	Company Registration No. 06312190 (England and Wales)
SOCIAL STOCK	CEXCHANGE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FIN	ANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR	ENDED 31 JULY 2018
PAGES FOR FIL	ING WITH REGISTRAR

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 JULY 2018**

		20	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		5,817		13,141	
Tangible assets	4		1,828		5,836	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	16,460		215,100		
Cash at bank and in hand		7,892		176,616		
		24,352		391,716		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	6	(20.2.002)		(261,397)		
year	0	(302,083)		(201,397)		
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(277,731)		130,319	
Total assets less current liabilities			(270,086)		149,296	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		24,209		24,196	
Share premium account			4,930,664		4,927,447	
Profit and loss reserves			(5,224,959)		(4,802,347)	
Total equity			(270,086)		149,296	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 28 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Brenninkmeijer

Director

Company Registration No. 06312190

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Social Stock Exchange Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Willows, 2 Sandown Avenue, Esher, Surrey, KT10 9NT.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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

#### 1.2 Going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company is loss making and depends on continuing support from its investors and sponsors. As stated in note 1.2, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### 1.3 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 and settlement discounts.

#### 1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 1.5 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 cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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:

**Development Costs** 

25% straight line

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% straight line Computer equipment 25% straight line

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.

#### 1.7 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 asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 1.10 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 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 fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.14 Grants received

Grants are credited to deferred income. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding Non-Executive directors) employed by the company during the year was: 9

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs
Cost	£
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	29,295
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2017	16,154
Amortisation charged for the year	7,324
At 31 July 2018	23,478
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2018	5,817
At 31 July 2017	13,141

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

4	•		lant and machinery	
	Cost		_	
	At 1 August 2017		22,664	
	Disposals		(17,090)	
	At 31 July 2018		5,574	
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 August 2017		16,829	
	Depreciation charged in the year		4,007	
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(17,090)	
	At 31 July 2018		3,746	
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 July 2018		1,828	
	At 31 July 2017		5,836	
5	Debtors			
		2018	2017	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	
	Trade debtors	_	88,303	
	Other debtors	16,460	126,797	
		40.400	0.45.400	
		16,460	215,100	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017	
		£	£	
	Trade creditors	11,283	100 400	
	Other creditors	290,800	108,482 152,915	
	other creditors			
		302,083	261,397	
7	Called up share capital	2040	004=	
		2018 £	2017 £	
	Ordinary share capital	£	L	
	Issued and fully paid			
	2,420,861 Ordinary shares of 1p each	24,209	24,196	

8	Events after the reporting date
	The were no significant events after the reporting period.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.