

Registration number: 02769701

Interactive Software Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

MCA Banbury Ltd
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Greenway House
Sugarswell Business Park
Banbury
Oxfordshire
OX15 6HW



Interactive Software Limited

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Interactive Software Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr T Leek
	Miss S Shokar
	Miss S Gonsalves
Company secretary	Mr T Leek
Registration number	02769701
Registered office	5 & 6 Ashted Lock Birmingham Science Park Aston Dartmouth Middleway Birmingham West Midlands B7 4AZ
Auditors	MCA Banbury Ltd Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Greenway House Sugarswell Business Park Banbury Oxfordshire OX15 6HW

Interactive Software Limited

(Registration number: 02769701)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	-	29,118
Tangible assets	7	10,901	8,711
		<u>10,901</u>	<u>37,829</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	417,023	259,541
Cash at bank and in hand		532,752	466,154
		<u>949,775</u>	<u>725,695</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(614,175)</u>	<u>(512,014)</u>
Net current assets		<u>335,600</u>	<u>213,681</u>
Net assets		<u>346,501</u>	<u>251,510</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		60	60
Capital redemption reserve		40	40
Profit and loss account		<u>346,401</u>	<u>251,410</u>
Total equity		<u>346,501</u>	<u>251,510</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr T Leek
Company secretary and director

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:

5 & 6 Ashted Lock
Birmingham Science Park Aston
Dartmouth Middleway
Birmingham
West Midlands
B7 4AZ

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.

These financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Audit report

The income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of these financial statements, therefore in accordance with s444 (58) of the Companies Act 2006 the following disclosures are required:

The Independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 5 September 2018 was Mr Martin Cox FCA , who signed for and on behalf of MCA Banbury Ltd.

Interactive Software Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

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
Computer Equipment	20% Straight line
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures and Fittings	20% Straight line
Improvement to property	Over the remaining term of the lease
Other property, plant and equipment	10 - 20% Reducing balance

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:

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Template Development	33.33 % Straight Line

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.

Trade 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.

Trade 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.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

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 in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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 receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Classification of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified 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.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, 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.

Other Financial Liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 23 (2017 - 25).

4 Auditors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	4,750	4,750
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	150	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

5 Profit before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation expense	4,834	4,547
Amortisation expense	<u>29,118</u>	<u>29,120</u>

6 Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2017	<u>87,358</u>	<u>87,358</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>87,358</u>	<u>87,358</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2017	58,240	58,240
Amortisation charge	<u>29,118</u>	<u>29,118</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>87,358</u>	<u>87,358</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>29,118</u>	<u>29,118</u>

The aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period is £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

7 Tangible assets

	Improvements to property £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2017	2,696	135,530	16,085	60,025	214,336
Additions	-	7,025	-	-	7,025
Disposals	(2,696)	-	-	-	(2,696)
At 31 March 2018	-	142,555	16,085	60,025	218,665
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	2,696	135,068	14,638	53,223	205,625
Charge for the year	-	3,988	362	485	4,835
Eliminated on disposal	(2,696)	-	-	-	(2,696)
At 31 March 2018	-	139,056	15,000	53,708	207,764
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018	-	3,499	1,085	6,317	10,901
At 31 March 2017	-	462	1,447	6,802	8,711

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2017 - £Nil) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

8 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	401,570	247,069
Prepayments	<u>15,453</u>	<u>12,472</u>
	<u>417,023</u>	<u>259,541</u>

9 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	5,010	6,442
Taxation and social security	140,243	96,746
Other creditors	<u>468,922</u>	<u>408,826</u>
	<u>614,175</u>	<u>512,014</u>

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

11 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than one year	43,000	46,487
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>32,250</u>	<u>32,541</u>
	<u>75,250</u>	<u>79,028</u>

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £47,161 (2017 - £47,161).

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption of section 33 of FRS 102 "Related Party Disclosures" not to disclose any transactions with any wholly owned entities within the same group.

13 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Unit Test Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr T Leek.