

Smyths Toys UK Limited

**Annual Report
Year ended 30 December 2016**

Registered number: 06051517



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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Anthony Smyth
Liam Smyth
Patrick Smyth
Thomas Smyth

Solicitors

Royds Solicitors
65 Carter Lane
London EC4V 5HF
England

Secretary and Registered Office

Anthony Smyth
69 Carter Lane
London EC4V 5HF
England

Registered number: 06051517

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC
1 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5HP
England

Barclays Bank Plc
Two Park Place
Hatch Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Harris House
IDA Small Business Centre
Tuam Road
Galway
Ireland

STRATEGIC REPORT

Strategic report for the year ended 30 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 December 2016.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the sale of toys and associated products from retail outlets in the United Kingdom. The company's profit before tax for the year increased to £10m from £6m in the prior year. The directors are very pleased with the increase in profit particularly given the current economic climate and the increased competition in the market place. Sales increased by 19% in the year. This was driven by growth in both existing UK stores and also the twelve new stores opened during the year.

The average staff numbers increased from 1,550 in 2015 to 1,888 in 2016.

The company's balance sheet reflects net current liabilities of £46.8m. This is driven entirely by the balance of £101.8m payable to the company's holding company. This balance has no fixed repayment terms and is repayable on demand. The company's holding company has provided the company with confirmation that it does not intend to seek repayment of this balance in the foreseeable future or in circumstances which would impact on the ability of the company to meet its other obligations as and when they fall due.

General

As outlined in the directors' report, it is envisaged that further expansion will occur in the UK market in the coming years through the opening of new stores.

By order of the Board

Director



DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors' report for the year ended 30 December 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 December 2016. The comparative period is the financial year ended 30 December 2015.

Business review

As detailed in the Strategic Report, the company is engaged in the sale of toys and associated products from retail outlets in the United Kingdom. Commencing in 2016 the company also performs web-fulfilment activities.

Future developments

It is envisaged that further expansion will occur in the UK market in the coming years through the opening of new stores.

Financial risk management

The company has in place a programme to manage the financial risk exposures of the company. Under the company's trading structure with its holding company, Smyths Toys HQ Unlimited Company, the majority of these risks are limited for Smyths Toys UK Limited.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies are set by the board of directors and are implemented by the company's finance department. The department has policies that set out specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and foreign exchange risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage these.

Price risk

The company is exposed to limited price risk due to the trading structure under which it operates with Smyths Toys HQ Unlimited Company. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

Foreign exchange risk

The company bears minimal foreign exchange risk as its activities are primarily denominated in Sterling.

Credit risk

The company has limited credit risk as the majority of sales are retail. The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before any credit sales are made.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed at group level. The group maintains an appropriate level of available finance to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

Interest rate and cash flow risk

The company does not have any interest bearing assets or liabilities.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 9. The company's profit for the year was £8.8m (2015: £4.3m). No dividends were paid during the year or the prior year.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

Anthony Smyth
Liam Smyth
Patrick Smyth
Thomas Smyth

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company's business since the year end.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Research and development

The company did not engage in any research and development activities during the year.

Employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the performance of their business units and of the company as a whole. Communication with all employees continues through the in-house meetings, briefing groups, notice boards and intranet.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Political donations

The company did not make any political donations in either year.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of these financial statements is aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

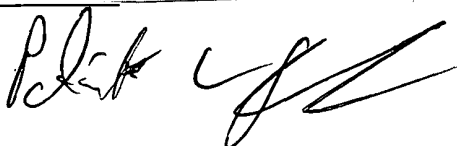
DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. Smith', written over a horizontal line.



