Manything Systems Limited
Filleted Accounts
30 June 2017



Manything Systems Limited BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 June 2017			2017 £		2016 £
	Note				
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3		11,569		14,201
·	•		11,000		17,50
Current assets					•
Debtors	4	210,095		170,832	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	84,291		26,706	
		294,386		197,538	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	6	(83,173)		(259,590)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			211,213		(62,052)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	222,782	-	(47,851)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(2,442,544)		(1,047,000)
Net ilabilities		-	(2,219,762)		(1,094,851)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			14,075		14,075
Share premium			1,235,826		1,235,826
Profit and loss account			(3,469,663)		(2,344,752)
Shareholders' funds		-	(2,219,762)	- -	(1,094,851)

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

James West Director

Approved by the board on 20 November 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### General Information

Manything Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales with registered number 08121657. The Company's registered office can be found on the company information page of these financial statements.

The principal activity in the year was that of the design, development and testing of an application for the iPhone for the general consumer mass market.

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

### Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer Hardware & Software

33% straight line

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.

#### Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

#### Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

#### 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.

### 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

#### **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions (le liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

#### Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2017 Number	2016 Number
	The average monthly number of employees, including Directors, during the year was	16_	15_

# 3 Tangible fixed assets

3	Tangible fixed assets		Computer hardware & software £
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2016		29,802
	Additions		5,708
	At 30 June 2017		35,510
	Depreciation		
	At 1 July 2016		15,601
	Charge for the year		8,340
	At 30 June 2017		23,941
	Net book value		
	At 30 June 2017		11,569
	At 30 June 2016		14,201
4	Debtors	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	35,965	2,821
	Other debtors	174,130	168,011
		210,095	170,832
6	Cash and cash equivalents	2017	2016
	Cash at bank and in hand	£ 84,291	£ 26,706
	Oddi at barit and in right	84,291	26,706
			20,700
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	59,210	90,802
	Taxation and social security costs	11,192	17,546
	Other creditors	12,771	151,242
		83,173	259,590

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Non-equity preference shares	1,397,544	1,047,000
	Bank and other loans	1,045,000	_
		2,442,544	1,047,000

During the year the Company reorganised the preference shares with nominal value of £1 each. The preference shares carry a dividend of 10% payable in 2 equal annual instalments starting from December 2023 onwards. The shares are redeemable in 5 equal annual instalments, starting from 11th April 2023, at a price of £2.25 for every £1 preference share. The finance charge relating to the preference shares for the year (£350,544) has been recognised in the profit or loss account. These preference shares have been treated as basic financial instruments in accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 11.9.

The other loan is repayable to Alamy Limited by 31 December 2020 and is secured by a fixed charge debenture over the assets of the company.

8	Related party transactions	2017	2016
		£	£
	Alamy Limited		
	This company has common directorships.		
	During the period Alamy Limited invoiced for goods and services		
	bought on behalf of the company to the value of	178,125	192,584
	Amount due from (to) the related party	(60,015)	(20,278)
	During the period Alamy Limited loaned to the company	1,054,000	-
	Loan amount outstanding	1,054,000	-
	Systems Biology Laboratory UK CIC		
	This company has common directorships.		
	During the year Systems Biology Laboratory UK CIC invoiced for		
	office services provided	46.116	33,012
	Amount due from (to) the related party	(8,076)	(3,804)