

Company Registration No. 02353018 (England and Wales)

IMPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
FILLETED ACCOUNTS

IMPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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INPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 €	€	2017 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		5,318		7,722
Current assets					
Debtors	4	168,365		156,388	
Cash at bank and in hand		221,603		214,382	
		<u>389,968</u>		<u>370,770</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(250,994)</u>		<u>(245,337)</u>	
Net current assets			138,974		125,433
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>144,292</u>		<u>133,155</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			144,092		132,955
Total equity			<u>144,292</u>		<u>133,155</u>

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

S C Jacobs
Director

Company Registration No. 02353018

IMPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Impact International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9LG.

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 euros, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for annual membership and joining fees. This is recognised in accordance with the subscription year.

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:

Computer and office equipment	25% straight line
Website costs	20% straight line

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

INPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 at bank and in hand

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

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.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

INPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The company is not subject to corporation tax other than investment income as it is a not for profit organisation.

1.9 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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro and recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Balances at the year end denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Euro at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and Website costs machinery etc		Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018	10,967	8,744	19,711
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2017	9,618	2,371	11,989
Depreciation charged in the year	655	1,749	2,404
At 30 June 2018	10,273	4,120	14,393
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2018	694	4,624	5,318
At 30 June 2017	7,722	-	7,722

INPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	101,361	108,720
Other debtors	67,004	47,668
	<u>168,365</u>	<u>156,388</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Trade creditors	11,239	2,518
Other taxation and social security	1,243	1,658
Other creditors	238,512	241,161
	<u>250,994</u>	<u>245,337</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	€	€
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
61 A Ordinary shares of £1.44 each	88	88
77 B Ordinary shares of £1.44 each	111	111
1 C Ordinary shares of £1.44 each	1	1
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

The different classes of share rank pari passu in all respects save for the following:

- On a show of hands and on a poll every member has ten votes for every Ordinary "A" share held.
- On a show of hands and on a poll every member has one vote for every Ordinary "B" share held.
- The holder of an Ordinary "C" share shall not be entitled to vote in person or on a poll at any General Meeting or on any resolution of the company.
- On the winding up of the Company the holder of an Ordinary "C" share is entitled to not more than £1 (€1.44) as a return of capital distribution.

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The auditor was Tom Carolan & Co.

IMPACT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

8 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid accounting service costs of €13,060 (2017: €13,134) and subcontractor costs of €8,261 (2017: €11,029) to Rayner Essex LLP of which S C Jacobs is a partner. The amount owing to Rayner Essex LLP at the year end was €3,949 (2017: €3,194).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.