

Registered number: 09061270

**IX CAMERAS LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2016**

**FILING COPY**



# **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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**IX CAMERAS LTD**  
**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Director</b>	P T Carellas
<b>Registered number</b>	09061270
<b>Registered office</b>	Bradley House Locks Hill Rochford Essex SS4 1BB
<b>Accountants</b>	Blick Rothenberg Limited 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

**IX CAMERAS LTD**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

REGISTERED NUMBER:09061270

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	22,686	31,760
Tangible assets	5	117,180	10,202
		<u>139,866</u>	<u>41,962</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		363,423	602,845
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	899,475	223,895
Bank and cash balances		23,409	27,129
		<u>1,286,307</u>	<u>853,869</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(2,183,639)</u>	<u>(1,484,277)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(897,332)</u>	<u>(630,408)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(757,466)</u>	<u>(588,446)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(438,030)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><u>(757,466)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,026,476)</u></u>

**IX CAMERAS LTD**

REGISTERED NUMBER:09061270

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Capital redemption reserve		83,614	83,614
Profit and loss account		(842,080)	(1,111,090)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(757,466)</b>	<b>(1,026,476)</b>


The director considers 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 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss accounts and the director's report have not been filed.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the sole director:

  
P.T. Carehas  
Director

Date: 27/9/17

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

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#### **1. General information**

IX Cameras Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office and principal place of business is Bradley House, Locks Hill, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1BB.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

#### **2. Accounting policies**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

This is the first year that the financial statements have been prepared under 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Going concern**

Notwithstanding the operating loss for the period of £108,628 and the deficiency of shareholders' funds of £757,466, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being the period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The company has received a letter of support from its parent company, IX Cameras Inc., for the foreseeable future and at least 12 months from the signing of the balance sheet.

## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

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#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.3 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.

###### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

##### **2.4 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 profit and loss account over its useful economic life of 5 years.

##### **2.5 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets 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, and dismantling and restoration costs.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

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#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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:

Plant and machinery	- 5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 3 years straight line
Office equipment	- 1.5 years 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 profit and loss account.

##### **2.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

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.

##### **2.7 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

###### **Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.



## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

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#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.7 Financial instruments (continued)**

###### **Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

###### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

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

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

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

###### **Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

###### **Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

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.

## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

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#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.8 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 profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'administrative expenses'.

##### **2.9 Operating leases: the company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

##### **2.10 Pensions**

###### **Defined contribution pension plan**

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

##### **2.11 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

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#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.12 Current and deferred tax**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

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 arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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.

##### **2.13 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

#### **3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2015 - 15).

## **IX CAMERAS LTD**

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

#### **4. Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2016 and at 31 December 2016	<b>45,372</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2016	<b>13,612</b>
Charge for the year	<b>9,074</b>
At 31 December 2016	<b>22,686</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2016	<b>22,686</b>
At 31 December 2015	<b>31,760</b>

#### **5. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Other fixed assets £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2016	<b>50,652</b>
Additions	<b>152,096</b>
At 31 December 2016	<b>202,748</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2016	<b>40,450</b>
Charge for the year	<b>45,118</b>
At 31 December 2016	<b>85,568</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2016	<b>117,180</b>
At 31 December 2015	<b>10,202</b>

## IX CAMERAS LTD

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

#### 6. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	82,694	148,455
Amounts owed by group undertakings	360,668	-
Other debtors	74,293	71,840
Prepayments and accrued income	3,600	3,600
Tax recoverable	378,220	-
	<u>899,475</u>	<u>223,895</u>

#### 7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other loans	624,791	-
Trade creditors	912,092	479,909
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	162,897
Other taxation and social security	40,365	23,419
Other creditors	474,791	811,552
Accruals and deferred income	131,600	6,500
	<u>2,183,639</u>	<u>1,484,277</u>

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	-	438,030
	<u>-</u>	<u>438,030</u>

#### 9. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

## IX CAMERAS LTD

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

#### 10. Pension commitments

The company contributes to pension schemes on behalf of its staff. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the schemes and amounted to £30,836 (2015: £41,988). Contributions of £4,792 were payable at the end of this period (2015: £4,813).

#### 11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

Transactions with (other) related parties are as follows:

Name (relationship)	Transaction	Amount		Amount due (to)/from related parties	
		2016 £	2015 £	2016 £	2015 £
Xcitex incorporated (Common control of Mr P T Carellas)	Purchases	327,283	320,559	(87,760)	(121,737)

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and due for repayment within one year.

#### 12. Parent undertaking

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is IX Cameras, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of group financial statements are not available to the public.