Company Registration No. 03932836 (England and Wales)

Friends Reunited Limited
financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2020
Pages for filing with Registrar

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Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		-		-
Current assets			•		-
Debtors	3	-		300	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,280		17,550	
		15,280		17,850	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	4	(41,668)		(43,918)	
Net current liabilities			(26,388)		(26,068) ———
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		400		400
Share premium account	6		53,984		53,984
Profit and loss reserves	7		(80,772)		(80,452)
Total equity			(26,388)		(26,068)
•					===

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account 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.

RP Daly Director

Company Registration No. 03932836

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Friends Reunited Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Glebe 6 Chapel Place, Rivington Street, London, EC2A 3DQ.

1.1 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 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.

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.

1.2 Going concern

An announcement was made in February 2016 that the Friends Reunited website would close to all users. As such the company is not considered to be a going concern and appropriate adjustment has been made at the year end to the carrying value of fixed assets, debtors and liabilities.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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:

Domain Names

3 years straight line

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 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 balance sheet 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Domain Names	
	Cost		_
	At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		30,000
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		30,000
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		
	At 31 March 2019		
3	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	•	300
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	orothere. Linearite family due tham one your	2020	2019
		£	£
	Other creditors	41,668	43,918
			

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

5 Called up share capital		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
400,000 Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	400	400

Each ordinary share carries one vote and is entitled to participate pari passu with other ordinary shares in any dividend or capital distribution.

6 Share premium account

Share premium account includes any premiums received on the issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

7 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

8 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 Gavin Black.

The auditor was MHA Henderson Loggie, a trading name of Henderson Loggie LLP.

9 Parent company

The company is a 62.5% owned subsidiary undertaking of brightsolid online innovation limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland.

brightsolid online innovation limited is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland.

There is no individual controlling party of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited.