Registered number: 03157774

CASPIAN MEDIA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Randell S Woollett
Registered number	03157774
Registered office	Unit G4 Harbour Yard Chelsea Harbour London SW10 0XD
Independent auditors	Barnes Roffe LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Cowley Mill Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

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STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Introduction

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The principal activities of the Company in the year under review were those of print and digital magazine publishing, contract publishing and conference and events management.

Business review and future developments

Caspian Media is an award winning B2B content marketing agency, events producer and media owner.

In the year under review there was a clear decline in profitability of contracted work prompting a shift in the focus to higher margin, digital focused projects alongside continued substantial investment in growing the proprietary brands, websites and events.

The top performing division during the year was Real Business (and its associated events and sub brands). This division saw growth in gross profits of 311% on prior year.

The divisions that rely on contract work for clients had a more challenging year and this has prompted the change in business strategy that was agreed ahead of year end. Steps have been taken to ensure the ongoing profitability of Caspian as a whole and as part of this one of the directors has left the business and these exit costs were shown in full at year end.

The full year results show a small positive EBITDA while the new strategy is implemented. The forecast for June 2017 is a return to EBITDA levels in excess of those seen in 2015.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company, in common with other publishing companies, is exposed to the possibility of a downturn in the global advertising market as part of a wider economic downturn. Other key risks include the loss of key contracts and the risk of being unable to attract and retain suitable staff.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. Credit risk is managed by running credit checks on all new customers, accepting only prepayments if necessary and by monitoring payments against contractual agreements.

The Company monitors cashflow as part of its day to day control procedures to ensure that appropriate facilities are available to be drawn upon as necessary.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company uses a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business effectively. These are both financial and non-financial.

The key financial performance indicators are turnover, gross profit, gross margin and EBITDA. The key non-financial performance indicator is the number of staff employed by the Company.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The KPIs for the year ended 30 June 2016, with comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2015 are set out below:

	2016	2015
Turnover (£)	6,756,993	7,311,308
Gross profit margin (%)	52	45
EBITDA (£)	41,684	144,890
Average number of employees	62	59

This report was approved by the board on 25/1/2017 and signed on its behalf.

S Woollett
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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.

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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;
- 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.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £7,552 *(2015 - profit £90,901)*.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S Randell
I Gerrard (resigned 16 September 2016)
S Woollett (appointed 11 September 2015)

Future developments

Future developments are disclosed in the Strategic Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 25/1/2017 and signed on its behalf.

S Woollett
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CASPIAN MEDIA LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Caspian Media Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, set out on pages 7 to 28. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement 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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the strategic report and the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of its profit or loss 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CASPIAN MEDIA LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, 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.

Barnes Roffe LLP

Gary Allen (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Barnes Roffe LLP
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Auditors
Cowley Mill Road
Uxbridge
Middlesex
UB8 2FX
Date: 9/2/2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	**6,756,993**	*7,311,308*
Cost of sales		**(3,214,557)**	*(4,008,341)*
Gross profit		**3,542,436**	*3,302,967*
Administrative expenses		**(3,549,611)**	*(3,210,768)*
Operating (loss)/profit	5	**(7,175)**	*92,199*
Interest receivable and similar income	9	**586**	*781*
Interest payable and expenses	10	**(963)**	*(2,079)*
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(7,552)**	*90,901*
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(7,552)**	*90,901*
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(7,552)**	*90,901*

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 £	2016 £	*As restated* *2015* *£*	*As restated* *2015* *£*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		**80,382**		*60,375*
Investments	13		**4**		*4*
			80,386		*60,379*
Current assets					
Stocks	14	**2,562**		*4,002*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	**3,042,456**		*2,617,783*	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	**584,854**		*864,924*	
		3,629,872		*3,486,709*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**(2,751,432)**		*(2,573,859)*	
Net current assets			**878,440**		*912,850*
Total assets less current liabilities			**958,826**		*973,229*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		**-**		*(6,851)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	22	**(64,000)**		*(64,000)*	
			(64,000)		*(64,000)*
Net assets			**894,826**		*902,378*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		**131,756**		*131,756*
Share premium account	24		**410,338**		*410,338*
Profit and loss account	24		**352,732**		*360,284*
			894,826		*902,378*

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

S Woollett 25/1/2017

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2015	131,756	410,338	360,284	902,378
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(7,552)	(7,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(7,552)	(7,552)
At 30 June 2016	131,756	410,338	352,732	894,826

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2014	131,756	410,338	269,383	811,477
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	90,901	90,901
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	90,901	90,901
At 30 June 2015	131,756	410,338	360,284	902,378

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Caspian Media Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit G4, Harbour Yard, Chelsea Harbour, London, SW10 0XD.

