Registration number: 07517352

Kino-Mo Limited

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 28 February 2018

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Carbon Accountancy Limited
80-83 Long Lane
London
EC1A 9ET

Kino-Mo Limited

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Kino-Mo Limited

Company Information

Directors	Artsiom Stavenka Kiryl Chykeyuk Olga Kiseleva
Registered office	2nd Floor Soho Wharf 1 Clink Street London SE1 9DG
Auditors	Carbon Accountancy Limited 80-83 Long Lane London EC1A 9ET

Kino-Mo Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 28 February 2018

The directors present their report and the for the year ended 28 February 2018.

Directors of the group
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Artsiom Stavenka

Kiryl Chykeyuk

Olga Kiseleva

Going concern
Parent company's balance sheet discloses that the company had net current liabilities of £367,141 (2017: £185,675) and net liabilities of £361,925 (2017: £185,639) at the year end. The principal creditors being wholly owned subsidiary Kino-Mo Technologies, LLC and investors of the company have confirmed that they will provide support to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Given this, the directors consider that the financial statements should be prepared on going concern basis.

Important non adjusting events after the financial period
On 27 September 2018, the Company entered into a non-cancellable 5 year lease term for annual lease premium of £165,000.

Disclosure of information to the auditor
Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 30 November 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Kiryl Chykeyuk
Director

Kino-Mo Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual 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 of 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Kino-Mo Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Kino-Mo Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Kino-Mo Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 28 February 2018, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 28 February 2018 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Kino-Mo Limited

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

....
John Leyden FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Carbon Accountancy Limited, Statutory Auditor

80-83 Long Lane
London
EC1A 9ET

30 November 2018

Kino-Mo Limited

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 28 February 2018

	Note	Total 2018 £	Unaudited Total 2017 £
Turnover	3	5,993,899	252,537
Cost of sales		(2,797,467)	(38,471)
Gross profit		3,196,432	214,066
Distribution costs		(33,774)	(7,081)
Administrative expenses		(1,703,410)	(627,967)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	1,459,248	(420,982)
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	147	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(154,477)	(737)
		(154,330)	(737)
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,304,918	(421,719)
Taxation		(2,178)	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		1,302,740	(421,719)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		1,302,740	(421,719)

Kino-Mo Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 28 February 2018

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,302,740	(421,719)
Foreign currency translation gains/(losses)	50,041	633
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,352,781	(421,086)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	1,352,781	(421,086)

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Kino-Mo Limited

(Registration number: 07517352)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2018

	Note	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	14,326	243
Tangible assets	12	98,756	4,673
		113,082	4,916
Current assets			
Stocks	14	3,782	438
Debtors	15	920,925	59,278
Cash at bank and in hand		3,623,911	403,433
		4,548,618	463,149
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(3,508,122)	(667,268)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		1,040,496	(204,119)
Net assets/(liabilities)		1,153,578	(199,203)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	12	12
Share premium reserve		449,999	449,999
Other reserves		50,674	633
Profit and loss account		652,893	(649,847)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		1,153,578	(199,203)
Total equity		1,153,578	(199,203)

Approved and authorised by the Board on 30 November 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Kiryl Chykeyuk

Director

Kino-Mo Limited

(Registration number: 07517352)
Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2018

	Note	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	5,180	-
Investments	13	36	36
		5,216	36
Current assets			
Debtors	15	837,174	57,690
Cash at bank and in hand		3,463,601	387,549
		4,300,775	445,239
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(4,667,916)	(630,914)
Net current liabilities		(367,141)	(185,675)
Net liabilities		(361,925)	(185,639)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		12	12
Share premium reserve		449,999	449,999
Other reserves		86,669	-
Profit and loss account		(898,605)	(635,650)
Total equity		(361,925)	(185,639)

The company made a loss after tax for the financial year of £262,955 (2017 - loss of £407,522).

Approved and authorised by the Board on 30 November 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Kiryl Chykeyuk
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Kino-Mo Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 28 February 2018
Equity attributable to the parent company

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Foreign currency translation £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	Total equity £
At 1 March 2017	12	449,999	633	(649,847)	(199,203)	(199,203)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,302,740	1,302,740	1,302,740
Other comprehensive income	-	-	50,041	-	50,041	50,041
Total comprehensive income	-	-	50,041	1,302,740	1,352,781	1,352,781
At 28 February 2018	12	449,999	50,674	652,893	1,153,578	1,153,578

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Foreign currency translation £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	Total equity £
At 1 March 2016	12	449,999	-	(228,128)	221,883	221,883
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(421,719)	(421,719)	(421,719)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	633	-	633	633
Total comprehensive income	-	-	633	(421,719)	(421,086)	(421,086)
At 28 February 2017	12	449,999	633	(649,847)	(199,203)	(199,203)

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Kino-Mo Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 28 February 2018

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Foreign currency translation £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 March 2017	12	449,999	-	(635,650)	(185,639)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(262,955)	(262,955)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	86,669	-	86,669
Total comprehensive income	-	-	86,669	(262,955)	(176,286)
At 28 February 2018	12	449,999	86,669	(898,605)	(361,925)

