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Company Registration No. 01241120 (England and Wales)

COMMUNICATIONS INTERNATIONAL GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017.

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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				•	
Intangible assets	4		1,670		2,704
Tangible assets	5	•	64,504		77,268
			66,174		79,972
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,121,595	•	1,542,638	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,857,005		1,453,448	
		2,978,600		2,996,086	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year 💈 🖫	7	(767,173)		(1,031,159)	
Net current assets			2,211,427		1,964,927
				,	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,277,601		2,044,899
•					=
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		90		90
Profit and loss reserves	9		2,277,511		2,044,809
Total equity			2,277,601		2,044,899
			=		====

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

P F O'Brien **Director**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2015	90	1,881,788	1,881,878
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	163,021	163,021
Balance at 31 March 2016	90	2,044,809	2,044,899
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		232,702	232,702
Balance at 31 March 2017	90	2,277,511	2,277,601

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Communications International Group Limited is a private company limited by shares registered, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 239 Linen Hall, 162-168 Regent Street, London, W1B 5TB.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

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

First time adoption of FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Communications International Group Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Communications International Group Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015). Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. The date of transition was 1 April 2016.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made, except to the extent that the directors have taken advantage of exemptions to retrospective application of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. Adjustments are recognised directly in equity at the transition date and are detailed in note 14.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

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

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets, which include software are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

33% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Plant and machinery

33% straight line

Motor vehicles

asset belongs.

25% reducing balance

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.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts owed to group and related companies are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 and deferred tax is charged or credited to 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 the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 period.

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.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date or the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2——Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2016: 26).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Directors' remuneration		2017 £	2016 £
	Remuneration paid to directors		18,221	18,294 ====
4	Intangible fixed assets			
			-	Software £
	Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017			11,844
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2016 Amortisation charged for the year			9,140 1,034
	At 31 March 2017			10,174
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017			1,670
	At 31 March 2016			2,704
5	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and Mo machinery	otor vehicles	Total
	04	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 April 2016	71,087	97,865	168,952
	Additions	5,666	35,119	40,785
	Disposals	<u> </u>	(47,564)	(47,564)
	At 31 March 2017	76,753	85,420	162,173
	Depreciation and impairment			
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016	48,795	42,889	91,684
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year		42,889 21,789	91,684 30,633
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016	48,795	42,889	91,684 30,633
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year	48,795	42,889 21,789	91,684
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals At 31 March 2017 Carrying amount	48,795 8,844 57,639	42,889 21,789 (24,648) 40,030	91,684 30,633 (24,648) ——— 97,669
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals At 31 March 2017	48,795 8,844 -	42,889 21,789 (24,648)	91,684 30,633 (24,648)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6	Debtors	201=	2010
	A management of the second of	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	618,360	964,267
	Corporation tax recoverable	916	· 23,931
	Other debtors	502,319	554,440
		1,121,595	1,542,638
			
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	333,011	347,594
	Amounts due to group undertakings	14,045	8,503
	Corporation tax	-	44
	Other taxation and social security	63,289	100,685
	Other creditors	356,828	574,333
		767,173	1,031,159
8	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	90 Ordinary shares of £1 each	90	90
			

9 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Represents the cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017	2016
	£ .	£
Within one year	55,000	110,000
Between two and five years	-	55,000
•		
	55,000	165,000
	=====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchase of services	
	. 2017 £	2016 £
	, L	, L .
Other related parties	1,848,738	1,365,294
		
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2017	2016
Amounts owed to related parties	£	£ £
Other related parties	112,230	163,502
		====
No interest has been charged in respect of the above balances owed to ot These parties are related through common directorship.	her related parties	(2016: £nil).
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	•	
		2017 Balance
Amounts owed by related parties		£
Other related parties		141,929
		====
	·	2016
Amounts awad in provious paried		Balance £
Amounts owed in previous period		L
Other related parties		268,442
•		

No interest has been received in respect of the above balances owed by other related parties (2016: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

12 Directors' transactions

The following transactions with directors' took place during the year. Interest of £nil (2016: £861) has been charged on the loans. The balances as at 31 March 2017 are included within other debtors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
P F O'Brien - Loan	-	40,000	-	(40,000)	~
F Shortland - Loan	-	14,818	400	(15,218)	-
T Langford - Loan	-	-	10,000	(261)	9,739
		54,818	10,400	(55,479)	9,739
	•	===	· 		===

13 Computer software

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has reclassified software costs as intangible assets. These had previously been classified as tangible assets. The net book value of these assets was £2,704 at 1 April 2016 and £1,670 at 31 March 2017. An amount of £647, previously recorded as a depreciation charge for the year ended 31 March 2016, has been reclassified as amortisation.

The above restatement on adoption of FRS 102 has no impact on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP.

14 Audit report information

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

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Helen Hunt.

The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.