Company Registration No. 05032339 (England and Wales)

MAAL GROUP LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MAAL GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	A P Macari
Secretary	M Macari
Company number	05032339
Registered office	Cawley Place 15 Cawley Road Chichester West Sussex PO19 1UZ
Accountants	Watling & Hirst Limited Cawley Place 15 Cawley Road Chichester West Sussex PO19 1UZ

MAAL GROUP LIMITED

CONTENTS

MAAL GROUP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		31,424
Investment properties	4		750,000		750,000
			750,000		781,424
Current assets					
Stocks		-		1,820	
Debtors	5	-		16,110	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,419		14,469	
		11,419		32,399	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(101,209)		(139,830)	
Net current liabilities			(89,790)		(107,431)
Total assets less current liabilities			660,210		673,993
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(275,291)		(317,372)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(2,184)
Net assets			384,919		354,437
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			383,919		353,437
Total equity			384,919		354,437

MAAL GROUP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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 March 2017 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22.6.17

A Macari

A P Macari
Director

Company Registration No. 05032339

MAAL GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015		1,000	581	354,860	356,441
Effect of transition to FRS 102		-	(581)	581	-
As restated		1,000	-	355,441	356,441
Year ended 31 March 2016:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	32,996	32,996
Dividends		-	-	(35,000)	(35,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016		1,000	-	353,437	354,437
Year ended 31 March 2017:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	30,482	30,482
Balance at 31 March 2017		1,000	-	383,919	384,919

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Maal Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cawley Place, 15 Cawley Road, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1UZ.

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 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Maal Group 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 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

1.2 Going concern

In April 2016 the cafe business was sold and the company continued as a going concern as a property investment business.

1.3 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.

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis by reference to the period to which the rents receivable relate.

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)**

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	5% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% 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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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)**

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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 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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 10).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	79,492	144,067	223,559
Disposals	(79,492)	(144,067)	(223,559)
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	60,169	131,966	192,135
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(60,169)	(131,966)	(192,135)
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	19,323	12,101	31,424

4 Investment property

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	750,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and based upon a multiple of passing rents.

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	-	16,110

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	41,000	40,000
Trade creditors	32	11,546
Corporation tax	5,807	12,060
Other taxation and social security	2,451	15,499
Other creditors	51,919	60,725
	101,209	139,830

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	275,291	317,372

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	111,291	157,372

The long-term loans are secured by a company debenture and a charge over the company investment property.

8 Related party transactions

The company previously rented the trading premises from Sange Property Company Limited, a company in which Mr A Macari is a director and holds a 20% shareholding. The charge within the profit and loss account during the period was £984 (2016 - £70,000).

At the balance sheet date an amount of £nil (2016 - 10,000) was owed to Alpha Investments (UK) Ltd, a company in which Mr A Macari is a director.

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2016 - £35,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Included within creditors due within one year is an amount of £38,135 (2016 - £34,670) due to the director. This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

		At 1 April 2015			At 31 March 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets		37,535	-	37,535	31,424	-	31,424
Investment properties		750,000	-	750,000	750,000	-	750,000
		787,535	-	787,535	781,424	-	781,424
Current assets							
Stocks		4,500	-	4,500	1,820	-	1,820
Debtors		16,660	-	16,660	16,110	-	16,110
Bank and cash		15,123	-	15,123	14,469	-	14,469
		36,283	-	36,283	32,399	-	32,399
Creditors due within one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(58,812)	-	(58,812)	(84,670)	-	(84,670)
Taxation		(29,334)	-	(29,334)	(27,559)	-	(27,559)
Other creditors		(18,890)	-	(18,890)	(27,601)	-	(27,601)
		(107,036)	-	(107,036)	(139,830)	-	(139,830)
Net current liabilities		(70,753)	-	(70,753)	(107,431)	-	(107,431)
Total assets less current liabilities		716,782	-	716,782	673,993	-	673,993
Creditors due after one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(357,782)	-	(357,782)	(317,372)	-	(317,372)
Provisions for liabilities							
Deferred tax		(2,559)	-	(2,559)	(2,184)	-	(2,184)
Net assets		356,441	-	356,441	354,437	-	354,437
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Revaluation reserve	1	581	(581)	-	581	(581)	-
Profit and loss	1	354,860	581	355,441	352,856	581	353,437
Total equity		356,441	-	356,441	354,437	-	354,437

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

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

		Year ended 31 March 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£
Turnover		332,688	-	332,688
Cost of sales		(68,018)	-	(68,018)
Gross profit		264,670	-	264,670
Administrative expenses		(256,687)	-	(256,687)
Other operating income		50,000	-	50,000
Operating profit		57,983	-	57,983
Interest payable and similar expenses		(13,302)	-	(13,302)
Taxation		(11,685)	-	(11,685)
Profit for the financial period		32,996	-	32,996

1. Revaluation Reserve
Under FRS102 all revaluations are recognised within retained profits.