Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2018

Company Number 09007658

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Company Information

Directors

N Ceeney (Chair)

K English (Senior Independent Director)
D Lopez (Non Executive Director)
I Anderson (Non Executive Director)
S Hunter (Non Executive Director)

C Crosswell (Chief Executive Officer)
J Hirt (Chief Operating Officer)

Registered office 7th Floor

2 Finsbury Avenue

London EC2M 2PP

Auditors BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Company number 09007658

Chairman's statement for the year ended 31 December 2018

Chairman's statement

2018 has been another very positive year for both the UK FinTech community and Innovate Finance. The UK had its best year yet in terms of FinTech investment: a record-breaking \$3.3bn flowed into the sector from private equity and VC investment alone, positioning the UK as third behind China and the US and as the dominating force in Europe. Innovate Finance is proud of its role in helping to support and connect the innovation community and is happy to see so many of our members securing successful funding rounds.

As an organisation, Innovate Finance had a strong 2018 as we continue to mature in both our priorities and offering. We developed and delivered a more focused proposition for our members, strengthened our ties across industry, government, and the broader FinTech ecosystem, deepened our impact, and shone a brighter light on the benefit and value FinTech brings to wider society.

After listening closely to our members and to the UK FinTech community more widely, we revised and improved our membership proposition and our work programme in 2018 to focus on the 8 key areas that the UK FinTech community told us were most important to them: Purpose and Value to Society; Enabling FinTech Partnerships; Talent & Skills; Diversity; Capital & Investment; National FinTech, International FinTech; and Regulation, Policy and the Future of Finance. These themes will form the foundation of our programmes and activities going forward as we strive to continually serve our members in the best way possible, and as we seek to continue to position the UK as the best possible place for FinTech.

To support the sector's continued success and growth, and to help drive our work around these key area in 2018, Innovate Finance and the City of London Corporation launched the FinTech Strategy Group (FSG). Bringing together senior leaders from across the industry including startup and high growth FinTech business, institutional and banking partners and regulators, the FSG seeks to foster an open and collaborative dialogue on the future of UK FinTech. The Group works to maintain the UK's competitive FinTech advantage while driving innovation in financial services. It will also provide an industry-led, independent platform for government and regulators to engage with senior representatives from across the industry.

Championing diversity across the sector has always been an important part of Innovate Finance's work, and 2018 was a landmark year on this front. We received more than 1200 applications for our Women in FinTech Power list, a testament to the incredible female talent in the space. We also launched our quarterly Women in FinTech Power Hour to convene and inspire the community.

2018 also saw the launch of Innovate Finance's FinTech for Schools Initiative, in an effort to inspire the next generation and create a pipeline of talent to secure the continued success of UK FinTech. This campaign aims to help young people understand how to use FinTech, how to work in it, and how to influence the future of finance.

As the voice of UK FinTech, Innovate Finance consistently strives to produce informative thought-leadership pieces and advocate to government and policy-makers on behalf of our members. In 2018 we continued this work successfully, focusing on the issues our members indicated as most integral to the ongoing success of their own businesses, including access to talent and skills. Following the release of our Supporting UK FinTech: Accessing Global Talent report and submission to the Migration Advisory Committee, we were pleased to see that our long-standing work to scrapping the Tier 2 cap had been included in the Immigration White Paper. We have also worked closely over the last 12 months with Home Office officials through their Employers' Working Group to advise on the future process for visas and third-party sponsorship, post-Brexit. The proposals delivered as part of the white paper reflect these discussions and will lead to a much more efficient and digitally-driven system in the years to come - a definite win for our sector. This is testament of our increasingly powerful impact as we work towards fostering an environment conducive to a growing and expanding UK FinTech sector.

Chairman's statement (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2018

In 2018 our flagship event, the Innovate Finance Global Summit, once again surpassed previous years in terms of attendees and sponsorship, as more than 2000 people convened at the Guildhall to celebrate the evolving FinTech sector. Our Twitter hashtags #IFGS2018 and #Pitch360 had 11 million impressions, indicating our reach across the community.

2018 was also an important year for our business model, as the Innovate Finance team grew to 21 members of staff, enabling us to better support our increasingly diverse membership base. For the first time in 2018 we made a surplus of £385,880, thanks to higher membership revenue, unprecedented sponsorship revenue and continued support from the City of London. This surplus allowed us to build up our reserve levels to support the inevitable volatility we have in our income, and has also enabled us to make further investments into Innovate Finance programmes and initiatives to provide even better support for our membership community.

2018 was a year of maturation for both the UK FinTech sector and for Innovate Finance as an organisation, and I am proud of the powerful impact we continue to make as the voice of UK FinTech.

Natalie Ceeney CBE Chair, Innovate Finance

2 July 2019

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

Innovate Finance Limited ("the Company") operates as an independent membership organisation, which represents the UK's global FinTech community. The Company is limited by guarantee without a share capital and cannot pay dividends.

The Company is a not-for-profit organisation, whose mission is to accelerate the country's leading position in the financial services sector by directly supporting the next generation of technology-led financial services innovators.

Results

The Statement of Comprehensive Income is set out on page 8 and shows a surplus for the year.

Directors

The directors of the Company in post at the end of the financial year were as follows:

Chairman

N Ceeney

Chief Executive

C Crosswell

Chief Operating Officer J Hirt

Non-executives

D Lopez I Anderson K English S Hunter

For a full list of directors during the year, please see the company information page.

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements the directors are required to make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern. The directors have analysed the Company's liabilities and future commitments and have compared this against forecasted cash receipts from subscriptions, events and grant income.

Based on this analysis, and the Company's current cash surplus, the directors believe that the Company will have the ability to pay their debts as they fall due, for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As a consequence, the directors believe it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

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 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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.

