Registered number
05288921

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2016



INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED
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INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED
Company information

Directors
Ranjit Singh
Gurdip Kaur

Auditors
Amstor Accountants Ltd
15 Leopold Street, High Gate
Birmingham B12 0UP

Bankers
Natwest Bank Plc
Barclays Bank Plc

Registered office
Former Ambulance Station Henrietta Street
Birmingham B19 3QE

Registered number
05288921

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED
Strategic report
Period from 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company continues to be the wholesale of footwear.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The profit and loss account are set out on page 8. These accounts are for a 9-month period compared to previous period for 12-month. When pro-rated the turnover has increased by 51%.

The profit before tax has decreased from £3,238,369 for year ending 31/03/2016 to £2,636,419 for the period ending 31/12/2016. However, on pro-rated basis, it has marginally increased.

The balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows 'total assets less current liabilities' of £1,686,459 (31/03/2016 - £1,379,803) with shareholders' funds at £1,686,359 compared to £1,379,703 at 31 March 2016.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
As in any trading organisation, the director acknowledges that as well as rewards, there are risks and uncertainties which are constantly monitored. The company is dependent upon the supply of products from overseas and the demand of the UK market.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources in place to enable continued trading for the foreseeable future and all risks and uncertainties are reasonably covered.

DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE
The director continues to be encouraged by the results and remains committed to the future success of the company. Based on an initial assessment for the coming year the company should experience similar results depending on its ability to maintain the current level of operations and continue to control expenses.

Employees
In the period ending 31/12/2016, the Company employed an average of 18 people (31/03/2016: 14).

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being profit levels and profit margins.

Overall, profit margins decreased by 8%. Gross margin decreased from 31% last year to 23% this period and profit before taxation decreased from 28% last year to 20% this year. Drop in margins was due to market competition and the company has successfully achieved 51% growth (pro-rated) in its revenue by offering competitive prices.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20 June 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Ranjit Singh
Director

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Directors' report

Period from 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of wholesale of footwear.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the period:

- Ranjit Singh
- Gurdip Kaur

Dividends

The dividend for £18,000 per share was approved in Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31 December 2016.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Auditors

Amstor Accountants Ltd are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 20 June 2018 and signed on its behalf.

Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh
Director

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Independent auditor's report

To the members of INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED ("the company") for the period ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the period 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.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Independent auditor's report

To the members of INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2016 were not audited since the company claimed exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities and scope of an audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Farhan Khatri (Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Amstor Accountants Ltd
Accountants and Statutory Auditors
15 Leopold Street, High Gate, Birmingham, B12 0UP
20 June 2018

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Income statement

For the period from 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016

	Notes	Period Ended 31/12/16 £	Year Ended 31/03/16 £
Turnover	2	12,913,644	11,435,388
Cost of sales		(9,948,036)	(7,864,710)
Gross profit		**2,965,608**	**3,570,678**
Administrative expenses		(348,742)	(370,210)
Other operating income		26,456	39,310
Operating profit	3	**2,643,322**	**3,239,778**
Interest receivable		61	91
Interest payable	5	(6,964)	(1,500)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**2,636,419**	**3,238,369**
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(529,763)	(651,104)
Profit for the year/period		**2,106,656**	**2,587,265**

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED
Statement of comprehensive income
As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	Period Ended 31/12/16 £	Year Ended 31/03/16 £
Profit for the period		2,106,656	2,587,265
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**2,106,656**	**2,587,265**

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes		As at 31/12/16 £		As at 31/03/16 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		62,671		73,765
Current assets					
Stocks	8	455,860		127,209	
Debtors	9	3,883,274		1,570,247	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,197,062		420,161	
		5,536,196		**2,117,617**	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	**(3,912,408)**		**(811,579)**	
Net current assets			1,623,788		1,306,038
Net assets			**1,686,459**		**1,379,803**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,686,359		1,379,703
Total equity			**1,686,459**		**1,379,803**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on 20 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh
Director

