

Company Registration No. 04018517 (England and Wales)

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

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RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		6,407		1,097,611
Current assets					
Debtors	4	5,663,685		6,170,158	
Cash at bank and in hand		184,300		-	
		<u>5,847,985</u>		<u>6,170,158</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(5,772,110)</u>		<u>(6,676,965)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			75,875		(506,807)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>82,282</u>		<u>590,804</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(215,328)
Net assets			<u>82,282</u>		<u>375,476</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,004		1,004
Revaluation reserve	8		-		218,120
Profit and loss reserves			81,278		156,352
Total equity			<u>82,282</u>		<u>375,476</u>

The director of the company has 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 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 10 August 2018

Mr M H Abedinzadeh

Director

Company Registration No. 04018517

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Rupert James Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Bloomsbury Square, London, United Kingdom, WC1A 2LP.

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 Rupert James 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. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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.

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Short lease over the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	25% per annum on a reducing balance basis
Computers	Straight Line 33.3%

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

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.

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Year was 8 (2015 - 8).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	1,089,068	58,567	1,147,635
Additions	49,299	-	49,299
Disposals	(1,138,367)	-	(1,138,367)
At 31 December 2016	-	58,567	58,567
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2016	-	50,024	50,024
Depreciation charged in the Year	-	2,136	2,136
At 31 December 2016	-	52,160	52,160
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	-	6,407	6,407
At 31 December 2015	1,089,068	8,543	1,097,611

4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	11,661	120
Other debtors	5,652,024	6,170,038
	5,663,685	6,170,158

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	416
Trade creditors	(11,151)	11,263
Corporation tax	32,183	32,183
Other taxation and social security	30,139	40,468
Other creditors	5,720,939	6,592,635
	5,772,110	6,676,965

RUPERT JAMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	215,328

7 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary Share A of £1 each	1,000	1,000
1 Ordinary Share B of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary Share C of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary Share D of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary Share E of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1,004</u>	<u>1,004</u>

8 Revaluation reserve

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of Year	218,120	187,793
Revaluation surplus arising in the Year	(218,120)	30,327
At end of Year	<u>-</u>	<u>218,120</u>

9 Related party transactions

As at 31 December 2016 loans were made with interest charged at 3.5% to the following companies, in which the Director Mr M H Abedinzadeh is a shareholder. SAHA 33 LS Ltd £215,500, Campden Associates Ltd £609,386, MHA Lewisham Developments Ltd £1,642,837, Cavendish Place Ltd £146,804, Richmond Upon Thames Ltd £1,804,278, Embankment Investments Ltd £126,154, Tibb Street Ltd £9,187, WGC MHA Developments Ltd £459,045, MHA Fleet Ltd £603,406, MHA Wimpole £3,950, Holborn Properties Ltd £289,750, Guildford Properties Ltd £8,315, Amir Properties Ltd £14,142, Bellward £8,500, Camden Town £15,000, Sabz Sefid Sorkh Ltd £44,850, MHA Bapchild Ltd £1,500, Ajam 5 Ltd £825,948, and MHA London Ltd £854,639.

As at 31 December 2016 loans were received with interest charged at 3.5% to the following companies, in which the Director Mr M H Abedinzadeh is a shareholder. MHA Capital Ltd £581,843, Diamondchase Ltd £6,000, Ajam Ltd £642,222, Cambridge House Ltd £591,122, Southampton MHA Ltd £517,408, Russel building & developments Ltd £243,136, Ajam 7 Ltd £221,153, Clapham London Properties Ltd £237,248, Brighton Developments Ltd £573,166, Stonegate MHA Hook 1 Ltd £1,580,628, Lion House Ltd £2,114,768, AHIG Ltd £808,850, MHA West End Ltd £3,500, Welbeck Office Ltd £472,582, and Leightonj Road Ltd £3,000.

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