Independent auditors' report to the members of Smyths Toys UK Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Smyths Toys UK Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 December 2016 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
 - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
 - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.
-

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 December 2016;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- the cashflow statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Ann Lavin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Galway

2 June 2017

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the financial year ended 30 December 2016

	Notes	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Turnover	5	396,490	334,381
Cost of sales		<u>(311,520)</u>	<u>(267,299)</u>
Gross profit		84,970	67,082
Selling and distribution expenses		<u>(74,870)</u>	<u>(61,119)</u>
Operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6	10,100	5,963
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	<u>(1,315)</u>	<u>(1,645)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>8,785</u>	<u>4,318</u>

Turnover and operating profit arose solely from continuing operations. The company had no other comprehensive income in either year and, therefore, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 December 2016

	Notes	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	71,986	58,640
Intangible assets	10	349	414
		<u>72,335</u>	<u>59,054</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	11	78,005	63,320
Cash at bank and in hand		9,308	4,582
		<u>87,313</u>	<u>67,902</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(134,066)</u>	<u>(110,814)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(46,753)</u>	<u>(42,912)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		25,582	16,142
Provisions for liabilities	13	<u>(1,843)</u>	<u>(1,188)</u>
Net assets		<u>23,739</u>	<u>14,954</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	3,000	3,000
Retained earnings		20,739	11,954
Total equity		<u>23,739</u>	<u>14,954</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 24 were approved by the board of directors on _____ and were signed on its behalf.

Director

Smyths Toys UK Limited
Registered number: 06051517

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Financial year ended 30 December 2016

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2015	3,000	7,636	10,636
Profit for the financial year	-	4,318	4,318
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	4,318	4,318
Balance as at 30 December 2015	3,000	11,954	14,954
Balance as at 31 December 2015	3,000	11,954	14,954
Profit for the financial year	-	8,785	8,785
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	8,785	8,785
Balance as at 30 December 2016	3,000	20,739	23,739

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Financial year ended 30 December 2016

	Notes	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Net cash from operating activities	15	26,186	23,983
Income taxes paid		(855)	(1,036)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>25,331</u>	<u>22,947</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchases of intangible fixed assets	10	(70)	(106)
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	9	(20,535)	(23,043)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(20,605)</u>	<u>(23,149)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,726	(202)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>4,582</u>	<u>4,784</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>9,308</u>	<u>4,582</u>
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:			
Cash at bank and in hand		9,308	4,582
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>9,308</u>	<u>4,582</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

Smyths Toys UK Limited ("the company") operates retail stores in the UK through which it sells toys and associated products.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is 65 Carter Lane, London EC4V 5HF, England.

2 Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Smyths Toys UK Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities and cash generated from operations. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company will generate sufficient cash flows from its operations. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company's balance sheet reflects net current liabilities of £46.8m. This is driven entirely by the balance of £101.8m payable to the company's holding company. This balance has no fixed repayment terms and is repayable on demand. The company's holding company has provided the company with confirmation that it does not intend to seek repayment of this balance in the foreseeable future or in circumstances which would impact on the ability of the company to meet its other obligations as and when they fall due. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is Sterling, denominated by the symbol "£". Unless otherwise stated, the financial statements have been presented in thousands ('000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(c) Foreign currency translation - continued

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to Sterling using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within selling and distribution expenses.

(d) Turnover and revenue recognition

(i) **Turnover**

Turnover is the amount of revenue derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value-added tax. For Smyths Toys UK Limited turnover comprises of revenue arising from the retail sale of goods.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts, offers and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes. Offers include money-off coupons and offers such as "buy one get one free"

The company recognises turnover when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing managerial involvement or effective control over the goods; (c) the amount of turnover and costs can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to the each of company's sales channels have been met, as described below.

Sale of goods – retail

The company operates retail shops for the sale of toys and certain related products. Sales of goods are recognised on sale to the customer, which is considered the point of delivery. Retail sales are usually by cash, credit or debit card.

Revenues in respect of gift vouchers are deferred and recognised in the profit and loss account when the vouchers are utilised by the customer.

Sales are made to retail customers with a right to return within 28 days, subject to certain conditions regarding the usage.

(ii) **Other income**

The company re-charges certain costs to its parent company. It also charges its parent a service fee for certain these activities, in line with the underlying intercompany agreements. This charge is reflected in the accounting period to which it relates and included in Other Income in the profit and loss account.

(e) Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(e) Employee benefits - continued

(i) *Short term employee benefits*

Short term employee benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

(ii) *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 when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet.

