

**IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



**IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED**

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# IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		135		144
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories		16,000		-	
Trade and other receivables	4	30,095		29,976	
Cash and cash equivalents		11,514		10,380	
		<u>57,609</u>		<u>40,356</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	5	<u>(33,523)</u>		<u>(30,637)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>24,086</u>		<u>9,719</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>24,221</u>		<u>9,863</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	6		(28,930)		(9,848)
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(4,709)</u>		<u>15</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Retained earnings	8		(4,809)		(85)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(4,709)</u>		<u>15</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

**IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 August 2018



P De Souza  
Director

Company Registration No. 05560427

# **IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

IQ Systems UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lower Third Floor, Evelyn Suite, Quantum House, 22-24 Red Lion Court, London, EC4A 3EB.

##### **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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of IQ Systems UK Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

##### **1.2 Revenue**

Turnover represents amounts received for goods and ancillary services net of VAT and trade discounts.

##### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Patents are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives.

##### **1.4 Impairment of non-current 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.

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.

# IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 Inventories

Inventories 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 inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and 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 inventories 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

# IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.9 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

# IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 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 non-current 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.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	170
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2016	26
Amortisation charged for the year	9
At 30 September 2017	35
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2017	135
At 30 September 2016	144

### 4 Trade and other receivables

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other receivables	30,095	29,976



# IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

### 5 Current liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	13,826	10,850
Other taxation and social security	7,439	6,109
Other payables	12,258	13,678
	<u>33,523</u>	<u>30,637</u>

### 6 Non-current liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other payables	28,930	9,848
	<u>28,930</u>	<u>9,848</u>

### 7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 8 Retained earnings

	2017	2016
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	(85)	4,022
Profit for the year	12,276	8,893
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(17,000)	(13,000)
	<u>(4,809)</u>	<u>(85)</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is an amount £24,098 (2016 : £23,980) due from Mr P De Souza, who is the sole director of the company. The maximum balance outstanding during the year was £29,265.

During the course of the year the director received £3,366 (2016 : £3,366) in connection with use of his residence as office.

# IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

### 10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £17,000 (2016 - £13,000) were paid on 31 March 2017 in respect of shares held by the company's directors, on the basis of interim management figures indicating that reserves were available for distribution at this date.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
P De Souza -	3.00	23,980	32,299	694	(32,875)	24,098
		<u>23,980</u>	<u>32,299</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>(32,875)</u>	<u>24,098</u>

### 11 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr P De Souza.

### 12 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.

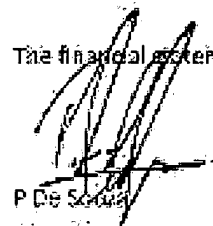
# **IQ SYSTEMS UK LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 August 2018



P De Souza  
Director

Company Registration No. 05560427