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**SHIPLY LIMITED**

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**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
ACCOUNTS FOR REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

**SHIPLY LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 06536861**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	7,307	20,672
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		2,043,289	1,437,904
Cash at bank and in hand		405,520	554,148
		<u>2,448,809</u>	<u>1,992,052</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(912,975)	(657,563)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,535,834</u>	<u>1,334,489</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,543,141</u>	<u>1,355,161</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	5	(1,461)	(4,134)
		<u>(1,461)</u>	<u>(4,134)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,541,680</u></u>	<u><u>1,351,027</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,541,580	1,350,927
		<u><u>1,541,680</u></u>	<u><u>1,351,027</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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**SHIPLY LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 06536861**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

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The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**R P Matthams**  
Director

Date: 4 December 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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**1. General information**

The principal activity of the company is that of online courier brokerage services.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is Floor 3, 207 Regent Street, London, W1B 3HH.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The members have agreed to the preparation of an abridged statement of financial position for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The date of transition to FRS 102 Section 1A was 1 April 2015.

The transition to FRS 102 Section 1A has resulted in no material differences to the accounts or accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. 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:

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	33.33% straight line

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 in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

**2.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to and from related parties.

**(i) Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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 creditors and accruals, 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2016 - 8).

SHIPLY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2016	26,139	17,675	43,814
Disposals	(14,099)	-	(14,099)
At 31 March 2017	12,040	17,675	29,715
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2016	6,535	16,606	23,141
Charge for the period on owned assets	2,258	534	2,792
Disposals	(3,525)	-	(3,525)
At 31 March 2017	5,268	17,140	22,408
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2017	6,772	535	7,307
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	19,604	1,068	20,672

5. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(4,134)
Charged to profit or loss	2,673
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(1,461)</b>
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	
	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,461)

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SHIPLY LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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6. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Shares classified as equity</b>		
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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