QUICKPRINTER P.L.C.

Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2014

Company Registration Number: C55508

Contents

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activity

The company trades in printing related items.

Review of the business

The level of business and the company's financial position remain satisfactory, and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be improved for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 6. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors of the company who held office during the year were:
Peter Knappertsbusch (appointed on 01/03/2012, resigned on 21/03/2013 and reappointed on 27/04/2015)
Christopher Spiteri (appointed on 31/10/2013 and resigned on 04/03/2014)
Jonathan Caruana (appointed on 31/10/2013)
Samantha Rynkowski (appointed on 04/03/2014 and resigned on 27/04/2015)

In accordance with the company's Articles of Association, the present directors shall remain in office.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by the Companies Act, 1995 to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial period and of the profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for ensuring that:

- appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates;

- the financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union;

- the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business as a going concern.

Directors' report - continued

Statement of directors' responsibilities - continued

The directors are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 1995. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Paul Mifsud, Certified Public Accountant, as auditor of the company will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

Jonathan Caruana
Director

Peter Knappertsbusch
Director

Registered address:
22/12,
Vincenti Buildings
Strait Street
Valletta
VLT 1432
Malta

22 November 2016

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of QUICKPRINTER PLC

Report on the Financial Statements

I was engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of QUICKPRINTER PLC, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Article 179 of the Companies Act 1995. My audit work has been undertaken so that I might state to the company's members those matters I am required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for my audit work, for this report or for the opinion I have formed.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

The company holds an intangible asset which was purchased at €495,000. The evidence made available to me in respect of the ownership of the intangible asset was limited. There were no other alternative audit procedures that I could adopt to ascertain myself as to the ownership of this intangible asset as at the statement of financial position date. The same issue was present in the prior year's financial statements and remains unresolved.

Independent Auditor's Report - continued

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion - continued

No provision for amortization has been made against the company's intangible asset as required by International Accounting Standard 38 – Intangible assets. Had amortization been provided for, the amortization charge for the year ended 31 December 2014 would be €49,500 based on the straight-line method of depreciation using annual rates of 10% for the intangible asset. In addition, the carrying value of the intangible asset and retained earnings would have been reduced by €99,000. The profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 would have been reduced by €49,500. The same issue was present in the prior year's financial statements and remains unresolved.

The company holds other investment in a German company. The evidence made available to me in respect of the valuation of the investment was limited. There were no other alternative audit procedures that I could adopt to ascertain myself as to the proper valuation of this investment as at the statement of financial position date. The same issue was present in the prior year's financial statements and remains unresolved.

To date of this report, I have not received a reply from the bank to my letter requesting it to confirm the bank balances and any related liabilities. There were no other alternative audit procedures that I could adopt to ascertain myself as to the completeness of bank balances recorded in the financial statements and any related liabilities or contingent liabilities of the Company.

Included in trade and other payables is an amount of €4,314 owed by the company to trade payables. The evidence made available to me in respect of these amounts was limited. Direct confirmation was not obtained and there were no other alternative audit procedures that I could adopt to assure myself as to the accuracy, completeness, existence and valuation of the payables amount as at the statement of financial position date.

There was no system of control over sales upon which I could rely for the purpose of my audit and there were no satisfactory audit procedures which I could adopt to confirm independently that all sales are properly recorded. In this respect I was unable to satisfy myself as to the completeness and accuracy of the accounting records.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraphs, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the financial statements.

Independent Auditor’s Report - continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I also have responsibilities under the Companies Act, 1995 to report to you if, in my opinion:

- the information given in the directors’ report is not consistent with the financial statements; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- certain disclosures of directors’ remuneration specified by law are not made in the financial statements, giving the required particulars in my report.

I have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

Paul Mifsud
Certified Public Accountant
4, Triq l-Isqof Pace
Mellieħa, MLĦ 1067
Malta

22 November 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income

		Year ended 31 December	
	Notes	**2014**	2013
		€	€
Revenue	2	**18,164**	24,862
Administrative expenses	3	**(24,841)**	(13,438)
(Loss)/profit before income tax		**(6,677)**	11,424
Income tax	4	**-**	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		**(6,677)**	11,424
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year		**(6,677)**	11,424

Statement of Financial Position

		As at 31 December	
	Notes	2014	2013
		€	€
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible asset	5	495,000	495,000
Other investment	6	1,000	1,000
		496,000	496,000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	382	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,959	3,593
		2,341	3,593
Total assets		498,341	499,593
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	500,000	500,000
Accumulated losses	9	(9,341)	(2,664)
Total equity		490,659	497,336
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	7,682	2,257
Total liabilities		7,682	2,257
Total equity and liabilities		498,341	499,593

