REGISTERED NUMBER: 01528315 (England and Wales)

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

FOR

GERRARDS (PRECIOUS METALS) LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

DIRECTORS:	L M Collins S R Collins J S Collins
SECRETARY:	S R Collins
REGISTERED OFFICE:	63-66 Hatton Garden LONDON EC1N 8LE
REGISTERED NUMBER:	01528315 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	KBSP Partners LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors Harben House Harben Parade Finchley Road LONDON NW3 6LH

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 28 February 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activities of the company in the year under review remained those of buying, selling, refining, manufacturing, processing, melting and assaying of precious metals.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The company performed relatively well in the year ending February 2017 despite the continued difficult environment for the precious metals industry in a year which saw sustained pressure on gross margins, combined with an extremely competitive market place. However, despite the overall difficult market conditions, turnover increased in 2017 to £35.4 million, a £1million (3.1%) increase from the previous year.

Administrative expenses have increased by £215,906 in 2017 which is mainly attributed to an increased directors' remuneration together with higher pension contribution made during the year. The company made a profit after tax during the year totalling £754,183 (2016: £906,318).

The company's year-end cash and bank balances have reduced by £424,329 over the year to £6.23 million, which is partly related to the dividends of £1.5 million paid during the year to ultimate parent company The Lawrence Group Limited. The payment of this dividend has also resulted in the reduction of company's retained earnings by £748,018, reducing its total net assets to £726,886 as compared to £1.47 million declared last year.

Stock held at the year end has decreased by 8.8% as compared to last year, this represents the company's continued efforts to maintain stock at optimum level without comprising overall sales. Both trade debtor and creditor positions have similarly decreased.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The principal risks associated with the company include fluctuations in metal prices while the other risks faced by the company include credit, liquidity and foreign currency and interest rate risks. The company adopts suitable strategies to ensure that each risk is effectively mitigated, as explained below:

Market price risk
Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of precious metals traded by the company. It represents the potential loss the company might suffer through price fixing in the face of the metal price movements. The directors constantly monitor the price of all the metals traded by the company on a real-time basis, which makes sure that the company is exposed to a minimum market price risk.

Credit risk
The management monitor credit risk closely and consider that its current policies and procedures meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk. All the customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts when necessary. The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk
The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk arises from trading with overseas companies, but since all of the company's transactions are mainly receivable or payable in sterling, US dollar and Swiss Franc, the company is not exposed to any material currency risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk arises in respect of the company's bank loans and overdrafts. As at 28 February 2017, the company's loans carried a variable rate of interest of 2.51% over the bank's base rate. The directors do not consider that the company's trading performance is likely to be materially affected by the interest rate fluctuations within the next twelve months.

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The key financial highlights are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover	**35,471,753**	34,402,302
Gross profit	**1,901,955**	1,753,284
Profit before taxation	**827,099**	1,036,225
Profit after taxation	**754,183**	906,318
Shareholder funds	**726,886**	1,472,703
Employees	**10**	10

STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES
The company is committed to strengthening its balance sheet, which it will achieve by trading profitably and reinvesting retained profits into the business to generate future growth.

Across the business, the directors continue to look for opportunities and new ideas in the United Kingdom, Europe, United States of America, Africa and the Far East and will continue these efforts in the year ahead. The company is also seeking to expand its trade with new and existing customers and to participate in new markets within the precious metals industry. The company is constantly reviewing its financial controls and expenditure.

FUTURE PROSPECTS
At the date of signing this report, the future prospects of the company are not as encouraging as we would like. Gross profit has reduced compared to the corresponding period of financial year 2017 however, the Balance Sheet has retained its value and remains strong.

The United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which continues to create some degree of uncertainty, however, directors are taking necessary steps to manage the situation so that impact on the business is kept at minimal level.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S R Collins - Director

21 November 2017

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 28 February 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activities of the company in the year under review remained those of buying, selling, refining, manufacturing, processing, melting and assaying of precious metals.

DIVIDENDS
Interim dividends per share were paid as follows:

'A' Ordinary £1 shares	£1,500	- 18 January 2017
'B' Ordinary £1 shares	£1,500	- 18 January 2017

The directors recommend that no final dividends be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 28 February 2017 will be £ 1,500,000 .

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 March 2016 to the date of this report.

