

## Company Information

**Directors** P Gilheany

A Powell-Smith

G Ames

Secretary W Kirk

Company number 03200688

Registered office The Loom

14 Gowers Walk

London E1 8PY

Accountants Kingston Smith LLP

Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street

London W1T 1QL

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#### Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

### Principal activities

We trade as Forster Communications and are an award winning social change consultancy, working with clients to protect and improve lives.

#### **Business review**

Forster Communications is a leading employee-owned consultancy, providing strategic communications services that turn our client's social change ambition into reality and create tangible value for their organisation, their stakeholders and society.

There has never been a more important time to take positive action. From reducing plastic pollution to enabling social mobility to ensuring employee mental health and wellbeing, business and charity leaders alike are seeking answers to complex social and environmental problems.

Forster was recognised as a business with high growth potential and selected to join the Goldman Sach's 10,000 Small Business Programme in 2018, completing it in December. The resulting growth strategy has kick started the next phase in the company's 22 year history, enabling us to create specialist communications solutions for business, charities and not-for-profit organisations in the UK, Europe and the US.

We continued to champion achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and were invited to join the steering group of the UKSSD and attend the UN High Level Political Forum business events in New York. By delivering social change internally and with our clients, we were recognised by the leading industry network EDIE as Sustainability Consultancy of the Year.

As part of our growth plan we restructured the business and moved premises to a dynamic new office that both meets the needs of our team and is close to the heart of the BCorp movement that we have pioneered since it started in the UK in 2015. This process required exception expenditure in the year but means we can now realise the unique advantages of our heritage alongside growing client demand with reduced overheads and a flexible structure.

We finished 2018-19 with high levels of repeat business from existing clients including KPMG, Astellas Pharma Europe, London Recycling, The Eden Project and Business in the Community – plus a range of new strategic partnerships in place. These are already reaping rewards, with Q1 2019-20 seeing higher than expected levels of new clients being generated through word of mouth and strong promotion of our bespoke ambition to action methodology leading to invitations to join sustainability discussions in London, Amsterdam and Washington.

As always, we would like to thank everyone who has invested directly or indirectly in our success. We are ambitious about our future as a business and to turning our high growth opportunities into reality for the benefit of our shareholders, our employees, our clients and the world around us.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

P Gilheany

A Powell-Smith

J Grounds (Resigned 31 December 2018)

G Ames

G Daines (Resigned 7 January 2019)

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

A Powell-Smith **Director** 25 April 2019

### **Balance Sheet**

### As at 31 March 2019

		201	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets			-		580	
Tangible assets	6		42,970		14,576	
			42,970		15,156	
Current assets						
Debtors	7	548,447		658,082		
Cash at bank and in hand		116,692		377,598		
		665,139		1,035,680		
Creditors: amounts falling due within						
one year	8	(249,840)		(372,366)		
Net current assets			415,299		663,314	
Total assets less current liabilities			458,269		678,470	
Provisions for liabilities			(5,270)		-	
Net assets			452,999		678,470	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000	
Profit and loss reserves			451,999		677,470	
Total equity			452,999		678,470	
•						

The directors 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 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 March 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Powell-Smith **Director** 

Company Registration No. 03200688

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Forster Lamond Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Loom, 14 Gowers Walk, London, E1 8PY.

### 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" ("Section 1A of FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken the following exemptions under the small companies regime:

- The requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv).
- The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).
- The requirements of Section 11 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29A.
- The requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Software

1 to 3 years straight line basis

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold Over term of lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 5 years straight line basis
Computer equipment 3 years straight line basis

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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 Financial instruments

The Company only has basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments classified as other or basic instruments measured at fair value.

### 1.8 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.10 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.

## 1.11 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.

## 1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operated a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.13 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 19 (2018: 21).

### 3 Directors' remuneration

		2019 £	2018 £
F	Remuneration paid to directors	375,573 ———	443,578
4 1	axation	2019 £	2018 £
(	Current tax	_	_
L	JK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(10,205)	10,205
	Deferred tax		
(	Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,270	
T	otal tax (credit)/charge	(4,935)	10,205

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

5	Intangible fixed assets			Software
	Cost			£
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019			4,551
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2018			3,971
	Amortisation charged for the year			580
	At 31 March 2019			4,551
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2019			-
	At 31 March 2018			580
6	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
		£	etc £	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2018	4,783	258,862	263,645
	Additions		59,001	59,001
	At 31 March 2019	4,783	317,863	322,646
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2018	4,783	244,286	249,069
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	30,607	30,607
	At 31 March 2019	4,783	274,893	279,676
	Carrying amount			
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019	-	42,970	42,970
			42,970 ————————————————————————————————————	42,970 ———— 14,576

Within one year

Between two and five years

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	170,647	240 525
		•	348,525
	Amounts due from group undertakings Other debtors	186,799	180,619
,	Other debtors	191,001 ———	128,938
		548,447	658,082
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
-	or o	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	76,902	104,852
;	Corporation tax	10	10,215
	Other taxation and social security	78,195	93,787
	Other creditors	94,733	163,512
		249,840	372,366
9	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
,	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1,000
10	Operating lease commitments		
1	Lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minim non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	um lease payn	nents under
		2019 £	2018 £

75,819

75,819

72,575

152,224

224,799

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 10 Operating lease commitments

(Continued)

### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	-	42,003
	-	42,003

### 11 Related party transactions

At year end, amounts due to directors of the company were £55,000 (2018: £nil).

The company has taken the exemption under Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A from disclosing the transactions with other members of a wholly owned group.

### 12 Control

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1349 Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. There is no ultimate controlling party.

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