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 November 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Caruana
Director

Peter Knappertsbusch
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2013	500,000	(14,088)	485,912
Profit for the year	-	11,424	11,424
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	11,424	11,424
Balance at 31 December 2013	**500,000**	**(2,664)**	**497,336**
Balance at 1 January 2014	500,000	(2,664)	497,336
Loss for the year	-	(6,677)	(6,677)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,677)	(6,677)
Balance at 31 December 2014	**500,000**	**(9,341)**	**490,659**

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2014 €	2013 €
Operating activities			
Net cash used in operating activities	12	**(1,634)**	(1,680)
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible asset		**-**	(495,000)
Purchase of other investments		**-**	(1,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		**-**	(496,000)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,634)**	(497,680)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**3,593**	501,273
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	**1,959**	3,593

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting policies

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

a. Basis of preparation

These financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 1995 and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU), except that no recognition of the amortization charge on the intangible asset was made as required by International Accounting Standard 39 – Intangible Assets. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

b. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs as adopted by the EU requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

However, in the opinion of the directors, there are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

c. New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective from 1 January 2014

The company adopted new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are mandatory for the company's accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The nature and effect of the new standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the company are detailed below.

IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The company adopted the amendment to IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards whereby it has an option to use either the IFRSs that are mandatory at the reporting date or one or more IFRSs that are not yet mandatory, if those IFRSs permit early application.

1. Accounting policies - continued

c. New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective from 1 January 2014 - continued

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

The company adopted the amendment which clarifies that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate can still be measured at the invoice amount without discounting, if the effect of discounting is immaterial. IFRS 13.52 defines the scope of the portfolio exception whereby an entity is permitted to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis.

IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment

The company adopted the amendment to IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment which clarifies the computation of accumulated depreciation when items of property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured using the revaluation model. The net carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the revalued amount, and either:

- the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the net carrying amount
- accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount.

IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures

The company adopted the amendment since it clarifies that an entity that provides key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. To this effect, it is required to disclose separately amounts recognized as an expense for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity.

IAS 37 – Intangible assets

The company adopted the amendment that clarifies the computation of accumulated amortization when intangible assets are subsequently measured using the revaluation model. The net carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the revalued amount, and either the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the net carrying amount or accumulated amortization is eliminated against the gross carrying amount.

d. New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The company has not early adopted these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the company's directors are of the opinion that there are no requirements that will have a significant impact on the company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

1. Accounting policies - continued

d. New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective - continued

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments clarify that for intangible assets there is a rebuttable presumption that amortization based on revenue is not appropriate. This can only be rebutted in limited circumstances where either the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue or revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated. Subject to adoption by the EU, these amendments are effective for financial periods beginning or, or after, 1 January 2016. The company is considering the implications of the standard and its impact on the company's financial results and position.

e. Standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the international Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet adopted by the European Union:

- IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*
- IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- IAS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Amendments – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exemption
- IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Amendments – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The company is assessing the impact that the adoption of these Financial Reporting Standards will have in the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon delivery of products and are reported in the financial statements as revenue, net of VAT and discounts.

g. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The Euro is the company's functional and presentation currency.

1. Accounting policies - continued

h. Intangible asset

Acquired intangible assets – Trademark

An acquired intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is initially measured at cost, comprising its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost.

i. Other investments

An investment is a financial asset which is held by the Company for the accretion of wealth through distribution, for capital appreciation or for other similar benefits to the Company.

An investment is recognised when the Company acquires a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. An investment is initially measured at cost, comprising its purchase price and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment.

After initial recognition, unquoted investments are carried under the cost model and measured at the lower of cost and fair value less costs to sell. Quoted investments may be carried either under the cost model, or under the fair value through equity model, with changes in fair value recognised in equity, or in profit or loss to the extent of fair value decreases in excess of any credit balance existing in the fair value reserve for that investment. Fair value increases reversing those losses are also recognised in profit or loss. Held-for-trading investments may be carried either under the cost model, or under the fair value through profit or loss model, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

j. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provisions made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the set original terms. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

1. Accounting policies - continued

k. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at face value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

l. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

m. Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred taxation is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

n. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2. Turnover

All the company's revenue is generated from the trading of printing items.

