Company registration number 5069607 (England and Wales)

KEY PRECISION LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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KEY PRECISION LIMITED

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KEY PRECISION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**5**		1,779,812		1,784,819
Current assets					
Stocks		203,863		213,632	
Debtors	**6**	637,904		800,511	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,774		16,587	
		871,541		1,030,730	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(1,159,662)		(1,171,885)	
Net current liabilities			(288,121)		(141,155)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,491,691		1,643,664
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(420,520)		(573,980)
Provisions for liabilities			(444,618)		(336,669)
Net assets			626,553		733,015
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			606,553		713,015
Total equity			626,553		733,015

KEY PRECISION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 October 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Neil Dawson
Director

Company registration number 5069607 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Key Precision Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 5 Phoenix Road, Cannock, Staffordshire, United Kingdom, WS11 7LR.

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.

1.2 Prior period error

Prior year comparatives have been adjusted after the reallocation of expenses, with the tax implications of this totalling £717.63.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

1.4 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 considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

1.5 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:

Plant and equipment	straight line 10%
Fixtures and fittings	straight line 25%
Computers	straight line 25%
Motor vehicles	straight line 25%

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed 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.

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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks 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 stocks to their present location and condition.

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

1.8 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.

1.9 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 balance sheet 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	33	31

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	50,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	50,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2024	-
At 31 March 2023	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2023	2,740,759	-	53,297	55,059	2,849,115
Additions	364,101	2,371	-	-	366,472
Disposals	(343,321)	-	-	(26,032)	(369,353)
At 31 March 2024	2,761,539	2,371	53,297	29,027	2,846,234
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2023	1,032,596	-	19,649	12,051	1,064,296
Depreciation charged in the year	265,087	398	11,866	9,693	287,044
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(275,974)	-	-	(8,944)	(284,918)
At 31 March 2024	1,021,709	398	31,515	12,800	1,066,422
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2024	1,739,830	1,973	21,782	16,227	1,779,812
At 31 March 2023	1,708,163	-	33,648	43,008	1,784,819

6 Debtors

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	635,542	730,334
Other debtors	2,362	70,177
	637,904	800,511

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans	27,200	27,200
Trade creditors	249,123	338,897
Taxation and social security	96,963	16,839
Other creditors	786,376	788,949
	1,159,662	1,171,885

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	40,800	68,000
Other creditors	379,720	505,980
	420,520	573,980

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.