

Company Registration No. 06446851 (England and Wales)

S3 ID LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2015



S3 ID LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	G G Kielland J C Caldwell D Gennard E Fredriksen A W H Jeffery P D Rowe S C Rigg
Company number	06446851
Registered office	Bow Bridge Close Rotherham South Yorkshire S60 1BY
Auditors	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Rivermead House 7 Lewis Court Grove Park Enderby Leicestershire LE19 1SD

S3 ID LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Fair review of the business

The Directors are disappointed to report that, owing to the substantial reduction in crude oil prices during the last fifteen months, turnover has reduced by almost 50% to £3m from the record level achieved in 2014 of £5.9m. The sustained fall in the price of crude oil has forced oil companies to cut investment in operating assets such as offshore rigs and floating platforms. Despite this, the company has continued to invest in new products and software to ensure the highest quality, lowest cost systems can be offered to our customers. The directors have reduced the cost base of the company and spent significant investment on infrastructure and systems.

At the year end the company had shareholders' funds of £1.4m (2014: £1.7m) including distributable reserves of £665k (2014: £950k) leaving a satisfactory financial position. The net current assets position at year end was £0.89m (2014: £1.59m).

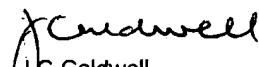
Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have assessed the principal risks facing the company as being the potential impact of the global macro-economic environment on the business, particularly reducing oil prices. On an ongoing basis the Directors seek to manage this risk by maintaining quality service levels, broadening the company's high quality customer base further and closely monitoring global financial markets.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company makes use of financial instruments only through the operation of bank accounts and loans. The directors believe the company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company.

On behalf of the board


J.C. Caldwell
Director
15 March 2016

S3 ID LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the design and manufacture of computer programmable controller based safety systems for electronic mustering.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G G Kielland	
J C Caldwell	(Appointed 2 December 2015)
D Gennard	
E Fredriksen	
A W H Jeffery	
P D Rowe	
S C Rigg	(Appointed 2 December 2015)
D Woodbridge	(Resigned 28 February 2015)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly Audit UK LLP) be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

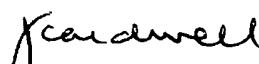
Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board


J C Caldwell
Director
15 March 2016

S3 ID LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF S3 ID LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate>

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Gareth Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Rivermead House
7 Lewis Court
Grove Park
Enderby
Leicestershire

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S3 ID LIMITED

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	2,997,517	5,877,583
Cost of sales		(1,886,802)	(3,361,779)
Gross profit		1,110,715	2,515,804
Distribution costs		(928,318)	(1,046,779)
Administrative expenses		(488,191)	(869,319)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(305,794)	599,706
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(27,398)	(3,819)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(333,192)	595,887
Taxation	9	48,222	(72,592)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(284,970)	523,295
Total comprehensive income for the year		(284,970)	523,295

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

S3 ID LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	10		-		26,930
Other intangible assets	10		390,685		400
Total intangible assets			390,685		27,330
Tangible assets	11		136,140		174,336
			526,825		201,666
Current assets					
Stocks	12	94,576		42,427	
Debtors	13	1,273,173		3,269,257	
Cash at bank and in hand		432,610		61,101	
		1,800,359		3,372,785	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(912,190)		(1,783,398)	
Net current assets			888,169		1,589,387
Total assets less current liabilities			1,414,994		1,791,053
Provisions for liabilities	15		-		(91,089)
Net assets			1,414,994		1,699,964
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		750,000		750,000
Profit and loss reserves			664,994		949,964
Total equity			1,414,994		1,699,964

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 March 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

S C Rigg
Director



S3 ID LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2014		750,000	426,669	1,176,669
Period ended 31 December 2014:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	523,295	523,295
Balance at 31 December 2014		750,000	949,964	1,699,964
Period ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(284,970)	(284,970)
Balance at 31 December 2015		750,000	664,994	1,414,994

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

S3 ID Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bow Bridge Close, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S60 1BY.

The company's principal activities are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

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 on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of S3 ID Limited prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements of S3 ID Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

In accordance with FRS102, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of cash flows' - Presentation of a Statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures.
- Section 11 'Basic financial instruments' & Section 12 'Other financial instrument issues' - Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument.
- Section 33 'Related party disclosures' - Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of S3 ID Group Limited. The consolidated financial statements of S3 ID Group Limited are available from its registered office Bow Bridge Close, Rotherham, S60 1BY.

Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Turnover from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, turnover is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is capitalised and written off evenly over 10 years as in the opinion of the directors, this represents the period over which the goodwill is expected to give rise to economic benefits.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is subsequently reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

The company capitalises development expenditure as an intangible asset when it is able to demonstrate all of the following;

- (a) The technical feasibility of completing the development so the intangible asset will be available for use or sale.
- (b) Its intention to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (c) Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (d) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- (e) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (f) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Capitalised development expenditure is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

All research expenditure and development expenditure that does not meet the above conditions is expensed as incurred.

Intangible assets purchased other than in a business combination are recognised when future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, as follows:-

Software	5 years straight line
Research and development	5 years straight line

Amortisation is revised prospectively for any significant change in useful life or residual value.

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 & fittings	5 years straight line
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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 recognised in the income statement.

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting 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.

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) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. 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.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial assets

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 assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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. Other financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to the profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the company has a legal obligation or a constructive obligation in arising from a detailed formal plan for the restructuring which has been notified to affected parties.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

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.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Inventory provision

Inventories are valued at the lower cost and net realisable value. New realisable value includes, where necessary, provisions for slow moving and obsolete stocks. Calculation of these provisions requires judgements to be made, which include forecast consumer demand, the promotional, competitive and economic environment and inventory loss trends.