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity

For the period from 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	100	-	-	292,438	292,538
Profit for the financial year				2,587,265	2,587,265
Dividends				(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
At 31 March 2016	**100**	-	-	**1,379,703**	**1,379,803**
At 1 April 2016	100	-	-	1,379,703	1,379,803
Profit for the financial year				2,106,656	2,106,656
Dividends				(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)
At 31 December 2016	**100**	-	-	**1,686,359**	**1,686,459**

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Statement of cash flows

For the period from 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016

	31/12/16		31/03/16
	£		£
Operating activities			
Profit for the period	2,106,656		2,587,265
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable	(61)		(91)
Interest payable	6,964		1,500
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	529,763		651,104
Depreciation	14,104		24,588
Increase in stocks	(328,651)		(31,260)
Increase in debtors	(2,313,027)		(1,380,295)
Increase in creditors	2,566,177		347,433
	2,581,925		**2,200,244**
Interest received	61		91
Interest paid	(6,964)		(1,500)
Corporation tax paid	4,889		(469,698)
Cash generated by operating activities	**2,579,911**		**1,729,137**
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(3,010)		(74,556)
Cash used in investing activities	**(3,010)**		**(74,556)**
Financing activities			
Equity dividends paid	(1,800,000)		(1,500,000)
Cash used in financing activities	**(1,800,000)**		**(1,500,000)**
Net cash generated			
Cash generated by operating activities	2,579,911		1,729,137
Cash used in investing activities	(3,010)		(74,556)
Cash used in financing activities	(1,800,000)		(1,500,000)
Net cash generated	**776,901**		**154,581**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	420,161		265,580
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December / March	**1,197,062**		**420,161**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank	**1,197,062**		**420,161**

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1. Company information

Indigo Footwear (05288921) ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office is Former Ambulance Station, Henrietta Street, Birmingham, B19 3QE.

Indigo Footwear is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grasp Global Limited and the results of Indigo Footwear Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Grasp Global Limited which are available from Former Ambulance Station Henrietta Street Birmingham B19 3QE.

The company's principal activities are disclosed in Directors' Report.

1.2. Accounting Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Sterling.

First time adoption of FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities. There were no adjustments arising from the transition to FRS 102 to either the comparative figures or to retained earnings at the transition date.

Going concern

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

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

1.4. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows.

Freehold buildings – over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings – over the lease term
Plant and machinery – over 5 years

The gain/loss arising on the disposal of fixed asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the assets, and is credited or charged to the profit and loss. Carrying amount of the fixed assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting end date.

1.5. Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost and then subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

1.7. Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

1.8. 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.

1.9. Finacial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.
Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.
Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.
Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.10. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

1.11. Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

1.12. Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that 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 the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.13. Provisions

Provisions (i.e. liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date because of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

1.14. Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

1.15. Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.16. 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.

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. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.17. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods. In the opinion of the directors there are no estimates or judgements which could have a material impact on the financial statements.

2. Analysis of Turnover

Analysis of turnover	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Sale of goods	12,913,644	11,435,388
By geographical market:		
UK	12,402,160	10,337,501
Europe other than UK	511,484	1,097,887
Rest of the world	-	-

3. Operating profit

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	14,104	24,588
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	6,000	-
Key management personnel compensation (including directors' emoluments)	50,034	67,590
Carrying amount of stock sold	9,887,585	6,903,482

4. Staff costs

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Wages and salaries	150,040	131,044
Social security costs	7,638	7,404
	157,678	138,448

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Average number of employees during the year	**Number**	**Number**
Administration	14	12
Development	2	1
Marketing	2	1
	18	14

5. Interest payable

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Other loans	6,964	1,500

6. Taxation

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Analysis of charge in period		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	529,763	651,104
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	529,763	651,104
Factors affecting tax charge for period		
The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,636,419	3,238,369
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	20%	20%
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	527,284	647,674
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,479	3,430
Current tax charge for period	529,763	651,104