The Company specialises in print and digital magazine publishing, contract publishing and conference and events management.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 32.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 July 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements from trading receipts. The nature of the business is such that a significant amount of its sales are paid for in advance by its customers, providing the Company with the funds to pay its liabilities as they fall due. This working capital cycle is carefully managed by the use of both monthly and annual cashflow forecasts. Having reviewed the cash flow forecasts after the year end, the directors are satisfied that the Company will continue to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least a year from the date of signing the financial statements. They therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

- Advertising (print-based and online) income is recognised when the relevant publication is distributed or the campaign is run.
- Subscription income is recognised on a straight line basis over the subscription period.
- Events and associated sponsorship income is recognised on the event date.
- Publishing income is recognised when the relevant publication is distributed.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	*- 20% straight line basis*
Computer equipment	- 25% straight line basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first outbasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Operating leases

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Provision for dilapidations

Provisions for leasehold dilapidations are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the value of the obligation.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments 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.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgments in applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

1. Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the assets.

2. Determine whether trade debtors are recoverable. Factors taken into consideration include credit insurance and expected recovery.

3. Determine whether amounts owed by group undertakings are recoverable. Factors taken into consideration include the ability of the parent company to repay the outstanding balance.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

1. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on number of factors. In re-assessing the asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycle and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of asset and projected disposal values.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of print and digital magazine publishing, contract publishing and conference and event management. All turnover arose within the UK.

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Proprietary publishing	**3,121,089**	*2,352,292*
Contract publishing and events	**3,635,904**	*4,959,016*
	6,756,993	*7,311,308*

5. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned by company	42,636	46,464
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - held under finance leases	6,223	6,227
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	-	(437)
Exchange differences	3,529	343
Other operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	19,131	28,460
Other operating lease rentals - other operating leases	143,739	120,308
Defined contribution pension cost	36,348	42,727

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	6,000	5,750
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	1,400	1,400
All other services	2,000	2,000
	3,400	3,400

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	2,600,368	2,220,682
Social security costs	261,512	297,062
Cost of defined contribution scheme	36,348	42,727
	2,898,228	2,560,471

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Management and finance	8	13
Editorial and design	24	21
Conference and events	6	5
Sales and marketing	18	16
Online publishing	6	4
	62	59

8. Directors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Directors' emoluments	522,454	256,113
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	8,517	8,457
Compensation for loss of office	55,968	-
	586,939	264,570

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors *(2015 - 3)* in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £272,958 *(2015 - £87,412)*.

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £3,171 *(2015 - £2,898)*.

Key management comprises only the directors and therefore key management compensation for employee services is the same as directors' remuneration disclosed above.

9. Interest receivable

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Other interest receivable	**586**	*781*
	586	*781*

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**963**	*2,079*
	963	*2,079*

11. Taxation

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2015 - lower than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% *(2015 - 20%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	*As restated* *2015* *£*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(7,552)**	*90,901*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	**(1,510)**	*18,180*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**6,894**	*5,557*
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	**(4,685)**	*698*
Utilisation of tax losses	**(31,212)**	*(24,279)*
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	**30,630**	*-*
Group relief	**(117)**	*(156)*
Total tax charge for the year	**-**	*-*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has tax losses carried forward of approximately £512,700 available for offset against future taxable trading profits. Additionally, the Company has approximately £205,000 of capitial losses available for offset against future capital gains.

There are no other factors that may materially affect future tax charges.

