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**CKS GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

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**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018**

**CKS GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 06473624**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 5 APRIL 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	8,216	4,061
		<u>8,216</u>	<u>4,061</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	225,089	258,850
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	276,026	228,938
Cash at bank and in hand	8	2,985	12,481
		<u>504,100</u>	<u>500,269</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(310,051)	(343,294)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>194,049</u>	<u>156,975</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>202,265</u>	<u>161,036</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>202,265</u></u>	<u><u>161,036</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		202,165	160,936
		<u><u>202,265</u></u>	<u><u>161,036</u></u>

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 her 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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 20 December 2018.



**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 5 APRIL 2018**

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**S L Knightley**

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

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**CKS GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018**

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**1. General information**

CKS Global Solutions Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the Registered office is given in the company information page of these financial statements. The company's principal activity is the design and manufacture of industrial keyboards, pointing devices and robust computers for use in industrial applications.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

**2. Accounting policies**

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## **2.2 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 Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018**

**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.

**2.4 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**2.5 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.6 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 Statement of comprehensive income 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.

**2.7 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

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.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.9 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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.

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:

Freehold property	-	
Plant and machinery	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%
Office equipment	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	25%

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.10 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

**2.11 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.



**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.12 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.13 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2017 - 19).

**4. Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Additions	<b>5,000</b>
At 5 April 2018	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
Charge for the year	<b>5,000</b>
At 5 April 2018	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 5 April 2018	<b>-</b>
<b>At 5 April 2017</b>	<b>-</b>

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment
£	£	£	£	£

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018**

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**5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

**Cost or valuation**

At 6 April 2017	4,950	16,931	10,762	2,678	40,248
Additions	360	1,589	256	83	6,534
At 5 April 2018	5,310	18,520	11,018	2,761	46,782

**Depreciation**

At 6 April 2017	4,950	16,640	10,762	2,612	36,543
Charge for the year on owned assets	90	462	64	40	4,010
At 5 April 2018	5,040	17,102	10,826	2,652	40,553

**Net book value**

At 5 April 2018	270	1,418	192	109	6,229
<b>At 5 April 2017</b>	-	290	-	66	3,705

**Total**

**£**

**Cost or valuation**

At 6 April 2017	<b>75,569</b>
Additions	<b>8,822</b>
At 5 April 2018	<b>84,391</b>

**Depreciation**

At 6 April 2017	<b>71,507</b>
Charge for the year on owned assets	<b>4,666</b>
At 5 April 2018	<b>76,173</b>

**Net book value**

At 5 April 2018	<b>8,218</b>
<b><i>At 5 April 2017</i></b>	<b><i>4,061</i></b>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Freehold	270	-
	<u>270</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>6. Stocks</b>		
	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	225,089	258,850
	<u>225,089</u>	<u>258,850</u>
<b>7. Debtors</b>		
	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	226,089	196,795
Other debtors	25,554	18,512
Prepayments and accrued income	24,383	13,631
	<u>276,026</u>	<u>228,938</u>
<b>8. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,985	12,481
	<u>2,985</u>	<u>12,481</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2018</b>	<i>2017</i>
	<b>£</b>	<i>£</i>
Trade creditors	<b>123,712</b>	<i>148,371</i>
Corporation tax	<b>58,030</b>	<i>42,713</i>
Other taxation and social security	<b>6,687</b>	<i>7,609</i>
Other creditors	<b>76,828</b>	<i>87,442</i>
Accruals and deferred income	<b>44,794</b>	<i>57,159</i>
	<b><u>310,051</u></b>	<i><u>343,294</u></i>

**10. Pension commitments**

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £21,472 (2017 - £15,887). Contributions totalling £24,286 (2017 - £25,977) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.