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 and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	15% reducing balance
Tools	25% reducing balance
Leased assets	25% 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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.11 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.

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.12 Equity instruments

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

1.13 Taxation

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

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.16 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	27	25

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Software £	Development costs £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2022	149,900	163,952	235,494	549,346
Additions	-	6,600	-	6,600
Disposals	-	(76,647)	-	(76,647)
At 30 September 2023	149,900	93,905	235,494	479,299
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 October 2022	149,900	107,140	235,494	492,534
Amortisation charged for the year	-	18,011	-	18,011
Disposals	-	(76,647)	-	(76,647)
At 30 September 2023	149,900	48,504	235,494	433,898
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2023	-	45,401	-	45,401
At 30 September 2022	-	56,812	-	56,812

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures and fittings		Computers		Motor vehicle		Office equipment		Tools		Leased assets		Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cost													
At 1 October 2022	2,581	145,613	82,120	6,735	67,147	47,808	352,004						
Additions	-	5,218	-	5,100	2,779	7,417	20,514						
Disposals	-	(119,937)	-	(1,674)	(19,177)	-	(140,788)						
At 30 September 2023	2,581	30,894	82,120	10,161	50,749	55,225	231,730						
Depreciation and impairment													
At 1 October 2022	1,299	132,819	8,193	3,672	40,808	2,656	189,447						
Depreciation charged in the year	301	8,672	16,173	712	5,243	16,290	47,391						
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(119,804)	-	(1,069)	(17,850)	-	(138,723)						
At 30 September 2023	1,600	21,687	24,366	3,315	28,201	18,946	98,115						
Carrying amount													
At 30 September 2023	981	9,207	57,754	6,846	22,548	36,279	133,615						
At 30 September 2022	1,282	12,794	73,927	3,063	26,339	45,152	162,557						

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

5	Fixed asset investments	2023	2022
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
GKD Solutions Limited	UK	Ordinary	100.00

7 Debtors

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	879,678	952,614
Amounts owed by group undertakings	305	305
Other debtors	105,385	65,678
	<u>985,368</u>	<u>1,018,597</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	59,911	57,642
Trade creditors	516,415	661,207
Taxation and social security	151,509	39,864
Other creditors	649,487	387,518
	<u>1,377,322</u>	<u>1,146,231</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	126,988	186,899
Obligations under finance leases	49,863	63,687
	<u>176,851</u>	<u>250,586</u>

GKD TECHNIK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

10 Secured creditors

Within creditors there are secured loans by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. At the balance sheet date this amount was £751,684 (2022: £637,241).

11 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary A shares of 0.1p each	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330	1,330
Ordinary C shares of 0.1p each	1,000	1,000	1	1
Ordinary D shares of 0.1p each	1,000	1,000	1	1
	<u>1,332,000</u>	<u>1,332,000</u>	<u>1,332</u>	<u>1,332</u>

The shares rank pari passu in all respects.

12 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
	£	£
	<u>92,341</u>	<u>43,104</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.