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 March 2016	12	449,999	(228,128)	221,883
Loss for the year	-	-	(407,522)	(407,522)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(407,522)	(407,522)
At 28 February 2017	12	449,999	(635,650)	(185,639)

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:
2nd Floor Soho Wharf
1 Clink Street
London
SE1 9DG

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 30 November 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 28 February 2018.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the group.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	25% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

Business combinations
Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Website costs	20% straight line

Investments
Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2018	Unaudited 2017
	£	£
Sale of goods	5,993,899	252,537

4 Other gains and losses

The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,884	-

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Depreciation expense	13,208	2,130
Amortisation expense	333	269
Research and development cost	685,545	475,052
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,884)	-

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Interest income on bank deposits	147	-

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	82,202	-
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	72,275	737
	154,477	737

8 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Wages and salaries	701,141	27,895

The average number of persons employed the group (including directors) during the year were 97 (2017: 11).

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Remuneration	31,786	16,659

10 Auditors' remuneration

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Audit of these financial statements	7,500	-

11 Intangible assets

Group

	Internally generated software development costs £	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2017	1,200	298	1,498
Additions acquired separately	13,450	951	14,401
At 28 February 2018	14,650	1,249	15,899
Amortisation			
At 1 March 2017	1,200	55	1,255
Amortisation charge	-	318	318
At 28 February 2018	1,200	373	1,573
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2018	13,450	876	14,326
At 28 February 2017	-	243	243

The aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period is £685,545 (2017 - £475,052).

Company

	Internally generated software development costs £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 March 2017	1,200	1,200
At 28 February 2018	1,200	1,200
Amortisation		
At 1 March 2017	1,200	1,200
At 28 February 2018	1,200	1,200
Carrying amount		
At 28 February 2018	-	-

The aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period is £3,148,064 (2017 - £477,484).

12 Tangible assets

Group

	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 March 2017	13,660	13,660
Additions	112,537	112,537
Disposals	(6,225)	(6,225)
At 28 February 2018	119,972	119,972
Depreciation		
At 1 March 2017	8,987	8,987
Charge for the year	12,697	12,697
Eliminated on disposal	(468)	(468)
At 28 February 2018	21,216	21,216
Carrying amount		
At 28 February 2018	98,756	98,756
At 28 February 2017	4,673	4,673

Company

	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 March 2017	8,718	8,718
Additions	6,907	6,907
At 28 February 2018	15,625	15,625
Depreciation		
At 1 March 2017	8,718	8,718
Charge for the year	1,727	1,727
At 28 February 2018	10,445	10,445
Carrying amount		
At 28 February 2018	5,180	5,180

13 Investments

Company

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Investments in subsidiaries	36	36

Subsidiaries	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2017	36
Provision	
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2018	36
At 28 February 2017	36

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held 2018	2017
Subsidiary undertakings				
Kino-Mo Technologies, LLC	49 Platonova Street, Minsk Belarus	Ordinary	100%	100%

The principal activity of Kino-Mo Technologies, LLC is research and experimental development

14 Stocks

	Group		Company	
		Unaudited		Unaudited
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Other inventories	3,782	438	-	-

Group

15 Debtors

		Group		Company	
			Unaudited		Unaudited
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors		191,746	218	134,515	-
Other debtors		108,360	59,060	84,844	57,690
Prepayments		619,827	-	617,815	-
Income tax asset		992	-	-	-
		920,925	59,278	837,174	57,690

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
		Unaudited		Unaudited
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank	3,623,911	403,433	3,463,601	387,549

17 Creditors

	Note	Group 2018 £	Group Unaudited 2017 £	Company 2018 £	Company Unaudited 2017 £
Due within one year					
Loans and borrowings	19	1,027,086	628,928	1,027,086	628,928
Trade creditors		259,612	321	250,906	-
Amounts due to related parties	20	-	-	1,321,384	-
Social security and other taxes		8,716	491	-	-
Other payables		162,811	31,116	135,347	36
Accruals		164,043	6,412	47,339	1,950
Deferred income		1,885,854	-	1,885,854	-
		3,508,122	667,268	4,667,916	630,914

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018 No.	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 No.	Unaudited 2017 £
Ordinary of £0.001 each	12,000	12.00	12,000	12.00

19 Loans and borrowings

	Group 2018 £	Group Unaudited 2017 £	Company 2018 £	Company Unaudited 2017 £
Current loans and borrowings				
Other borrowings	1,027,086	628,928	1,027,086	628,928

20 Related party transactions

Company

Summary of transactions with other related parties
Artsiom Stavenka and Kiryl Chykeyuk
(Directors)

At the balance sheet date amount due from director was £75,233 (2017: £868). The amount was repaid within nine months after the year end.

21 Non adjusting events after the financial period

On 27 September 2018, the Company entered into a non-cancellable 5 year lease term for annual lease premium of £165,000.