SHINE (TRADING) LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Aidan Kehoe

Gregory Smith

Kate Steele

(Appointed 15 September 2016) (Appointed 15 September 2016)

Secretary

Mrs Margaret Conner

Company number

01031004

Registered office .

42 Park Road Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 2UQ

Auditor

Rawlinsons Chartered Accountants

Ruthlyn House 90 Lincoln Road Peterborough Cambridgeshire

PE1 2SP

Business address

42 Park Road Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 2UQ

Bankers

The Co-operative Bank plc

33 Westgate Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 1PU

Solicitors

Hegarty & Co 48 Broadway Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 1YW

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		. 2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,055		1,583
Current assets					
Debtors	4	154,718		158,161	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,221		20,347	
		189,939		178,508	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(168,007)		(157,104)	
Net current assets			21,932		21,404
Total assets less current liabilities			22,987		22,987
			======		`===
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital	6		3		3
Profit and loss reserves	•		22,984		22,984
,					
Total equity			22,987		22,987

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

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

Aidan Kehoe

Director

Company Registration No. 01031004

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	3	16,827	16,830
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		6,157	6,157
Balance at 31 March 2016	3	22,984	22,987
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 March 2017	3	22,984 	22,987 ———

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Shine (Trading) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 42 Park Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2UQ.

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. 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 Shine (Trading) 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. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares:
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' —
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income:
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Spina bifida. Hydrocephalus. Information. Networking. Equality - SHINE. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 42 Park Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2UQ.

1.2 Turnover

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

Income from balloon races is recognised at the time of sale on the basis that the conditions of the race are that if a race were ever to be cancelled, the entry would be carried forward to the next race, and the income is not refundable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Tangible fixed assets over £1,000 are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% straight line

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 and cash equivalents

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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

For employees choosing to participate and who qualify, the parent company offers a defined contribution pension scheme. Pensions costs charged to the profit and loss account represent contributions made to the scheme in the year.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 9 (2016 - 12).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets			
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		and machinery etc	
	Cost		~	
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		5,707	
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2016		4,124	
	Depreciation charged in the year		528	
	At 31 March 2017		4,652	
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2017		1,055	
	At 31 March 2016	•	1,583	
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £	
	Trade debtors	152,146	156,189	
	Other debtors	2,572	1,972	
		154,718	158,161	
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Trade creditors	2,337	1,275	
	Amounts due to group undertakings	149,970	124,694	
	Other taxation and social security	5,574	7,992	
	Other creditors	10,126	23,143	
	•	168,007	157,104	
6	Called up share capital			
		·2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid	•	•	
	3 Ordinary shares of £1 each		3	
		3	3	
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Mark Jackson FCA DChA.

The auditor was Rawlinsons Chartered Accountants.