

SP FASHION LIMITED

**ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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SP FASHION LIMITED

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SP FASHION LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO SP FASHION LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 8, together with the financial statements of SP Fashion Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to it in a special Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The director is responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

OPINION

In our opinion the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 8 have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Signed: George Kennington
George Kennington (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Crowe Horwath
Bastow Charleton
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Marine House
Clanwilliam Court
Dublin 2
Ireland

Date: 26 September 2016

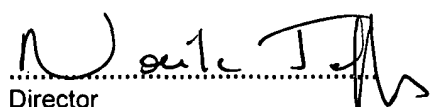
SP FASHION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07200721

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	3	409,584	424,876
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		326,727	238,968
Debtors		311,980	380,592
Cash at bank and in hand		96,541	57,622
		<u>735,248</u>	<u>677,182</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(1,074,655)</u>	<u>(1,044,629)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(339,407)	(367,447)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>70,177</u>	<u>57,429</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax		<u>(14,569)</u>	<u>(11,822)</u>
		<u>(14,569)</u>	<u>(11,822)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>55,608</u></u>	<u><u>45,607</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	4	1	1
Profit and loss account		55,607	45,606
		<u>55,608</u>	<u>45,607</u>

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

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on


 Director

NAILA TAPPER

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

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SP Fashion Limited is primarily engaged in fashion retail. The registered office is SP Fashion Limited, No.1 London Bridge, England, SE1 9BG.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The company is tax resident in the United Kingdom.

This is the first set of financial statements prepared by SP Fashion Limited in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The company transitioned from previously extant Irish and UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in Note 3.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

SP FASHION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Leasehold Property	-	20% Straight Line
Fixtures & fittings	-	12.5% Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the 'Profit and Loss Account'.

Reviews are performed regularly to determine whether facts or circumstances exist which indicate that the carrying value of the tangible fixed assets may be impaired.

1.4 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.6. Financial instruments (continued)**

and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- i) at fair value with changes recognised in the Profit and Loss Account if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- i) at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost comprised of trade debtors which are receivable at various dates in the next three months in accordance with the customers usual and customary credit terms.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprised of trade payables and accruals which are payable at various dates in the next three months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary credit terms.

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Great British Pounds (£).

Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated 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 period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account.

1.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

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

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

SP FASHION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

2. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. 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 the assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of assets and estimates of residual values. The group regularly review these asset lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

3. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	577,990
Additions	68,145
At 31 December 2015	646,135
 Depreciation	
At 1 January 2015	153,114
Charge for the period	83,437
At 31 December 2015	236,551
 At 31 December 2015	409,584
<i>At 31 December 2014</i>	<i>424,876</i>

SP FASHION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

4. SHARE CAPITAL

	2015 £	2014 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

SP Fashion Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sadlers & Sadlers Limited.

	2015 £
Sadler & Sadlers Limited	
Opening Balance	(919,998)
Purchases	(590,232)
Sales	570,998
Payments/(Receipts)	(32,350)
Foreign Exchange	57,215
Closing Balance	<u><u>(914,367)</u></u>