Bad debt provision

Trade debtors are stated at recoverable amounts, after appropriate provision for bad and doubtful debts. Calculation of the bad debt provision requires judgement from the directors, based on the creditworthiness of the customer.

Intangible assets

Determining whether intangible assets will present future economic benefits requires judgement from the directors, based on the expected viability of assets capitalised.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The carrying amount of goodwill at the reporting end date was £nil after an impairment loss of £nil was recognised during 2015.

Leasing

In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management makes judgements as to whether significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the Company as lessee, or the lessee, whether the Company is a lessor.

Depreciation

The assessment of the useful economic lives and the method of depreciating fixed assets requires judgment. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss based on the useful economic life selected, which requires an estimation of the period and profile over which the Company expects to consume the future economic benefits embodied in the assets.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover		
Revenue from contracts	2,997,517	5,877,583

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	305,040	1,004,171
Rest of Europe	2,692,477	4,873,412
	2,997,517	5,877,583

4 Operating (loss)/profit

Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2015 £	2014 £
Exchange losses/(gains)	17,298	(156)
Research and development costs	34,868	37,900
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	47,046	39,166
Amortisation of intangible assets	27,330	28,326
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	713,491	2,026,248
Stocks impairment losses recognised or reversed	124,800	-
Operating lease charges	87,027	132,000

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	17,000	10,500
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	3,235	5,000
All other non-audit services	7,110	5,500
	10,345	10,500

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Design and construction	16	23
Administrative staff	10	10
Management staff	4	4
	<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	1,317,008	1,475,229
Social security costs	146,062	163,105
Pension costs	51,103	54,934
	<u>1,514,173</u>	<u>1,693,268</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	313,575	336,633
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	11,220	13,338
	<u>324,795</u>	<u>349,971</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 5 (2014 - 3).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>82,728</u>	<u>112,929</u>
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8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest payable to group undertakings	<u>27,398</u>	<u>3,819</u>

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

9 Taxation

	2015 £	2014 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	99,503
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(48,222)	(26,911)
Total current tax	<u>(48,222)</u>	<u>72,592</u>
Total tax charge	<u>(48,222)</u>	<u>72,592</u>

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/profit per the income statement as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	<u>(333,192)</u>	<u>595,887</u>
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 20.25%	(67,471)	125,136
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	8,184	14,067
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(48,222)	(26,911)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	14	2,283
Group relief	-	(16,970)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(71,749)	(25,013)
Losses carried forward	<u>131,022</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>(48,222)</u>	<u>72,592</u>

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Software	Research and development	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	151,100	-	29,343	180,443
Additions - internally developed	-	390,685	-	390,685
At 31 December 2015	151,100	390,685	29,343	571,128
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2015	124,170	-	28,943	153,113
Amortisation charged for the year	26,930	-	400	27,330
At 31 December 2015	151,100	-	29,343	180,443
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2015	-	390,685	-	390,685
At 31 December 2014	26,930	-	400	27,330

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	282,531
Additions	8,850
At 31 December 2015	291,381
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2015	108,195
Depreciation charged in the year	47,046
At 31 December 2015	155,241
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015	136,140
At 31 December 2014	174,336

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12 Stocks	2015	2014
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	94,576	42,427

The replacement cost of stock is not materially different to their carrying amounts.

Finished goods stock with a carrying value of £219,376 (2014: £42,427) has been written down to £94,576 (2014: £42,427). No earlier stock write down has been reversed during the current, or preceding, period.

13 Debtors	2015	2014
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	90,453	164,137
Gross amounts due from contract customers	265,319	888,569
Corporation tax recoverable	48,198	13,306
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	719,190	2,019,946
Other debtors	79,305	93,609
Prepayments and accrued income	70,708	89,690
	<u>1,273,173</u>	<u>3,269,257</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2015	2014
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	48,763	45,352
Payments received on account	141,026	205,020
Trade creditors	283,340	301,278
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	68,787	1,056,011
Accruals and deferred income	370,274	175,737
	<u>912,190</u>	<u>1,783,398</u>

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-DECEMBER 2015

15 Provisions for liabilities	2015 £	2014 £
Restructuring provision	-	91,089

Movements on provisions:

	Restructuring provision £
At 1 January 2015	91,089
Utilisation of provision	(91,089)
At 31 December 2015	-

16 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £51,103 (2014 - £54,934).

17 Share capital and reserves

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
410,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	410,000	410,000
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
340,000 Redeemable preference shares of £1 each	340,000	340,000

Ordinary shares

The ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed issue, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

Preference shares

The redeemable preference shares do not carry any voting rights and are entitled to no share in any excess on winding up. The company has not paid a dividend on the preference shares in the current year or prior periods. The redeemable preference shares are non-cumulative and can only be redeemed at the discretion of the company.

Reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

S3 ID LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 10 years and rentals are fixed for an average of 5 years with an option to extend for a further 5 years at the prevailing market rate.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Within one year	115,500	121,600
Between two and five years	297,000	395,200
	<u>412,500</u>	<u>516,800</u>

19 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is S3 ID Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales and is the smallest company for which consolidated accounts are available including S3 ID Limited. The consolidated accounts are available from Companies House.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the largest company for which consolidated accounts are available which include S3 ID Limited is CSE Global Limited, a company incorporated in Singapore and consolidated accounts are publicly available.

The directors do not consider there to be an ultimate controlling party.