

Company registration number: 03842772

Keri Systems UK Limited
Unaudited financial statements
31 December 2016



Keri Systems UK Limited

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Keri Systems UK Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	D. Geiszler K. Geiszler T. Geiszler G. Pound S. Henderson
Secretary	G. Pound
Company number	03842772
Registered office	4 Grenville Avenue Broxbourne Hertfordshire EN10 7DH
Business address	Unit 17, Park Farm Industrial Estate Ermine Street Buntingford Herts SG9 9AZ
Accountants	Lincoln Brown & Co Limited Grenville House 4 Grenville Avenue Broxbourne Hertfordshire EN10 7DH
Bankers	Barclays Bank plc 27 High Street Buntingford Hertfordshire SG9 9BP

Keri Systems UK Limited

**Statement of financial position
31 December 2016**

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	946		1,260	
			946		1,260
Current assets					
Stocks		93,875		103,154	
Debtors	7	157,795		117,010	
Cash at bank and in hand		59,749		53,502	
		311,419		273,666	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(385,490)		(303,362)	
Net current liabilities			(74,071)		(29,696)
Total assets less current liabilities			(73,125)		(28,436)
Net liabilities			(73,125)		(28,436)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			(73,225)		(28,536)
Shareholders deficit			(73,125)		(28,436)

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.


Keri Systems UK Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



D. Geiszler
Director



K. Geiszler
Director

Company registration number: 03842772

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Keri Systems UK Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 December 2016**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2015	100	(42,478)	(42,378)
(Loss)/profit for the year		13,942	13,942
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,942	13,942
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	100	(28,536)	(28,436)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(44,689)	(44,689)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(44,689)	(44,689)
At 31 December 2016	100	(73,225)	(73,125)

Keri Systems UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 4 Grenville Avenue, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, EN10 7DH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, even though the the Balance Sheet shows a deficiency of £(73,125) (2015 £(28,436)), on the basis of continue support of the principle creditor, who is the ultimate holding company Keri Systems U.S.A.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Keri Systems UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25%% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 9 (2015: 7).

5. Loss/profit before taxation

Loss/profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	314	1,598

Keri Systems UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2016

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	34,731	34,731
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2016	33,471	33,471
Charge for the year	314	314
At 31 December 2016	33,785	33,785
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2016	946	946
At 31 December 2015	1,260	1,260

7. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	143,832	105,696
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	8,089	8,089
Other debtors	5,874	3,225
	157,795	117,010

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	376,308	294,056
Social security and other taxes	6,182	6,306
Other creditors	3,000	3,000
	385,490	303,362

Keri Systems UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2016

9. Related party transactions

During the year the company received from Keri Systems Inc of £320,844 (2015 £318,585) in relation to trading costs. All transactions were in the ordinary course of business and on an arms length basis.

Included within debtors is an amount of £8,089 (2015 £8,089) as a group undertaking.

Included within creditors due within one year is a balance owing to Keri Systems Inc of £344,129 (2015 £265,307).

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.