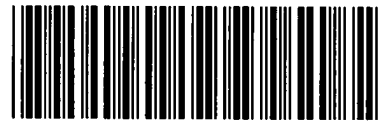


Company Registration No. SC239159 (Scotland)

THE KIDZ STOP LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2017
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COMPANIES HOUSE

THE A9 PARTNERSHIP LIMITED
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn School
Newton
West Lothian
EH52 6PZ

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

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THE KIDZ STOP LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mrs C Gormley
Secretary	Mr J Tighe
Company number	SC239159
Registered office	4 Kettilstoun Court Linlithgow West Lothian EH49 6PS
Accountants	The A9 Partnership Limited Abercorn School Newton West Lothian EH52 6PZ

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		-		-
Tangible assets	4		491,397		499,040
Current assets					
Debtors	5	5,099		4,494	
Cash at bank and in hand		66,532		42,439	
		71,631		46,933	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(164,964)		(161,904)	
Net current liabilities			(93,333)		(114,971)
Total assets less current liabilities			398,064		384,069
Provisions for liabilities			(4,165)		(5,756)
Net assets			393,899		378,313
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		202		2
Profit and loss reserves			393,697		378,311
Total equity			393,899		378,313

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

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

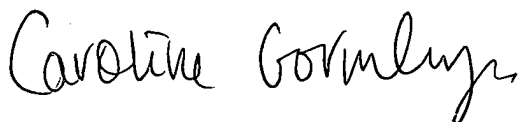
For the financial year ended 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 October 2017 .



Mrs C Gormley
Director

Company Registration No. SC239159

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Kidz Stop Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 4 Kettilstoun Crescent, Linlithgow, West Lothian, EH49 6PS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the first financial statements of The Kidz Stop Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Property	Nil
Tenants improvements	Nil
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Equipment	25% reducing balance and 3 years straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Although the Companies Act requires annual depreciation for fixed assets, there is no provision in the financial statements for the depreciation of Property or Tenant's Improvements. The buildings are maintained to a high standard to prevent depreciation. The estimated residual value of the buildings are, at current prices, not less than their book value. The director therefore believes that the policy of not providing depreciation is necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 42 (2016 - 43).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	55,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	55,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	-
At 30 June 2016	-

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements £	Tenants improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 July 2016	408,503	52,021	40,090	20,166	35,281	556,061
Additions	-	-	350	1,695	-	2,045
At 30 June 2017	408,503	52,021	40,440	21,861	35,281	558,106
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 July 2016	-	-	24,142	15,253	17,628	57,023
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	2,423	2,850	4,413	9,686
At 30 June 2017	-	-	26,565	18,103	22,041	66,709
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2017	408,503	52,021	13,875	3,758	13,240	491,397
At 30 June 2016	408,503	52,021	15,948	4,914	17,654	499,040

THE KIDZ STOP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	5,099	4,494
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,081	1,536
Corporation tax	18,330	9,558
Other taxation and social security	3,830	3,713
Other creditors	141,723	147,097
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>164,964</u>	<u>161,904</u>

7 Called up share capital	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
202 Ordinary shares of £1 each	202	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>202</u>	<u>2</u>

Reconciliation of movements during the year:

	Number
At 1 July 2016	2
Issue of fully paid shares	200
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2017	<u>202</u>

During the year 200 ordinary shares were issued at par.