Company Registration No. 05690214 (England and Wales)

A H V SCHAPIRA LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

AHV Schapira

Secretary

Mrs L Schapira

Company number

05690214

Registered office

Summit House

170 Finchley Road

London NW3 6BP

Accountants

Fisher Phillips LLP

Summit House 170 Finchley Road

London NW3 6BP

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		20	2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investment properties	3		2,280,487		1,822,568	
Investments	4		977,795		785,125	
			3,258,282		2,607,693	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	286,064		432,592		
Cash at bank and in hand		2,786,045		2,510,276		
		3,072,109		2,942,868		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(591,515)		(613,230)		
Net current assets			2,480,594		2,329,638	
Total assets less current liabilities			5,738,876		4,937,331	
Provisions for liabilities			(17,693)		(10,043)	
Net assets			5,721,183		4,927,288	
						
Capital and reserves	0		100		400	
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	8		100 5,721,083		100 4,927,188	
Total equity			5,721,183		4,927,288	

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 May 2017

A H V Schapira

Director

Company Registration No. 05690214

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves	Total £
	Notes	~	_	~
Balance at 1 January 2015 Effect of transition to FRS 102		100	4,110,027 (5,598)	4,110,127 (5,598)
As restated		100	4,104,429	4,104,529
Year ended 31 December 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	822,759	822,759
Balance at 31 December 2015		100	4,927,188	4,927,288
Year ended 31 December 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		-	813,895 (20,000)	813,895 (20,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		100	5,721,083	5,721,183

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A H V Schapira Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Summit House, 170 Finchley Road, London, NW3 6BP.

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 A H V Schapira 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 11.

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 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.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as 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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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 or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 receipts 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

1.8 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 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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2015 - 2).

3 Investment property

2016
£
1.822.568
1,022,000
457,919

Fair value

At 1 January 2016 Additions

At 31 December 2016

Investment property

3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Investment properties comprises 4 properties . The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31.12.2016 by the director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. Fixed asset investments 2016 2015 £ £ Investments 977,795 785,125 Movements in fixed asset investments Investments other than loans £ **Cost or valuation** At 1 January 2016 785,125 Additions 315,774 Valuation changes 46,349 Disposals (169,453)At 31 December 2016 977,795 **Carrying amount**

(Continued)

977,795

785,125

2015

2016

5	Debtors
5	Debtors

At 31 December 2016

At 31 December 2015

Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	286,064	420,695
Other debtors	-	11,897
	286,064	432,592
		=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	218	1,898
	Corporation tax	192,842	192,145
	Other taxation and social security	110,461	122,697
	Other creditors	287,994	296,490
		 591,515	613,230
7	Provisions for liabilities		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	17,693	10,043
		17,693	10,043
		=====	
8	Called up share capital		
•		2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Authorised		
	100 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100 =====	100
	Issued and fully paid		
	50 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	50	50
	50 Ordianry B shares of £1 each	. 50	50
		100	100

9 Related party transactions

At the year end the company also owed £285,095.(2015 - £290,368) to its director, AHV Schapira, this balance represents funding provided to the company. The company paid interest at a commercial rate of 8% on the unsecured loan.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £20,000. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

10 Controlling party

The company is controlled by AHV Schapira, a director and a shareholder of the company.

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of equity

		At 1 January 2015		At 31 December 2015			
	ı	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets							
Investment properties		1,745,907	-	1,745,907	1,822,568	-	1,822,568
Investments	2	582,830		582,830	711,136	73,989	785,125
		2,328,737	-	2,328,737	2,533,704	73,989	2,607,693
Current assets							
Debtors		452,585	-	452,585	432,591	1	432,592
Bank and cash		1,939,250	-	1,939,250	2,427,699	82,577	2,510,276
		2,391,835		2,391,835	2,860,290	82,578	2,942,868
Creditors due within	one ye	ar					
Loans and overdrafts		(318,820)	-	(318,820)	(207,791)	(82,577)	(290,368)
Taxation		(285,875)	-	(285,875)	(314,842)	=	(314,842)
Other creditors		(5,750)		(5,750)	(8,020)	-	(8,020)
		(610,445)	-	(610,445)	(530,653)	(82,577)	(613,230)
Net current assets		1,781,390		1,781,390	2,329,637	1	2,329,638
Total assets less curre liabilities	ent	4,110,127		4,110,127	4,863,341	73,990	4,937,331
Provisions for liability	ties						
Deferred tax	1	-	(5,598)	(5,598)	-	(10,043)	(10,043)
Net assets		4,110,127	(5,598)	4,104,529	4,863,341	63,947	4,927,288
Capital and reserves							
Share capital	•	100	_	100	100	_	100
Profit and loss	1	4,110,027	(5,598)		4,863,241	63,947	4,927,188
Total equity		4,110,127	(5,598)	4,104,529	4,863,341	63,947	4,927,288

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Year ended 31 December 2015					
		Previous UK GAAP	Prior year adjustment	Effect of transition	FRS 102	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Turnover		1,031,375	_	-	1,031,375	
Cost of sales		(14,034)	-	-	(14,034)	
Gross profit		1,017,341	-		1,017,341	
Administrative expenses		(77,166)	-	-	(77,166)	
Other operating expenses		(12,442)	-	-	(12,442)	
Exceptional items		9,189	-	-	9,189	
Operating profit		936,922	-	-	936,922	
Interest receivable and similar						
income		7,057	-	-	7,057	
Amounts written off investments		1,382	-	73,989	75,371	
Profit before taxation		945,361	-	73,989	1,019,350	
Taxation		(192,145)	(10,620)	6,174	(196,591)	
Profit for the financial period		753,216	(10,620)	80,163	822,759	
Profit for the financial period		/53,216 	(10,620)	80,163	822,759	

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1. Deferred tax

FRS 102 requires the deferred tax liability provision to be recognised in the accounts in relation to the investment portfolio and that was to reflect an additional tax of £5598.21 would be incurred if the investments were sold at fair value at 1 January 2015 and a further tax increase of £12,094 to £17,693 would be incurred if the investment property was sold at fair value at 31 December 2016.

2.Investment portfolio

Prior to applying FRS102, the company re-valued the investment portfolio through revaluation reserve. FRS 102 now requires the investment property to be recognised at fair value and the change in fair value is recognised in profit and loss account.