

Company Registration No. SC139775 (Scotland)

**CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M Offord	
	Mr R G McKie	
	Mrs J R Given	(Resigned 30 November 2018)
	Mr B Gilhooley	
	Ms A J Treend	(Resigned 30 September 2019)
	Mrs K L Naysmith	(Appointed 19 November 2018)
Secretary	Mr R G McKie	
Company number	SC139775	
Registered office	6 St Davids Drive	
	St. Davids Business Park	
	Dalgety Bay	
	Dunfermline	
	KY11 9PF	
	KY11 9PF	
Auditor	Johnston Carmichael LLP	
	7-11 Melville Street	
	Edinburgh	
	EH3 7PE	
Bankers	Clydesdale Bank plc	
	115 Queensferry Road	
	Rosyth	
	KY11 2PT	
Solicitors	CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang LLP	
	Saltire Court	
	20 Castle Terrace	
	Edinburgh	
	EH1 2EN	

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

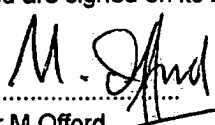
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	£'000	2018 £'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		232		252
Tangible assets	4		226		246
			<u>458</u>		<u>498</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		707		805	
Debtors	6	2,676		2,810	
Cash at bank and in hand		965		429	
		<u>4,348</u>		<u>4,044</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(729)		(888)	
Net current assets			3,619		3,156
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,077</u>		<u>3,654</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(43)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(243)		(149)
Net assets			<u>3,791</u>		<u>3,505</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		50		50
Other reserves			(30)		(36)
Profit and loss reserves			3,771		3,491
Total equity			<u>3,791</u>		<u>3,505</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 19/12/19 and are signed on its behalf by:



 Mr M Offord
 Director

Company Registration No. SC139775

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 September 2017	50	(37)	3,153	3,166
Year ended 31 August 2018:				
Profit for the year	-	-	338	338
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences	-	1	-	1
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1	338	339
Balance at 31 August 2018	50	(36)	3,491	3,505
Year ended 31 August 2019:				
Profit for the year	-	-	280	280
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences	-	6	-	6
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6	280	286
Balance at 31 August 2019	50	(30)	3,771	3,791

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cashmaster International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 6 St Davids Drive, St Davids Business Park, Dalgety Bay, KY11 9PF.

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 £'000. The company has a German branch which uses Euro as its functional currency.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount receivable from customers for goods, net of VAT and discounts. It is recognised when the company has transferred to the customer the significant risks and rewards of ownership.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets such as patents are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives.

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	Straight line over 5 years
Intellectual property	Straight line over 10 or 20 years
Development costs	Straight line over 7 years

1.5 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.

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Land and buildings	- Straight line over 50 years
Leasehold improvements	- Straight line over 10 years
Plant and machinery	- Straight line over 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	- Straight line over 5 years
Computer equipment	- Straight line over 3 years
Motor vehicles	- Straight line over 4 years

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.9 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.

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.

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 Taxation

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

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.

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 the profit and loss account 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 income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the assets received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.18 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account, except for those arising on consolidation of foreign branches due to differences between historic rates and the rate at the balance sheet, which are taken to reserves.

1.19 Warranty provision

The company includes a provision for warranty costs in respect of sales made at the balance sheet date for which the warranty period has not expired.

1.20 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are identified by the directors as transactions through profit or loss out with the normal course of business and which are considered material to the financial statements, and as such require separate identification in order to provide necessary explanation to the results of the company.

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 40 (2018 - 41).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £'000
Cost	
At 1 September 2018	336
Additions	19
	<u>355</u>
At 31 August 2019	355
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 September 2018	84
Amortisation charged for the year	39
	<u>123</u>
At 31 August 2019	123
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2019	<u>232</u>
At 31 August 2018	<u>252</u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery etc £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 September 2018	258	378	636
Additions	-	34	34
	<u>258</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>670</u>
At 31 August 2019	258	412	670
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2018	50	340	390
Depreciation charged in the year	18	36	54
	<u>68</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>444</u>
At 31 August 2019	68	376	444
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2019	<u>190</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>226</u>
At 31 August 2018	<u>208</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>246</u>

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

4 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Computer equipment	-	6
	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	6	7
	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

5 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 August 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Cashmaster Asia Limited	Hong Kong	Sale of technology products	Ordinary	100

6 Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	379	1,573
Amounts due from parent and fellow group undertakings	2,189	1,161
Other debtors	108	76
	<u>2,676</u>	<u>2,810</u>
	<u>2,676</u>	<u>2,810</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade creditors	476	363
Corporation tax	79	83
Other taxation and social security	27	24
Other creditors	147	418
	<u>729</u>	<u>888</u>
	<u>729</u>	<u>888</u>

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Other creditors	43	-
	<u>43</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Barry Masson.
The auditor was Johnston Carmichael LLP.

11 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:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Future minimum operating lease payments	495	596
	<u>495</u>	<u>596</u>

12 Reserves

Other reserves

Other reserves represents foreign exchange differences on translation of branch accounts into sterling.

Profit and loss reserve

Profit and loss reserves are the cumulative net profits or losses in the statement of comprehensive income, less distributions.

Movements on these reserves are set out in the statement of changes in equity.

CASHMASTER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

13 Control

The company is under control of Mr M I Offord by virtue of his majority shareholding in the parent company, Cashmaster (Holdings) Limited.