# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018



# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE COMPANY INFORMATION

**Directors** 

Mrs C J Somers

Mrs O De Castro

Mrs S A Ditty

Mrs C M Gent

(Appointed 19 September 2018) (Appointed 19 September 2018)

Company number

08988812

Registered office

19 Dig Street Ashbourne Derbyshire DE6 1GF

**Auditor** 

Munir Tatar & Associates

32 Willoughby Road

Homsey London N8 0JG

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# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE DIRECTORS' REPORT

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# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2018.

# **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of campaigning for systemic reform of the fashion industry with a focus on the need for greater transparency in the supply chain industry.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mrs C J Somers Mrs O De Castro Mrs S A Ditty Mrs C M Gent

(Appointed 19 September 2018) (Appointed 19 September 2018)

# Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Munir Tatar & Associates be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

# Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mrs C J Somers

Director

17 January 2019

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBERS OF FASHION REVOLUTION CIC

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fashion Revolution Cic (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2018 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2018 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

# **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting
  for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

# Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

# TO THE MEMBERS OF FASHION REVOLUTION CIC

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

# TO THE MEMBERS OF FASHION REVOLUTION CIC

# Use of our report

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 auditor's 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.

Munir Tatar (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Munir Tatar & Associates

17 January 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

32 Willoughby Road Hornsey London N8 0JG

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	ended 30 April 2018 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Income Cost of sales	3	58,614 (69,390)	16,812 (27,196)
Gross deficit		(10,776)	(10,384)
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(352,722) 375,599	(147,482) 211,119
Operating surplus	4	12,101	53,253
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	18
Surplus before taxation		12,101	53,271
Tax on surplus	8	-	-
Surplus for the financial year		12,101	53,271

The Income and Expenditure Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Surplus for the year	12,101	53,271
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	12,101	53,271

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE BALANCE SHEET

# **AS AT 30 APRIL 2018**

		201	8	201	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		3,030		4,040
Current assets					
Stocks	12	1,172		6,106	
Debtors	13	1,643		838	
Investments	14	-		8,855	
Cash at bank and in hand		318,433		84,402	
		321,248		100,201	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	15	(256,253)		(48,317)	
Net current assets		<del> </del>	64,995		51,884
Total assets less current liabilities			68,025		55,924
lotal assets less current liabilities					======
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			68,025		55,924
·· <del>*</del>			<u> </u>		

These financial statements have been prepared 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 17 January 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs C J Somers

Director

Company Registration No. 08988812

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Income and expenditure
Balance at 1 May 2016	2,653
Period ended 30 April 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	53,271
Balance at 30 April 2017	55,924
Year ended 30 April 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	12,101
Balance at 30 April 2018	68,025

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

# 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Fashion Revolution Cic is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 19 Dig Street, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 1GF.

# 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.

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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The company relies on non-governmental grant funding, provided mainly by the C&A Foundation, as well as sponsorship, crowd-funding and other donations.

#### 1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

#### 1.4 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.

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:

Font licence

20% straight line basis

# 1.5 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.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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 surplus or deficit, 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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.9 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 surplus or deficit immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in surplus or deficit 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.

#### 1.10 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.13 Government grants

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

#### 3 income

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the England and Wales.

Other significant revenue comprised grants from non-governmental sources £369,595 ( 2017 - £158,701) to which note 16 relates.

# 4 Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2018 £	2017 £ (158,701) 1,010
⇒overnment grants	(369,595)	(158,701)
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,010	1,010
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,934	(6,106)

# 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2018	2017
Number	Number
5	3

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

5	Employees		(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	149,731 11,860 936	89,335 5,608
		162,527	94,943
6	Directors' remuneration	2018 £	2017 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	73,150	63,704
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2018	2017
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	£	18
	investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit	<del>-</del>	18

# 8 Taxation

It is a not-for-profit global movement which has applied to H M Revenue & Customs for a dispensation to file accounts and corporation tax returns due to having no taxable supplies. However, the company produces a "Fanzine" which is available to view online as well as for purchase in a printed magazine format. The production costs have exceeded the income from this magazine and a trading deficit of (£10,776) ( 2017 deficit £10,384) has been incurred.

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

9	Intangible fixed assets	
	•	Font licence
	Cost	_
	At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	5,050
	Amortisation and impairment	·
	At 1 May 2017	1,010
	Amortisation charged for the year	1,010
	At 30 April 2018	2,020
	Carrying amount	<del></del>
	At 30 April 2018	3,030
	At 30 April 2017	4,040
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2018	 3 

# 10 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 30 April 2018 are as follows:

Separate company financial statements are required to be prepared by law. Fashion Revolution Foundation, a private company limited by guarantee, Company Registration Number 10494997, incorporated on 24 November 2016, and Charities Registration Number 1173421, registered on 14 June 2017, will be preparing accounts for its first accounting period ending 30 April 2018.

