REGISTERED NUMBER: SC533752 (Scotland)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period 27 April 2016 to 30 June 2017

for

Keycraft AU Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Period 27 April 2016 to 30 June 2017

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2

Keycraft AU Limited (Registered number: SC533752)

Balance Sheet
30 June 2017

	Notes	£
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors	4	1
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Called up share capital		1
		1

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 30 June 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 January 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

G Cowie - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Period 27 April 2016 to 30 June 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Keycraft AU Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in Scotland, registration number SC533752. The registered office is Keycraft Blackhouse Circle, Blackhouse Industrial Estate, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, AB42 1BN.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income
Income represents the share of profits generated by joint ventures and is recognised in the period to which it relates.

Where a joint venture makes losses, the losses are recognised and netted off against the investment value until the investment value is reduced to £nil. Profits are once again reported once there is no longer an overall loss position.

Taxation
Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are discounted where the time value of money is material.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 2 .

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4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£
Other debtors	1

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.