L M Collins
S R Collins
J S Collins

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND TREASURY OPERATIONS
The company's principal financial instruments for the purpose of financing include bank overdrafts, loans and other metal borrowings while other financial assets and liabilities arising directly from operations include trade debtors and creditors. The company does not usually use derivatives financial instruments to hedge risk as they are not deemed significant. The policies of the company in relation to the use of financial instruments are included in the notes 3.13 and 21 to the accounts.

The company operates a treasury function which is responsible for managing the liquidity, interest and foreign currency risks associated with the company's activities, The risk management objectives are included in the strategic report on page 2.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE
The Company has taken out third party indemnity insurance on behalf of its directors.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S R Collins - Director

21 November 2017

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF GERRARDS (PRECIOUS METALS) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Gerrards (Precious Metals) Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 on pages seven to twenty four. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Julian Landau (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KBSP Partners LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Harben House
Harben Parade
Finchley Road
LONDON
NW3 6LH

21 November 2017

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
TURNOVER	5		**35,471,753**		34,402,302
Cost of sales			**33,569,798**		32,649,018
GROSS PROFIT			**1,901,955**		1,753,284
Administrative expenses			**1,065,447**		849,541
			836,508		903,743
Other operating income	6		**35,453**		31,860
OPERATING PROFIT	8		**871,961**		935,603
Fair value gains on fixed asset investments		**-**		84,000	
Interest receivable and similar income	10	**28,516**		66,466	
			28,516		150,466
			900,477		1,086,069
Interest payable and similar expenses	11		**73,378**		49,844
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			**827,099**		1,036,225
Tax on profit	12		**72,916**		129,907
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			**754,183**		906,318

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	14		**55,448**		53,457
Investment property	15		**445,000**		445,000
			500,448		498,457
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	16	**3,784,804**		4,150,831	
Debtors	17	**620,676**		1,532,727	
Cash at bank and in hand		**6,226,238**		6,650,567	
		10,631,718		12,334,125	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	18	**10,386,650**		11,339,048	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**245,068**		995,077
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**745,516**		1,493,534
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	22		**18,630**		20,831
NET ASSETS			**726,886**		1,472,703
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	23		**1,000**		1,000
Non-distributable fair value reserve	24		**317,405**		315,204
Retained earnings	24		**408,481**		1,156,499
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**726,886**		1,472,703

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 20 November 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

S R Collins - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Non-distributable fair value reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 March 2015	1,000	2,818,907	246,478	3,066,385
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(2,500,000)	-	(2,500,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	837,592	68,726	906,318
Balance at 29 February 2016	1,000	1,156,499	315,204	1,472,703
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(1,500,000)	-	(1,500,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	751,982	2,201	754,183
Balance at 28 February 2017	1,000	408,481	317,405	726,886

The notes form part of these financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	29	**1,262,109**	321,627
Interest paid		**(73,378)**	(49,844)
Tax paid		**(114,633)**	(29,727)
Net cash from operating activities		**1,074,098**	242,056
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		**(17,710)**	(179)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		**2,700**	-
Interest received		**28,516**	66,466
Net cash from investing activities		**13,506**	66,287
Cash flows from financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		**(1,500,000)**	(2,500,000)
Net cash from financing activities		**(1,500,000)**	(2,500,000)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(412,396)**	(2,191,657)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	30	**6,580,975**	8,772,632
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	30	**6,168,579**	6,580,975

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Gerrards (Precious Metals) Limited specialises in buying, selling, refining, manufacturing, processing, melting and assaying precious metals such as Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium and Rhodium. Revenue is derived from the subsequent sale of precious metal in various forms.

2. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Gerrards (Precious Metals) Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. Under the Companies Act 2006 , Section 454 , on a voluntary basis, the directors can amend the financial statements if they subsequently prove to be defective.

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of investment properties that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies in note 3.4.

The principal accounting policies applied 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.

3.2 Going concern
The company meets its day-to -day working capital requirements through careful management of working capital positions. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate without any third party support. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

3.3 Consolidated financial statements
The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Lawrence Group Limited ("TLG") and is included in the consolidated financial statements of TLG which are publicly available at https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk.

continued...

4. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

3.4 Significant judgements and estimates
Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i) Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies
(a) Stock valuation basis
As described in note 3.9, the company values stock of precious metals at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. This policy is in accordance with FRS 102, paragraph 13.4 and given the nature of stock, mainly represents the stock being generally valued in accordance with source value from which the precious metal is obtained.