3. Expenses by nature

	2014	2013
	€	€
Auditor's remuneration	**650**	600
Director's remuneration	**4,296**	3,357
Other expenses	**19,895**	9,480
Total administrative expenses	**24,841**	13,437

4. Income tax

No provision for Malta income tax has been made in these financial statements in view of the tax losses incurred by the company.

The tax on the company's (loss)/profit before tax differs from the standard tax rate of 35% of the company's accounting (loss)/profit as follows:

	2014	2013
	€	€
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(6,677)**	11,425
Tax on accounting (loss)/profit at 35% thereon	**(2,337)**	3,999
Tax effect of:		
Movement in unrecognised deferred taxation	**2,337**	(3,999)
Income tax	**-**	-

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for unabsorbed tax losses carried forward only to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is probable. As at 31 December 2014, the company had accumulated tax losses of €8,121 (2013: €1,444) to carry forward against future taxable income. The deferred tax assets on the accumulated tax losses have not been recognized in these financial statements due to the uncertainty of their recoverability.

5. Intangible asset

Cost method	**2014**	2013
	€	€
Acquisition cost	**495,000**	495,000
Balance at 31 December	**495,000**	495,000

The intangible asset is a European Trademark 'quickprinter' registered with the office for harmonization in the internal market (trademarks and design) on 12 January 2010 having trade mark number 008284614.

6. Other investments

Cost method	**2014**	2013
	€	€
Acquisition cost	**1,000**	1,000
Balance at 31 December	**1,000**	1,000

7. Trade and other receivables

	2014	2013
	€	€
Current		
Other receivables	**382**	-

8. Share capital

	2014	2013
	€	€
Authorised		
500,000 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	**500,000**	500,000
Issued and 100% paid up		
500,000 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	**500,000**	500,000

9. Accumulated losses

Accumulated losses represent accumulated profits or losses.

10. Deferred taxation

At 31 December 2014, the company had unrecognized deferred tax assets amounting to €2,842 (2013: €505) consisting of unutilized tax credits arising from:

	2014	2013
	€	€
Unabsorbed tax losses	**8,121**	1,444

11. Trade and other payables

	2014 €	2013 €
Current		
Trade payables	**4,314**	16
Accruals	**2,473**	1,673
Other payables	**895**	568
	7,682	2,257

12. Cash used in operations

Reconciliation of (loss)/profit before tax to cash used in operations:

	2014 €	2013 €
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(6,677)**	11,424
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	**(382)**	2,710
Trade and other payables	**5,425**	(15,814)
Cash used in operations	**(1,634)**	(1,680)

13. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period comprise the following:

	2014 €	2013 €
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,959**	3,593

14. Financial risk management

Overview

The company has an exposure to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments within its activities:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included in these financial statements.

The responsibility for the management of risk is vested in the Board of Directors. Accordingly, it is the Board of Directors who has the overall responsibility for establishing an appropriate risk management framework.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meets its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the company's receivables and bank balances.

The company's cash is placed with prime financial institutions.

Receivables are presented net of impairment charges for bad and doubtful debts. Credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the large number of customers comprising the company's debtor base. Accordingly, the company has no concentration of credit risk that could materially impact on the sustainability of its operations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Generally, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenditure, including the servicing of financial obligations.

Capital management

It is the policy of the Board of Directors to maintain an adequate capital base in order to sustain the future development of the business and safeguard the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. In this respect, the Board of Directors monitors the operations and results of the company, and also monitors the level of dividends, if any, payable to the ordinary shareholders.

14. Financial risk management - continued

Capital management - continued

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the year.

Fair values

At 31 December 2014 and 2013 the carrying amounts of cash at bank, receivables and payables reflected in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value in view of the nature of these instruments and/or the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected realisation.

15. Statutory information

QUICKPRINTER P.L.C. is a public limited company and is registered in Malta.

The ultimate controlling party of the company is Mr Peter Knappertsbuch of Flat 9, 18 Devonshire Terrace, London W2 3DW, United Kingdom.

Detailed Results

Contents	Pages

Income Statement

	Period ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
	€	€
Revenue	**18,164**	24,862
Administrative expenses (page 22)	**(24,841)**	(13,438)
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(6,677)**	11,424

Administrative expenses

	2014	2013
	€	€
Advertising	**229**	1,883
Auditor's remuneration	**650**	600
Bank charges	**608**	199
Director's remuneration	**4,296**	3,357
General expenses	**45**	304
Professional fees	**1,230**	3,865
Purchases	**17,341**	-
Rent	**250**	-
Stationery	**-**	211
Telecommunications	**192**	3,019
Total administrative expenses (page 21)	**24,841**	13,438