(f) Taxation

Taxation expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) *Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or prior financial years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. The company establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(g) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised over its estimated useful life, of five years, on a straight line basis.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the factors and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(h) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

(i) *Leasehold property improvements*

Leasehold property improvements are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) *Fixtures, fittings and equipment*

Fixtures, fittings and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) *Depreciation and residual values*

Depreciation on assets is calculated, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, at the following annual rates:

Leasehold property improvements	6.67%
Equipment	20%
Fixtures & Fittings	10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each financial year. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

(v) *Subsequent additions and major components*

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

(vi) *Derecognition*

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Leased assets

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

(i) *Operating leases*

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(ii) *Lease incentives*

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in respect of lease incentives on leases in existence on the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 January 2014) and continues to credit such lease incentives to the profit and loss account over the period to the first review date on which the rent is adjusted to market rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each financial year non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the asset (or cash-generating unit) and from its ultimate disposal. In measuring value in use pre-tax cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current risk-free market rate and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset has been revalued. If the asset has been revalued the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss reverses (the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply), the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount.

(l) Financial instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and amounts due from group undertakings, 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 financial year 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 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 loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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 ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(l) Financial instruments - continued

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings, 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.

Trade and other creditors and amounts due to group undertakings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. 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 due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(n) Distributions to equity shareholders

Dividends and other distributions to company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the financial year in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies

The company has not used any critical judgement, apart from those involving estimates, in applying the entity's accounting policies.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) *Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets*

The annual depreciation on tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets, and note 3(h(iii)) for the useful economic lives for each class of tangible fixed assets.

5 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity, which is wholly undertaken in the UK.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

6 Operating profit	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	26,430	20,600
Social security costs	1,653	1,262
Other pension costs (note 17)	193	163
	<u>28,276</u>	<u>22,025</u>
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	617
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	135	111
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 9)	7,189	5,352
Service fees receivable from parent company	(188)	-
Operating lease charges	19,945	17,653
Services provided by the company's auditors		
Fees payable for the audit	13	13
Fees payable for other services - taxation	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>

7 Employees and directors

Employees

The average number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the year, by activity was:

	30 December 2016 Number	30 December 2015 Number
Selling and distribution	<u>1,888</u>	<u>1,550</u>

Directors

The directors' emoluments were as follows:

	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Highest paid director

The highest paid director's emoluments were as follows:

	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Total amount of emoluments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The emoluments of the directors for 2015 and 2016 were paid by the company's holding company, Smyths Toys HQ Unlimited Company, which makes no recharge to Smyths Toys UK Limited.

Key management compensation

The key management of the company are the directors and, as outlined above, the emoluments of the directors for 2015 and 2016 were paid by Smyths Toys HQ Unlimited Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8 Income tax	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
(a) Tax expense included in profit or loss		
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	1,639	1,194
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(979)	1
Total current tax	<u>660</u>	<u>1,195</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	693	523
Impact of change in tax rate	(68)	(74)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	30	1
Total deferred tax (note 13)	<u>655</u>	<u>450</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>1,315</u>	<u>1,645</u>

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

Tax assessed for the period is lower (2015: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 30 December 2016 of 20% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>10,100</u>	<u>5,963</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	2,020	1,208
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	312	509
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(949)	2
Re-measurement of deferred tax - change in the UK tax rate	(68)	(74)
Tax charge for the year	<u>1,315</u>	<u>1,645</u>