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2015	**39,717**	**483,234**	**522,951**
Additions	**-**	**68,866**	**68,866**
At 30 June 2016	**39,717**	**552,100**	**591,817**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2015	**28,234**	**434,342**	**462,576**
Charge for period on owned assets	**7,656**	**34,980**	**42,636**
Charge for period on financed assets	**-**	**6,223**	**6,223**
At 30 June 2016	**35,890**	**475,545**	**511,435**
Net book value			
At 30 June 2016	**3,827**	**76,555**	**80,382**
At 30 June 2015	*11,483*	*48,892*	*60,375*

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2016 £	*2015* £
Computer equipment	**10,895**	*17,118*
	10,895	*17,118*

13. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2015	4
At 30 June 2016	4
At 30 June 2016	-
Net book value	
At 30 June 2016	4
At 30 June 2015	*4*

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are given in note 30 to the financial statements.

14. Stocks

	2016 £	*2015 £*
Stocks	2,562	*4,002*
	2,562	*4,002*

15. Debtors

	2016 £	As restated 2015 £
Trade debtors	676,050	500,114
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,822,863	1,701,553
Other debtors	121,387	32,977
Prepayments and accrued income	282,156	243,139
Deferred taxation	140,000	140,000
	3,042,456	2,617,783

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	584,854	864,924
	584,854	864,924

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	605,923	726,063
Taxation and social security	160,276	89,591
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	6,851	8,486
Other creditors	319,701	221,835
Accruals and deferred income	1,658,681	1,527,884
	2,751,432	2,573,859

Amounts due within one year include amounts owed under finance leases and hire purchase contracts of £6,851 *(2015 - £8,486)* that are secured on the assets to which they relate.

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	*2015 £*
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	*6,851*
	-	*6,851*

Amounts due after more than one year include amounts owed under finance leases and hire purchase contracts of £Nil (2015 - £6,851) that are secured on the assets to which they relate

19. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2016 £	*2015 £*
Within one year	**6,851**	*8,486*
Between 1-2 years	-	*6,851*
	6,851	*15,337*

20. Financial instruments

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**2,620,302**	*2,234,644*
	2,620,302	*2,234,644*
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**932,475**	*963,235*
	932,475	*963,235*

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise hire purchase, trade creditors and other creditors

21. Deferred taxation

	2016 £
At beginning of year	**140,000**
At end of year	**140,000**

At 30 June 2016 the Company had an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £nil *(2015 - £11,413)* in respect of losses.

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2016 £
Tax losses carried forward	**104,433**
Accelerated capital allowances	**(7,292)**
Provisions	**12,800**
Other timing differences	**30,059**
	140,000

22 Provisions

	Provision for dilapidations £
At 1 July 2015	64,000
At 30 June 2016	**64,000**

The provision relates to the expected dilapidations at the end of the lease related to the leasehold property that the Company currently occupies.

23. Share capital

	2016 £	*2015 £*
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
131,756 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**131,756**	*131,756*

24. Reserves

Share premium

Share premium includes the excess amount received by a company over the par value of its share.

Profit & loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses

25. Prior year adjustment

Amounts owed by group undertakings totalling £1,701,553 have been reclassified from falling due in more than one year to falling due within one year. This balance has no fixed repayment terms and therefore the directors consider that it is more appropriately classified as falling due within one year. The adjustment has no impact on net assets or reserves.

26. Contingent liabilities

On 12 September 2002 the Company provided a debenture to the Company's bankers giving a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the Company.

27. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £36,348 *(2015 - £42,727)*. At the year end the contributions payable to the fund amounted to £4,998 *(2015 - £2,142)*.

28. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	*2015* £
Land and building		
Not later than 1 year	**140,800**	*140,800*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**70,400**	*211,200*
	211,200	*352,000*

	2016 £	*2015* £
Other		
Not later than 1 year	**19,852**	*25,588*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**79,408**	*17,059*
Later than 5 years	**1,052**	-
	100,312	*42,647*

29. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption given by FRS 102 from disclosing transactions and balances with other wholly owned members of the group.

30. Ulitmate Parent Undertaking Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Caspian Media Holdings Limited, the parent of the smallest group of which the Company is a member and which prepares consolidated financial statements in which the Company is included. The Company's ultimate parent company is Lloyds Banking Group Plc, the parent of the largest group of which the Company is a member.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Caspian Media Holdings Limited are available from Companies House.

31. Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Real Business Limited	Ordinary	100%	Dormant
Real Deals Limited	Ordinary	100%	Dormant

32. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.