

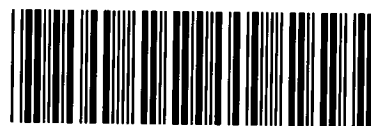
Keyprint Security Limited

Registered number: SC440454

Filleted Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC440454

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	116,866	135,814
Tangible assets	5	51,298	62,186
		<u>168,164</u>	<u>198,000</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		600,083	566,582
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	307,535	319,543
Cash at bank and in hand		1,364	653
		<u>908,982</u>	<u>886,778</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(965,523)	(926,201)
Net current liabilities		<u>(56,541)</u>	<u>(39,423)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>111,623</u>	<u>158,577</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(5,625)	(13,819)
Deferred tax	9	(4,200)	(6,100)
Net assets		<u>101,798</u>	<u>138,658</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	300	300
Profit and loss account	11	101,498	138,358
		<u>101,798</u>	<u>138,658</u>

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC440454

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 year 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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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


N Jiwa
Director

Date: 29/09/17

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	300	121,477	121,777
Comprehensive Income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	106,881	106,881
Dividends	-	(90,000)	(90,000)
At 1 January 2016	300	138,358	138,658
Comprehensive Income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	53,140	53,140
Dividends	-	(90,000)	(90,000)
At 31 December 2016	300	101,498	101,798

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Keyprint Security Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office address is 45 Assembly Street, Edinburgh, EH6 7BQ.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the wholesale supply of security products.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

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.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Goodwill	10%-straight-line
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KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- 4% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	- 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

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

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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.15 Pensions

The company contributes to certain employees' personal pension schemes and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company in respect of the period.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 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 except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. 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 year was 20 (2015 - 20).

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	189,500
At 31 December 2016	<u>189,500</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2016	53,686
Charge for the year	18,948
At 31 December 2016	<u>72,634</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u>116,866</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>135,814</u>

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improve- ments £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	42,482	234,277	276,759
Additions	-	1,218	1,218
At 31 December 2016	42,482	235,495	277,977
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	5,076	209,497	214,573
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,804	10,302	12,106
At 31 December 2016	6,880	219,799	226,679
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	35,602	15,696	51,298
At 31 December 2015	37,406	24,780	62,186

6. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	302,164	316,854
Prepayments	5,371	2,689
	307,535	319,543

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank overdraft	33,610	32,490
Bank loan (note 8)	7,500	7,500
Other loans	89,655	119,410
Trade creditors	326,248	324,070
Corporation tax	57,199	46,882
Other taxation and social security	43,576	29,905
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	694	4,167
Other creditors (note 13)	371,348	275,718
Directors loan account (note 13)	35,693	86,059
	<u>965,523</u>	<u>926,201</u>

Included within other creditors is a balance of £223,243 (2015: £222,958) due to RBS Invoice Finance. The amount is secured by a floating charge held over the assets of the company.

The bank overdraft is secured by a personal guarantee from N Jiwa.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	5,625	13,125
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	694
	<u>5,625</u>	<u>13,819</u>

Secured loans

The hire purchase creditors are secured over the assets to which they relate.

The bank loan is secured over the property.

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

9. Deferred taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	6,100	10,500
Released to profit or loss	(1,900)	-
Reversal of timing differences	-	4,400
At end of year	4,200	6,100

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	4,200	6,100

KEYPRINT SECURITY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

10. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
300 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

11. Reserves**Profit & loss account**

This reserve contains all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12. Pension commitments

The Company contributes to certain employees' personal pension plans. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company and amounted to £2,376 (2015 - £nil). Contributions totalling £160 (2015 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

13. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is £122,705 (2015: £20,835) an amount due to Keyprint Partnership, a partnership in which S Jiwa, F Jiwa and N Jiwa are all partners. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

During the year £60,000 (2015: £60,000) of rent was paid to Keyprint Partnership. This transaction was carried out on normal commercial terms.

Included within other creditors is a directors' loan account of £35,693 (2015: £86,059). This amount is due to S Jiwa, F Jiwa and N Jiwa jointly. The balance is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

14. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party.

15. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.