mySociety Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31 March 2018

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr M Cridge

Mr M Cridge Mr T Hunt Mr J Flowers Ms A Mitchell J P Cronin O F Blacker

Company secretary J P Cronin

Registered office 483 Green Lanes

London London N13 4BS

Auditor David Cadwallader & Co Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor

Suite 3 Bignell Park Barns

Chesterton Nr Bicester Oxon OX26 1TD

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 31 March 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

		2018	2017	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Investments	4		-	10
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	5	89,271 1,298 90,569		48,546 22,398 70,944
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	113,715		70,953
Net current liabilities		·	23,146	9
Total assets less current liabilities			(23,146)	1
Net (liabilities)/assets			(23,146)	1
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1	1
Profit and loss account			(23,147)	
Shareholders (deficit)/funds			(23,146)	1

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12.00.7 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Flowers

Company registration number: 05798215

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 483 Green Lanes, London, London, N13 4BS.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the deficit of assets at the balance sheet date these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as, in the opinion of the directors, the company will continue to trade for the foreseeable future.

This is based on the future contracts in place at the balance sheet date (worth up to £600,000) and agreement that the parent charity will not seek repayment of the loan account until the company has sufficient funds in place.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of UK Cltizen's Online Democracy which can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Work in progress is calculated based by comparing progress on a project against the budgeted cost. The work in progress element of trade debtors in these accounts is £15,875 (2017: £40,398).

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the company's accounts. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more (or less) tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Investments in joint ventures (continued)

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	10
Disposals	<u>(10)</u>
At 31 March 2018	-
lunna iumant	==
Impairment At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	_
At 1 April 2017 und 01 maion 2010	
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	_
At 31 March 2017	10

The company owned 100% of the issued share capital of Mapumental Limited, a company incorporated in the UK, until Mapumental Ltd was dissolved on 2 May 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

5. Debtors

	Trade debtors Other debtors	2018 £ 82,847 6,424	2017 £ 46,879 1,667
		89,271	48,546
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	9,619	-
	company has a participating interest	63,931	19,373
	Social security and other taxes	5,560	5,133
	Other creditors	34,605	46,447
		113,715	70,953

7. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 31 2018 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Nicola Jane Cadwallader, for and on behalf of David Cadwallader & Co Limited.

8. Related party transactions

The ultimate controlling party is UK Citizens Online Democracy, an incorporated charity registered in England.

During the year, the company paid £Nil (2017: £265,523) in respect of staff costs and £Nil (2017: £584) in respect of non-staff costs which have been recharged to UK Citizens Online Democracy.

UK Citizens Online Democracy paid £23,843 (2017: £14,253) of general administrative expenses and £528,608 of staff costs on behalf of mySociety Limited (2017: £213,380).

The Company made donations of £NiI (2017: £18,052) to UK Citizens Online Democracy during the year. At the year end the company owed £63,931 to UK Citizens Online Democracy (2017: £19,373).

Salaries of £Nil (2017: £19,860) were recharged to UK Citizens Online Democracy in respect of the remuneration of 1 director (2017: 1 director) of the Company.

Sales of £Nil (2017: £100) were made to Mapumental Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary registered in England, in respect of labour costs. Mapumental Ltd was dissolved on 2 May 2017.

9. Controlling party

The Company is a subsidiary of UK Citizens Online Democracy, a charitable Company incorporated in England and Wales.