

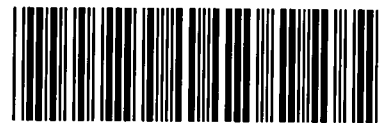
**Company Registration No. 09347088 (England and Wales)**

**iSmash UK Trading Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements  
for the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

**Pages for filing with the Registrar**

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## iSmash UK Trading Limited

### Company information

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<b>Director</b>	Julian Shovlin
<b>Company number</b>	09347088
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit G28 111 Power Road Chiswick London W4 5PY

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**iSmash UK Trading Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 30 September 2017**

		<b>2017</b>		<b>2016</b>	
				<b>as restated</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets			98,774		25,505
Tangible assets	<b>4</b>		2,146,633		1,069,419
Investments	<b>6</b>		3		3
			<u>2,245,410</u>		<u>1,094,927</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		2,005,606		1,145,555	
Debtors	<b>7</b>	1,649,114		1,067,625	
Cash at bank and in hand		382,028		52,147	
		<u>4,036,748</u>		<u>2,265,327</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>8</b>	<u>(4,056,536)</u>		<u>(4,834,921)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(19,788)</u>		<u>(2,569,594)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,225,622		(1,474,667)
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>9</b>		<u>(4,761,890)</u>		-
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(2,536,268)</u>		<u>(1,474,667)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>10</b>		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(2,536,269)</u>		<u>(1,474,668)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(2,536,268)</u>		<u>(1,474,667)</u>

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 ended 30 September 2017 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

**iSmash UK Trading Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)**

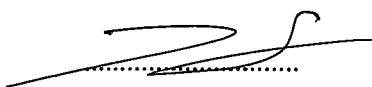
**As at 30 September 2017**

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The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Year ended 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 14 June 2018



**Julian Shovlin**  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09347088**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

iSmash UK Trading Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit G28, 111 Power Road, Chiswick, London, W4 5PY.

**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 ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of iSmash UK 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 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

**1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**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.

**1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Website	3 or 10 years straight line
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**1.5 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.

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	10 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 or 5 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 years 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.

**1.6 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.7 Impairment of fixed assets**

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

**1.8 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.

**1.9 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.



**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.10 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, 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.

**1.11 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.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**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 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 ended was 120 (2016 - 80).

**3 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Other £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2016	31,771
Additions	81,901
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2017	113,672
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2016	6,266
Amortisation charged for the Year ended	8,632
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2017	14,898
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2017	98,774
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At 30 September 2016	25,505
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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2016	864,988	355,628	1,220,616
Additions	995,425	302,236	1,297,661
At 30 September 2017	1,860,413	657,864	2,518,277
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 October 2016	61,352	89,845	151,197
Depreciation charged in the Year ended	124,012	96,435	220,447
At 30 September 2017	185,364	186,280	371,644
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 September 2017	1,675,049	471,584	2,146,633
At 30 September 2016	803,636	265,783	1,069,419

**5 Subsidiaries**

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2017 are as follows:

<b>Name of undertaking</b>	<b>Registered office</b>	<b>Nature of business</b>	<b>Class of shares held</b>	<b>% Held Direct</b>
Ismash Ltd	England & Wales	Mobile phone repair services	Ordinary	100.00
Ismash Canary Wharf Ltd	England & Wales	Mobile phone repair services	Ordinary	100.00
Ismash Ken High Ltd	England & Wales	Mobile phone repair services	Ordinary	100.00

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended ended 30 September 2017**

**5 Subsidiaries (continued)**

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Ismash Ltd	(585)	(1,010,743)
Ismash Canary Wharf Ltd	(585)	66,123
Ismash Ken High Ltd	(585)	28,368

**6 Fixed asset investments**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	3	3

**7 Debtors**

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	270,571	131,656
Corporation tax recoverable	20,312	-
Other debtors	1,358,231	935,969
	<u>1,649,114</u>	<u>1,067,625</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
For the year ended ended 30 September 2017

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>restated £</b>
Trade creditors	864,707	681,961
Amounts due to group undertakings	2,227,038	2,980,015
Corporation tax	20,312	-
Other taxation and social security	245,817	424,903
Other creditors	698,662	748,042
	<u>4,056,536</u>	<u>4,834,921</u>

The amounts due to parent undertakings relate to an equity investment into Ismash Group, which has been lent onto Ismash UK Trading. The amount is interest free.

**9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>restated £</b>
Amounts due to parent	4,761,890	-
	<u>4,761,890</u>	<u>-</u>

The above amounts due to parent is in respect of a loan from Ismash Group on which interest is charged at 4%. It is due to be repaid in 2021.

**10 Called up share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**11 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1AC.35 from the requirement to disclose transactions entered into between members of a group.

**12 Directors' transactions**

As at the year end £62,500 was owed by the Director to Ismash UK Trading Ltd (2016: owed to £196,260). During the year, £278,760 was advanced to the director and £20,000 repaid. There is no interest accruing on this balance and no repayments have been made post year end.

**13 Parent company**

The parent company of Ismash UK Trading Ltd is Ismash Group Ltd and its registered office is Geneva Place, Waterfront Drive, P.O Box 3469, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

There is no ultimate controlling party.

**14 Prior period adjustment**

Having reviewed the intercompany loan position under FRS102 the director understands that the loan owed to the parent company reported at due in more than one year in 2016 is in fact due on demand. An amount of £2,980,015 has been re-allocated to creditors due within one year in the comparatives in these accounts.