(b) Revenue recognition and financial instruments
The company adopts the revenue recognition and financial instruments policies as noted in note 3.5 and 3.13, and the company does not regard any of its transactions as falling within the scope of section 12 of FRS 102 'Other Financial Instrument Issues'. In particular paragraph 12.5 of this section does not apply. As a result, except where the company's stated policies themselves would result in the netting off of sales and cost of sales, the gross value of sales and purchase transactions are recorded within turnover and cost of sales respectively in these financial statements. The directors believe that this approach is the most appropriate in the company's circumstances, is in accordance with prevailing generally accepted accounting practice and adopting such a policy helps to maintain a consistent understanding for typical users of these accounts.

ii) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions
The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Useful economic lives of tangible assets
The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

(b) Impairment of debtors
The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

(c) Taxation
The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities.

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4. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

3.5 Revenue recognition
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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:
i) the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
ii) the title of the goods has been transferred to the buyer;
iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
iv) it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
v) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measure reliably;
vi) when any other specific criteria relating to each of the company's sales types have been met, as described below.

a) Sale of goods - wholesale
All of the company's significant sources of revenue derive from the sale of precious metal to its customers. Due to the nature of the industry in which the company operates, the contractual arrangements surrounding certain transactions can be complex. The key elements of these contractual arrangements, which are necessary for an understanding of these financial statements, are explained in more detail below. However, unless as separately described below, the key revenue recognition criteria above shall apply to all transactions.

Similarly, the industry in which the company operates gives rise to significant additional commercial activity associated with the commodities and products that the company sells, for example, bullion brokerage, arbitrage and investment. The company does not participate in such. All of the company's sales derive from metal owned by the company. The company does not seek to earn any revenue from movements in the price of the underlying commodity. The company's stock and trading positions are balanced accordingly to avoid such price exposure.

Sales are made on either an allocated or unallocated basis.

Allocated metal sales
Allocated metal sales involve the physical transfer of specific metal bars and/or coins to a customer or to be set aside and held on behalf of a customer, such metal being uniquely and separately identifiable as belonging to the customer.

Unallocated metal sales
Unallocated metal sales are the sales in which there is often no immediate requirement or desire to transfer the physical metal to the customer, or for such metal to be separately identifiable. Given the nature of the commodity, selling on an unallocated basis is common. Unallocated metal account holders have a general entitlement to metal and are unsecured creditors of the company. In line with industry convention, the company continues to recognise the associated metal within its own stocks.

b) Sale of goods - retail
The company also operates a retail operation for the sale of gold and certain related products. Sale of gold and related products are recognised on sale to the customers, which is considered at the point of delivery.

3.6 Cost of Sales
Cost of sales represents amounts payable for the purchase of various precious metals and related products. Cost of sales are recognised on the trade date of a transaction.

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4. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

3.7 Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	- 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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 within the profit and loss account.

3.8 Investment property
In accordance with Section 16 of Investment Properties of FRS 102, investment properties are measured at cost at initial recognition. The cost of a purchased investment property comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure such as legal, property transfer taxes and other transactions costs.

All investment properties are revalued annually. Any surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the fair value revaluation reserve, except that deficits below original cost, which are expected to be permanent, are charged to the Profit and Loss account.

Investment property whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue costs or effect have been measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss.

3.9 Stocks
Stocks consist of precious metals held by the company and are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. This policy is in accordance with FRS 102, paragraph 13.4 and given the nature of stock, mainly represents the stock being generally valued in accordance with source value from which the precious metal is obtained. All precious metal which has been purchased and committed to future sales to customers or hedged in metal markets is valued at the price at which it is currently contractually committed or hedged, any remaining metals are valued at year end closing values as published by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA), an internationally recognised pricing mechanism. Such prices are based on the 'fine' metal benchmark for each type of precious metal, which is similarly internationally recognised. As stocks of precious metals are held in various forms, only the fine metal content is included in stock valuation, all other metal content is ignored as such values would be wholly immaterial.

The company operates allocated and unallocated accounts for its customers. In common with industry practice, stocks held on behalf of unallocated account holders are included within the value of stocks held by the company in the balance sheet.

Post year end diminution in value will only be considered as an indicator of impairment of precious metal stocks to the extent that total precious metal stocks exceed total precious metal liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. In other words, impairment is only considered to the extent the company has a net precious metal stock exposure.

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4. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

3.10 Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises corporation tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Corporation tax or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Corporation 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.

3.10 Taxation
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 year 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.