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery at cost
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	128,004
Additions	3,010
At 31 December 2016	131,014
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	54,239
Additions	14,104
At 31 December 2016	68,343
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	62,671
At 31 March 2016	73,765

8. Stocks

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	455,860	127,209

9. Debtors

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Trade debtors	3,883,274	1,301,678
Amounts owed from group undertakings and undertakings the company has a participating interest	-	253,069
Prepayments and accrued income	-	15,500
	3,883,274	1,570,247

10. Creditors amount falling due within 1 year

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Trade creditors	700,727	323,795
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings the company has a participating interest	2,133,351	-
Corporation tax	935,775	401,123
Other taxes and social security costs	128,555	73,617
Other creditors	-	11,843
Accruals and deferred income	14,000	1,201
	3,912,408	811,579

11. Financial instruments

Included within the amounts shown as debtors and creditors above are financial assets and financial liabilities, the classification of which are further analyzed below:

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Carrying amount of financial assets	3,883,274	1,570,247
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	3,912,408	811,579

12. Guarantees

A financial guarantee for a maximum limit of £455,000 is provided to a bank in favor of a group company loan with an outstanding amount of £323,960 as of 31 December 2016.

13. Share capital

	Nominal value	31/12/16 Number	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	100	100

14. Dividend

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Dividends on ordinary shares	1,800,000	1,500,000

The payment of a final dividend for the period ended 31 December 2016 of £18,000 per share (100 ordinary shares) was approved by the directors in Extraordinary Annual General Meeting on 31 December 2016.

15. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr. Ranjit Singh and Mrs. Gurdip Kaur.

16. Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

		£
Profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2016		
Profit under former UK GAAP		2,587,265
Profit under FRS 102		2,587,265
Balance sheet at 31 March 2016		
Equity under former UK GAAP		1,379,803
Equity under FRS 102		1,379,803
Balance sheet at 1 April 2015		
Equity under former UK GAAP		292,538
Equity under FRS 102		292,538

There were no changes to the accounting policies arising from the adoption of FRS 102, which affected the recognition or measurement of transactions.

There were no adjustments to previously reported profit and loss in the comparative period.

No adjustments were made to previously reported equity balance at the date of transition to FRS 102 and at end of comparative period.

INDIGO FOOTWEAR UK LIMITED

Detailed profit and loss account

For the period from 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016

This schedule does not form part of the statutory accounts

	31/12/16 £	31/03/16 £
Sale of goods	**12,913,644**	**11,435,388**
Cost of sales		
Purchases	10,216,236	6,934,742
Increase in stocks	(328,651)	(31,260)
Carriage	41,425	960,921
Commissions payable	17,979	307
Other direct costs	1,047	-
	9,948,036	**7,864,710**
Administrative expenses		
Employee costs:		
Wages and salaries	100,006	63,454
Directors' salaries	50,034	67,590
Employer's NI	7,638	7,404
Staff training and welfare	10,483	470
Travel and subsistence	27,507	20,653
Motor expenses	2,988	4,650
	198,656	**164,221**
Premises costs:		
Rent	27,000	39,000
Rates	31,852	33,958
Light and heat	4,547	10,705
Cleaning	455	645
	63,854	**84,308**
General administrative expenses:		
Telephone and fax	3,478	4,674
Stationery and printing	5,535	3,566
Subscriptions	188	-
Bank charges	2,848	6,339
Insurance	4,957	14,648
Equipment hire	182	154
Software	681	1,111
Repairs and maintenance	16,361	14,126
Depreciation	14,104	24,588
Sundry expenses	6,287	31,575
	54,621	**100,781**
Legal and professional costs:		
Audit fees	6,000	-
Accountancy fees	12,875	5,850
Advertising and PR	7,881	13,480
Other legal and professional	4,855	1,570
	31,611	**20,900**
	348,742	**370,210**
Other operating income		
Other operating income	**26,456**	**39,310**