Company Registration No. 01642827 (England and Wales)

LEAPMART LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

LEAPMART LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr S J Amin
Secretary	Mr J M Amin
Company number	01642827
Registered office	Ground Floor 4 Churchill Court 58 Station Road North Harrow Middlesex HA2 7SA
Accountants	KPSR LLP Chartered Accountants Ground Floor 4 Churchill Court 58 Station Road North Harrow Middlesex HA2 7SA

LEAPMART LIMITED

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LEAPMART LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,660,319		1,648,982
Current assets					
Stocks		118,066		111,337	
Debtors		97,798		92,175	
Cash at bank and in hand		376,717		424,876	
		592,581		628,388	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(140,040)		(165,537)	
Net current assets			452,541		462,851
Total assets less current liabilities			2,112,860		2,111,833
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Revaluation reserve	6		1,542,243		1,542,243
Profit and loss reserves			570,517		569,490
Total equity			2,112,860		2,111,833

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

LEAPMART LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 September 2017

Mr S J Amin
Director

Company Registration No. 01642827

1 *Accounting policies*

Company information

Leapmart Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ground Floor, 4 Churchill Court, 58 Station Road, North Harrow, Middlesex, HA2 7SA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Leapmart Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 7.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	Nil
Computer equipment	33.33% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicle	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

The accounting policy in respect of deferred tax has been changed to reflect the requirements of the *Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).* No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluation of the property to its market value, as the company does not intend to sell the property.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2015 - 5).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	16,849
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	16,849
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	-
At 31 December 2015	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	1,750,984
Additions	15,706
Disposals	(10,105)
At 31 December 2016	1,756,585
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	102,002
Depreciation charged in the year	4,369
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10,105)
At 31 December 2016	96,266
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	1,660,319
At 31 December 2015	1,648,982

5 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

6 Revaluation reserve

6 Revaluation reserve (Continued)

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	1,542,243	823,454
Other movements	-	718,789
At end of year	1,542,243	1,542,243

7 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	At 1 January 2015 Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £	At 31 December 2015 Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets		922,990	-	922,990	1,648,982	-	1,648,982
Current assets							
Stocks		95,958	-	95,958	111,337	-	111,337
Debtors		59,030	-	59,030	64,737	-	64,737
Bank and cash		424,720	-	424,720	424,876	-	424,876
		579,708	-	579,708	600,950	-	600,950
Creditors due within one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(2,226)	-	(2,226)	(2,765)	-	(2,765)
Taxation		4,754	-	4,754	2,009	-	2,009
Other creditors		(124,660)	-	(124,660)	(137,343)	-	(137,343)
		(122,132)	-	(122,132)	(138,099)	-	(138,099)
Net current assets		457,576	-	457,576	462,851	-	462,851
Total assets less current liabilities		1,380,566	-	1,380,566	2,111,833	-	2,111,833
Net assets		1,380,566	-	1,380,566	2,111,833	-	2,111,833
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		100	-	100	100	-	100
Revaluation reserve		823,454	-	823,454	1,542,243	-	1,542,243
Profit and loss		557,012	-	557,012	569,490	-	569,490
Total equity		1,380,566	-	1,380,566	2,111,833	-	2,111,833

7 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 **(Continued)**

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

		Year ended 31 December 2015		
		Previous UK GAAP	**Effect of transition**	**FRS 102**
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**
Turnover		938,319	-	938,319
Cost of sales		(657,880)	-	(657,880)
Gross profit		280,439	-	280,439
Administrative expenses		(179,001)	-	(179,001)
Other operating income		22,794	-	22,794
Operating profit		124,232	-	124,232
Interest receivable and similar income		3,830	-	3,830
Taxation		(25,583)	-	(25,583)
Profit for the financial period		102,479	-	102,479