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

In preparing this directors' report the small companies' exemption has been used.

On behalf of the Board

N Ceeney

Director 2 July 2019

C Crosswell

Director 2 July 2019

Independent auditor's report

Independent Auditor's Report to members of Innovate Finance Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Innovate Finance Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position 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).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its 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 Company 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 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters 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 the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Matthew Hopkins (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

/ July 2019

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2018

Company number 09007658

Note	2018 £	2017 £
3	2,424,645	2,275,422
	(591,534)	(605,011)
	1,833,111	1,670,411
4	(1,685,819) - 250,000 -	(2,018,264) (111,581) 250,000 30,509
4	397,292	(178,925)
7	(11,412)	-
	385,880	(178,925)
	3 4 4	2018 £ 3 2,424,645 (591,534) 1,833,111 (1,685,819) 4 250,000 - 4 397,292 7 (11,412)

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

Company number 09007658

	Note	2018	2018	2017	2017
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment	8		528		-
Intangible assets	9		1,835		4,589
Tangible assets	10		22,359		23,848
			24,722		28,437
Current assets					
Debtors	11	578,760		385,881	
Cash at bank and in hand		406,307		318,265	
		985,067		704,146	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,075,530)		(1,184,204)	
within one year	12	(1,070,000)		(1,104,204)	
Net current liabilities			(90,463)		(480,058)
Net liabilities			(65,741)		(451,621)
Reserves					
Profit and loss account			(65,741)		(451,621)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 July 2019.

S Hunter Director

2 July 2019

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1 General information and accounting policies

General Information

Innovate Finance Limited is a company limited by guarantee, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of the Company's registered office and the principal place of business is 7th Floor, 2 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2PP.

The principal activity of the Company is described in the Directors' Report.

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"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and under the historical cost convention. 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.

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements the directors are required to make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The directors have analysed the Company's liabilities and future commitments and have compared this against forecasted cash receipts from subscriptions, events and grant income.

Based on this analysis, and the Company's current cash surplus, the directors believe that the Company will have the ability to pay their debts as they fall due, for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

As a consequence, the directors believe it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Functional and presentation currencies

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is also the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Income

Income is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from subscriptions, events and grant, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Subscriptions are recognised on accruals basis over the membership period. Sponsorships are recognised in a period of the relevant event being sponsored.

Income from grant is credited to the profit and loss account over the grant period.

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 are capitalised as an intangible fixed asset or a tangible fixed asset. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currency other than pound sterling are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on such transactions are included in the income statement for the period.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired are recognised at cost and subsequently measure at cost, net of amortisation and any impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis:

Website development costs

33% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all fixed assets over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Computer equipment

25% on reducing balance

33% reducing balance

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairments of revalued assets are treated as a revaluation loss. All other impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss or, for revalued assets, as a revaluation gain. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other creditors are payable within 6 months.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

In the opinion of the directors, there are no key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3 Income

Income represents the amounts arising from subscriptions, events and grants, which fall within the Company's ordinary activities wholly undertaken within the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit/(deficit)

	2018	2017
	£	£
This is arrived at after charging:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,753	13,425
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	8,590	9,716
Directors' remuneration	374,156	394,526
Auditor's fees - audit services	8,500	6,400
- other services	2,000	1,600
Exceptional expenses	•	111,581
Grant income	(250,000)	(250,000)

Exceptional administrative expenses in 2017 include exceptional legal and professional fees in respect of a director's termination.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

5	Directors' remuneration	2018 £	2017 £
	Emoluments	374,156	394,526

6 Employees

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year amounted to 21 (2017: 20).

Key management remuneration during the period amounted to £374,156 (2017: £394,526).

7 Taxation

2018	2017
£	£
•	
11,412	-
	£

The company made a tax loss for the year ended 31 December 2017 and therefore no corporation tax was charged. The Company has cumulative tax losses of £Nil (2017: £359,432,) and a deferred tax asset of £Nil (2017: £61,103) has not been recognised in respect of these losses in the previous year.

8 Investment

The company's investment represents the investment in Coinbase Wallet account of £528 (2017: £Nil). The investment was valued at the market rate as at the year end.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 *(continued)*

9	Intangible assets	
		Website development
		£
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions	49 ,312 -
	At 31 December 2018	49,312
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Provided for the year	44,723 2,754
	At 31 December 2018	47,477
	Net book value At 31 December 2018	1,835
	At 31 December 2017	4,589
10	Tangible assets	Plant & Machinery
		£
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions	54,407 7,101
	At 31 December 2018	61,508
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year	30,559 8,590
	At 31 December 2018	39,149
	Net book value At 31 December 2018	22,359
	At 31 December 2017	23,848

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

11	Debtors		
• •		2018	2017
	•	£	£
	Trade debtors	514,994	314,000
	Other debtors	63,766	71,881
		578,760	385,881
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	28,363	36,710
	Other creditors	919,533	1,016,968
	Corporation tax	11,412	-
	Taxation and social security	116,222	130,526
		1,075,530	1,184,204
			

13 Guarantee

The Company is limited by guarantee without a share capital. At 31 December 2018, there were 7 guarantors (2017 - 7), each of whom has undertaken to contribute to the assets in the event of the Company being wound up such amount as may be required, not exceeding £1.

14 Ultimate controlling party

The Company does not have an ultimate controlling party.

15 Related party transactions

The Company paid the following amounts to the following related parties for the services that they provided to the Company during the year:

Company	Relationship	2018 £	2017 £
Cicero Consulting Limited	Director, I Anderson is a director and controlling party	13,000	- (
Rhetorica Limited	Director, D Lopez is a director and controlling party	23,250	-