

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020
for
Key Network Systems Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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Key Network Systems Limited
Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

DIRECTOR: Steven Victor Geary

REGISTERED OFFICE: 93 Tabernacle Street
London
EC2A 4BA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02889917 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Ramon Lee Ltd
93 Tabernacle Street
London
EC2A 4BA

Balance Sheet
31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	1,860	2,021
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	15,120	15,839
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>103,339</u>	<u>88,542</u>
		118,459	104,381
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(34,729)</u>	<u>(38,618)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>83,730</u>	<u>65,763</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>85,590</u>	<u>67,784</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7	100	100
Retained earnings		<u>85,490</u>	<u>67,684</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>85,590</u>	<u>67,784</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 15 December 2020 and were signed by:

Steven Victor Geary - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Key Network Systems Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

BASIS OF PREPARING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes for the services provided in the normal course of business.

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% net book value.

Computers 25% net book value.

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.

TAXATION

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2019 - 2) .

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 April 2019	288	2,899	3,187
Additions	-	459	459
At 31 March 2020	<u>288</u>	<u>3,358</u>	<u>3,646</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2019	72	1,094	1,166
Charge for year	54	566	620
At 31 March 2020	<u>126</u>	<u>1,660</u>	<u>1,786</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2020	<u>162</u>	<u>1,698</u>	<u>1,860</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>216</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>2,021</u>

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	<u>15,120</u>	<u>15,839</u>

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2020 £	2019 £
Taxation and social security	23,238	24,061
Other creditors	<u>11,491</u>	<u>14,557</u>
	<u>34,729</u>	<u>38,618</u>

7. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal value:	2020 £	2019 £
Number:	Class:			
100	Ordinary Shares	1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

8. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Since the year end, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) has emerged globally resulting in a significant impact on businesses worldwide. As a result some business operations have been restricted, however the company continues to operate using alternative methods and remote working.

The director is unable to evaluate the overall financial impact on the business at present. Hence financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The director is continuing to monitor, assess and act to the current changing environment in order to position the company to ensure its future success.

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.