	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
	Fashion Revolution Foundation	England & Wales	Charity	By Guarantee	- 100.00
11	Financial instruments			201	
				4	£
	Carrying amount of finance Debt instruments measured		st		- 9,144 = ====
	Carrying amount of finan- Measured at amortised cos			68,329	9 19.943
					<del></del>
12	Stocks			224	
				201	B 2017 € £
	Work in progress				4.867
	Finished goods and goods	for resale		1,172	2 1,239
				1,172	6,106

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

13	Debtors			
			2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Other debtors		-	289
	Prepayments and accrued income		1,643	549
			1,643	838
14	Current asset investments			
			2018	2017
		Notes	£	£
	Loans to associates	10	-	8,855

During the year it was agreed to donate £8,855 to Fashion Revolution Foundation and to write off the loan advanced 21 March 2017, in the same amount, to cover film production costs.

# 15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Other taxation and social security		(476)	1,896
Government grants	16	188,400	26,478
Other creditors		56,241	13,653
Accruals and deferred income		12,088	6,290
		256,253	48,317

Other creditors include £4,500 (2017 £4,500) being a short-term loan advanced by Fashion Revolution Foundation on 6 February 2017.

# 16 Government grants

No government grants have been received. Deferred income from non-governmental grants is included in the financial statements as follows:

Grants were provided in the year by Micro Finance Opportunities £22,410 (2017 £30,292), C & A Foundation £260,187 (2017 £95,387), Fairtrade Labelling DEAR £235,499 (2017 £0), Greenpeace £8,541 (2017 £0) and the British Council £7,272 (2017 £0)

Deferred income brought forward from last year £ 26,478 (2017 £59,500). Total grants received in the year £533,909 (2017 £125,679) against expenses incurred £369,595 (2017 £158,701) leaving deferred income to carry forward of £188,400 (2017 £26,478), comprising C&A £131,774 and Fairtrade Labelling DEAR £56,626. £2,392 unexpended part of Greenpeace grant is included in donations income.

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

17	Retirement benefit schemes	2018	2017
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	936	-

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

# 18 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

# 19 Related party transactions

A debt due from Fashion Revolution Foundation of £8,855 advanced on 21/03/2017, is written off in the current year and treated as a charitable donation, see Note 14. A debt due to Fashion Revolution Foundation of £4,500 is a short-term loan advanced on 06/02/2017 and was outstanding at 30/04/2018, see footnote to Note 15.

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

		ended 30 April 2018		Year ended 30 April 2017
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Sales of goods: "Fanzine" magazine		58,614		16,812
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	1,239		-	
Opening work in progress - short term	4,867		_	
Closing stock - magazines	(1,172)		(1,239)	
Closing work in progress - short term re magazine	-		(4,867)	
Wages and salaries - magazines	6,500		10,069	
Subcontract labour - magazines	7,902		7,278	
Directors' remuneration - magazines	4,000		2,720	
Postage, courier and delivery charges - magazine	28,648		8,898	
Printing and stationery - magazine	17,056		3,850	
Website costs - magazine	350		127	
Entertaining - magazine	-		360	
		(69,390)		(27,196)
Gross deficit	18.38%	(10,776)	61.77%	(10,384)
Other operating income				
Grants receivable and released	369,595		158,701	
Royalties receivable	-		22	
Sundry donations and crowdfunding income	6,004		4,520	
Sponsorship income	-		47,876	
		375,599		211,119
Administrative expenses		(352,722)		(147,482)
Operating surplus		12,101		53,253
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	_		18	
Dank Intelest received				
		-		18

# FASHION REVOLUTION CIC LIMITED BY GUARANTEE SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

		Year
	30 April	ended 30 April
	2018	30 April 2017
	£	2017 £
Administrative expenses	•	~
Wages and salaries	70.081	15,562
Social security costs	11,860	5,608
Project manager and other professional fees	69,575	43,127
Staff pension costs defined contribution	936	-
Directors' remuneration	69,150	60,984
Computer running costs	260	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Travelling expenses	4.790	2,596
Accommodation and subsistence	2,548	1,538
Postage, courier and delivery charges	16	111
Licence fees	1,854	•
Fundraising consultancy fees	-	1,139
Accountancy	1,100	600
Audit fees	2,640	2,400
Charitable donations	8,855	-
Bank charges	659	104
Insurances (not premises)	668	67
Printing and stationery	473	<del>-</del>
Designers, practitioners and stylists services	1,872	1,729
Filming and photoshooting costs	75,267	2,020
Promotions and exhibitions	496	1,102
Website building costs and emails	25,384	7,757
Telecommunications	195	-
Entertaining	1,507	-
Sundry expenses	1,526	28
Amortisation	1,010	1,010
	<del></del>	
	352,722	147,482
		<del></del>

