Registered number
05069607

Key Precision Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2020

Key Precision Limited

Registered number: 05069607

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

	Notes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		10,000		15,000
Tangible assets	4		1,351,453		1,343,416
			1,361,453		1,358,416
Current assets					
Stocks		239,348		199,453	
Debtors	5	525,703		678,010	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,144		30,733	
		813,195		908,196	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(958,954)		(1,113,995)	
Net current liabilities			(145,759)		(205,799)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,215,694		1,152,617
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(548,727)		(498,433)
Provisions for liabilities			(211,706)		(197,903)
Net assets			455,261		456,281
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20,000		20,000
Profit and loss account			435,261		436,281
Shareholders' funds			455,261		456,281

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

N Dawson

Director

Approved by the board on 9 December 2020

Key Precision Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Motor vehicle	25% straight line

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and

other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 **Employees**	**2020**	**2019**
	Number	**Number**
Average number of persons employed by the company	17	16

3 **Intangible fixed assets**	**£**
Goodwill:	
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	50,000

At 31 March 2020	50,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	35,000
Provided during the year	5,000
At 31 March 2020	40,000
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	10,000
At 31 March 2019	15,000

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	2,257,506
Additions	297,371
Disposals	(365,580)
At 31 March 2020	2,189,297
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	914,090
Charge for the year	203,496
On disposals	(279,742)
At 31 March 2020	837,844
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	1,351,453
At 31 March 2019	1,343,416

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	525,703	678,010

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	432,778	473,528
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	237,817	201,154
Trade creditors	208,781	265,543
Taxation and social security costs	24,744	109,872
Other creditors	54,834	63,898

	958,954	1,113,995

Included in Bank financing and overdrafts is a Debt finance facility amounting to £436,974 (2019: £466,892) at the balance sheet date.

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after one year**	**2020**	**2019**
	£	**£**
Bank loans	16,101	33,961
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	532,626	464,472
	548,727	498,433

8 Other information

Key Precision Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is: Unit 5 Phoenix Road, Staffordshire, WS11 7LR

Unit 5

Phoenix Road

Cannock

Staffordshire

WS11 7LR

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