(c) Tax rate changes

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

9 Tangible fixed assets	Leasehold improvements £'000	Equipment £'000	Fixtures and Fittings £'000	Total £'000
At 30 December 2015				
Cost	60,283	8,280	12,196	80,759
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(13,174)	(4,443)	(4,502)	(22,119)
Net book amount	<u>47,109</u>	<u>3,837</u>	<u>7,694</u>	<u>58,640</u>
At 30 December 2016				
Cost	74,185	11,220	15,889	101,294
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17,524)	(5,893)	(5,891)	(29,308)
Net book amount	<u>56,661</u>	<u>5,327</u>	<u>9,998</u>	<u>71,986</u>
Year ended 30 December 2016				
Opening net book amount	47,109	3,837	7,694	58,640
Additions	13,902	2,940	3,693	20,535
Depreciation	(4,350)	(1,450)	(1,389)	(7,189)
Closing net book amount	<u>56,661</u>	<u>5,327</u>	<u>9,998</u>	<u>71,986</u>
10 Intangible assets			Software £'000	Total £'000
At 30 December 2015				
Cost			631	631
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			(217)	(217)
Net book amount			<u>414</u>	<u>414</u>
At 30 December 2016				
Cost			701	701
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			(352)	(352)
Net book amount			<u>349</u>	<u>349</u>
Year ended 30 December 2016				
Opening net book amount			414	414
Additions			70	70
Amortisation			(135)	(135)
Closing net book amount			<u>349</u>	<u>349</u>

The software intangible assets include the company's till operating system, stock management, click and collect system and systems which are used in the retail stores.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

11 Debtors	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	70,370	56,215
Prepayments and accrued income	7,635	7,105
	<u>78,005</u>	<u>63,320</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	101,852	81,247
Corporation tax	306	501
Accruals and deferred income	29,234	27,745
Value added tax	1,992	822
Other taxes and social security	682	499
	<u>134,066</u>	<u>110,814</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13 Provisions for liabilities	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Deferred tax:		
At start of year	1,188	738
Additions dealt with in profit and loss	655	450
At 30 December	<u>1,843</u>	<u>1,188</u>

	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
The provision for deferred tax consists of the following deferred tax liabilities/(assets):		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,847	1,191
Other timing differences	(4)	(3)
Total provision	<u>1,843</u>	<u>1,188</u>

The expected deferred tax movement in 2017 is £655,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

14 Share capital and reserves	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Authorised		
6,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	6,000	6,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,000,100 ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

A description of each reserve within equity is outlined below:

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior periods less dividends paid.

15 Notes to the cash flow statement	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Profit for the financial year	8,785	4,318
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,315	1,645
Operating profit	10,100	5,963
Amortisation of intangible assets	135	111
Depreciation of tangible assets	7,189	5,352
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	617
Working capital movements:		
- (increase) in debtors	(14,685)	(15,551)
- increase in creditors	23,447	27,491
Cash flow from operating activities	26,186	23,983

16 Guarantees

The company is a participant in group banking facilities under which it has given a cross guarantee and indemnity in respect of all sums owing to the bank by its holding company and the other group guarantors under the facilities. The group banking facilities are also secured by a charge over the assets of Smyths Toys UK Limited. In addition the shares in Smyths Toys UK Limited have been charged in favour of the bank.

17 Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The charge for the year was £0.193m (2015: £0.163m) none of which was outstanding at the balance sheet date.

18 Controlling parties

The immediate holding company of Smyths Toys UK Limited is Smyths Toys HQ Unlimited Company, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The ultimate holding company and controlling party is Smyths Toys Holding Unlimited Company, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The holding companies of the smallest and largest groups of undertakings of which the company is a member and in whose consolidated financial statements it is included are Smyths Toys HQ Unlimited Company and Smyths Toys Holding Unlimited Company respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

19 Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption from the disclosure of transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the Smyths Toys Holding Unlimited Company group.

Alto Properties Limited is a fellow subsidiary of Smyths Toys UK Limited but is not wholly owned within the Smyths Toys Holding Unlimited Company group. Alto Properties Limited charged rent of £1.6m (2015: £1.6m) during the year. No balance remained outstanding at the end of either year.

20 Capital and other commitments

The company had no capital commitments at either balance sheet date.

Operating leases

At 30 December 2016 the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	30 December 2016 £'000	30 December 2015 £'000
Payments due:		
Not later than one year	24,690	21,600
Later than one year and not later than five years	97,563	83,501
Later than five years	133,519	74,192
	<u>255,772</u>	<u>179,293</u>

The company had no other off balance sheet arrangements.

21 Events after the end of reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.