3.11 Foreign currencies
(i) Functional and presentational currency
The company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling for all years presented.

(ii) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using spot exchange rates at the date of 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 average exchange rates at the date of transactions, 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 Profit and Loss account.

3.12 Operating lease commitments
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.13 Financial instruments
The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where a transaction is measured at the present vale of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payable, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at present value of the future receipts discounted a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

3.14 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash includes cash in hand, deposits held with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

3.15 Employee benefits
The company provides a range of benefits to its directors and eligible employees as explained below:

i) Short term benefits
Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii) Defined contribution pension plans
The company makes contributions to the personal pension plans of its directors and employees. Once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plans are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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4. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

3.16 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.

3.17 Interest income
Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss account using the effective interest method.

3.18 Finance costs
Finance costs, which include interest and bank charges, are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

3.19 Provision for liabilities
Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

3.20 Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

5. **TURNOVER**

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

In the opinion of the directors, the disclosure of revenue by geographical area would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

6. **OTHER OPERATING INCOME**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Rents received	**35,412**	31,803
Sundry receipts	**41**	57
	35,453	31,860

7. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**563,973**	429,392
Social security costs	**74,644**	62,333
Other pension costs	**40,280**	-
	678,897	491,725

continued...

7. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued**

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Directors	**2**	2
Sales	**8**	8
	10	10

Key management compensation is the same as directors' remuneration.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	**329,289**	222,825

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Emoluments etc	**220,139**	124,915

Key management compensation is the same as directors' remuneration.

8. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other operating leases	**9,250**	9,250
Depreciation - owned assets	**11,919**	11,812
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**1,100**	-
Audit fees	**12,000**	10,000
Foreign exchange differences	**(98,940)**	(102,794)

9. **FAIR VALUE GAINS ON INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fair value gains on investment Property	**-**	84,000

10. **INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deposit account interest	**28,516**	66,466

continued...

11. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank interest	**14**	209
Interest on late tax payment	**-**	99
Loan interest	**73,364**	49,536
	73,378	49,844

12. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	**75,117**	114,633
Deferred tax	**(2,201)**	15,274
Tax on profit	**72,916**	129,907

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before tax	**827,099**	1,036,225
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	**165,420**	207,245
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**267**	1,990
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	**898**	1,564
Group relief	**(91,468)**	(79,366)
Deferred tax movement	**(2,201)**	15,274
Fair value gain on investments	**-**	(16,800)
Total tax charge	**72,916**	129,907

13. DIVIDENDS

	2017	2016
	£	£
'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	**975,000**	1,625,000
'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	**525,000**	875,000
	1,500,000	2,500,000

continued...

14. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 March 2016	**153,438**	**32,804**	**186,242**
Additions	**1,513**	**16,197**	**17,710**
Disposals	**-**	**(15,854)**	**(15,854)**
At 28 February 2017	**154,951**	**33,147**	**188,098**
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 March 2016	**115,181**	**17,604**	**132,785**
Charge for year	**5,909**	**6,010**	**11,919**
Eliminated on disposal	**-**	**(12,054)**	**(12,054)**
At 28 February 2017	**121,090**	**11,560**	**132,650**
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 28 February 2017	**33,861**	**21,587**	**55,448**
At 29 February 2016	38,257	15,200	53,457

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 March 2016 and 28 February 2017	**445,000**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 28 February 2017	**445,000**
At 29 February 2016	445,000

Fair value at 28 February 2017 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2016	**84,000**
Valuation in 2009	**161,000**
Valuation in 2001	**91,035**
Cost	**108,965**
	445,000

If investment property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2017 £	2016 £
Cost	**108,965**	108,965

continued...

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued

Investment properties are carried at fair values as at the balance sheet date, as determined by the directors. These valuations are made annually based on the properties' highest-and-best-use using the Direct Market Comparison Method which also involves the directors taking advice of relevant commercial and residential property agents, where applicable, in determining the correct open market valuation.

Investment properties are leased to non-related parties under operating leases.

16. STOCKS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Finished goods	**3,784,804**	4,150,831

Stock recognised as an expense during the year were £33,569,798 (2016: £32,649,018).

17. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	**234,801**	280,068
Other debtors	**6,800**	6,800
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**-**	797,427
VAT	**345,304**	401,928
Prepayments	**33,771**	46,504
	620,676	1,532,727

18. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 19)	**57,659**	69,592
Trade creditors	**160,749**	231,231
Corporation tax	**20,117**	59,633
Social security and other taxes	**-**	20,707
Other creditors	**79,169**	32,486
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**10,048,763**	10,905,621
Accrued expenses	**20,193**	19,778
	10,386,650	11,339,048

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free.

19. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank overdrafts	**57,659**	69,592

continued...

20. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	57,659	69,592

Bank overdraft facilities provided to the company are secured by legal charges over some of the company's investment properties and the debenture and unlimited guarantee held over the assets of the ultimate parent company The Lawrence Group Limited.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's principal financial instruments include bank overdrafts, loans and other metal borrowings, the main purpose of which is to raise finance for the company's operations. In addition, the company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors arising directly from operations. The company does not usually use derivatives financial instruments to hedge risk as they are not deemed to be significant.

The company has the following financial instruments:

	2016	2016
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments at amortised cost	241,601	1,084,295
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	10,346,340	11,238,931

22. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax	18,630	20,831

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 March 2016	20,831
Released during the year	(2,201)
Balance at 28 February 2017	18,630

23. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2017	2016
			£	£
650	'A' Ordinary	£1	650	650
350	'B' Ordinary	£1	350	350
			1,000	1,000

continued...

23. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL - continued

These shares have equal voting rights, equal rights to dividends and equal rights on a winding up. These shares are not redeemable.

24. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Non-distributable fair value reserve £	Totals £
At 1 March 2016	1,156,499	315,204	1,471,703
Profit for the year	754,183	-	754,183
Dividends	(1,500,000)	-	(1,500,000)
Deferred tax on revaluation	(2,201)	2,201	-
At 28 February 2017	408,481	317,405	725,886

Retained earnings
The retained earnings represents cumulative distributable profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

Non-distributable fair value reserve
The non-distributable fair value reserve represents cumulative unrealised gains on revaluation of investment properties less any relevant deferred tax.

25. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent company is The Lawrence Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and controlled throughout the current and previous periods by L M Collins and Mrs J Collins who are the trustees of the various trusts that control 74% of its issued share capital.

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There is an omnibus guarantee and letter of set-off agreement between the group companies and Lloyds TSB Plc, in respect of group overdrafts, which at 28 February 2017 amounted to £82,371 (2016: £72,109).

27. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

As the company recognises its sales and purchases when the title of the actual goods is transferred, the total net value of various metals which the company has contractually committed to deliver to the customers and acquire from the suppliers, but has not provided for in the financial statement as at 28 February 2017 is £4,067,412 (2016: £4,031,736). Please find below the detailed breakdown for each of the metals committed:

As at the 28 February 2017, the company was committed to deliver 9,573 ounces (2016: 3,942 ounces) of gold valued at £9,557,481 (2016: £3,118,588), 7,080 ounces (2016: 121,875 ounces) of silver valued at £99,510 (2016: £1,203,498), 957 ounces (2016: 5,555 ounces) of palladium valued at £561,860 (2016: £2,594,19), and Nil ounces (2016: 365 ounces) of platinum valued at £Nil (2016: £213,108).

The company was also committed to acquire 5,825 ounces (2016: 480 ounce) of gold valued at £5,745,299 (2016: £359,296), 665 ounces (2016: 4,930 ounces) of palladium valued at £406,139 (2016: £2,404,458), Nil ounces (2016: 25,400) of silver valued at £Nil (2016: £241,412), and Nil ounces (2016: 160) of platinum valued at £Nil (2016: £92,482).

continued...

28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

All amounts due from/(to) related parties are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free.

Other related parties

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors' close family members	**75,000**	35,000

29. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	**754,183**	906,318
Depreciation charges	**11,919**	11,812
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**1,100**	-
Finance costs	**73,378**	49,844
Finance income	**(28,516)**	(150,466)
Taxation	**72,916**	129,907
	884,980	947,415
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	**366,027**	(702,358)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	**912,051**	(359,027)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	**(900,949)**	435,597
Cash generated from operations	**1,262,109**	321,627

30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 28 February 2017

	28.2.17	1.3.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,226,238**	**6,650,567**
Bank overdrafts	**(57,659)**	**(69,592)**
	6,168,579	**6,580,975**

Year ended 29 February 2016

	29.2.16	1.3.15
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	6,650,567	9,395,373
Bank overdrafts	(69,592)	(622,741)
	6,580,975	8,772,632