200021/E15

# **CIC 34**

# **Community Interest Company Report**

	For official use (Please leave blank)	
Please complete in typescript, or in bold black	Company Name in full Company Number	FASHION REVOLUTION CIC 08988812
capitals.	Year Ending	30 April 2018

# PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

In November 2017 Fashion Revolution and Greenpeace teamed up for Make Something Week. Fashion graduates and students, model and influencer Arizona Muse, stylist Aurelia Donaldson and others came together for Discomake to have broken clothes mended and customized.

The second edition of our fanzine, Loved Clothes Last, focusing on waste and mass consumption was downloaded over 16,298 times and sold out of its 3000 issues print run.

In March 2018 we commenced work on Fashion Revolutionaries, a partnership between the British Council and Fashion Revolution which aims to create positive change in the global fashion industry. In the pilot year the programme focuses on developing voice and agency as well as skills in developing and emerging economies, giving opportunities and voice to key leaders in the sector and a chance for them to connect with their counterparts globally. The British Council commissioned a series of Fashion Revolutionaries films which were launched in April 2018, supported by a digital campaign, to highlight change-makers and activists who are exploring new ways of working which value people, the environment, creativity and profit in equal measure.

From Australia to Brazil, Uruguay to Vietnam, over 275 million people engage with Fashion Revolution in April through events, posting on social media, viewing our videos or downloading resources from our website. Over 1000 Fashion Revolution events were held around the world, from catwalks and clothes swaps, to film screenings, panel discussions, creative stunts and workshops. Fashion Open Studio 2018 was a rich and diverse week packed full of studio open days, designer talks, workshops and information sharing in the UK and around the world, including Vivienne Westwood in London and Stella McCartney in New York.

As in previous years, our social media impact was immense, with 533 million impressions of posts using one of our hashtags during April – an increase of 35% on last year. More than 3838 fashion brands and retailers responded to the question #whomademyclothes with real information about their suppliers or photographs of their workers saying #imadeyourclothes, almost double the number who responded last year. Over 400 press articles were written about Fashion Revolution Week in the UK and and over 2,000 across the world during April with an estimated reach of 3500 million. Significant articles included Vogue, Marie Claire, Fashion United, The Telegraph, The Guardian, The Independent, Huffington Post, Refinery 29, The Debrief and many more.

Since 2016, Fashion Revolution has tracked leading global brands and benchmarked their performance on five key issues: policy and commitments, governance, traceability, know show and fix, and spotlight issues. In April 2018, the Fashion Transparency Index reviewed 150 brands, up from 100 brands I 2017. The original brands which were reviewed in 2017 and again in 2018 show a 5% overall improvement in transparency levels across each section of the methodology, highlighting how the Fashion Transparency Index is influencing brands to become more transparent. Out of the 150 brands included in the Index, 55 brands (37%) are publishing a list of their factories at the first tier, where clothes are typically cut, sewn and trimmed. This is up from 32% of the brands in 2017 and 12.5% in 2016.

Fashion Revolution has engaged with EU citizens on a range of issues concerning fashion, consumption and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through regular email newsletters to 24,000 subscribers (or Fashion Revolutionaries).. The 'Who made my Clothes?' film was released during Fashion Revolution Week 2018, and so far has reached 746,931 views on Facebook, 25,576 on Youtube, and the film is now touring with the V&A tour Fashioned by Nature, currently viewed by 81,181 visitors.

In April 2018 we launched our Manifesto for a Fashion Revolution. The Manifesto will be used as a document that defines Fashion Revolution's direction of travel as a movement going forward.

During Fashion Revolution Week we also held our Fashion Question Time event at the House of Commons attended by stakeholders including citizens, influencers, press, representatives from brands and retailers and Members of Parliament. PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Our stakeholders are: Everyone involved in the fashion supply chain, including but not limited to farmers, producers, buyers, designers, retailers and consumers.

We held a Community Meeting on 1 November 2017 with 20 stakeholders to update them on governance, funding, policy work and our activities for the year ahead and request their participation and feedback.

We had approximately 100 Country Coordinators signed up during this period, with around 50 highly engaged and the remainder with lower levels of engagement. We communicated updates regarding Key Messaging, Open Source resources, important partnerships, Team changes and other general news via monthly email bulletins, compiled by the Country Coordinator Liaison. We formed a consultation group of the 20 most highly engaged CCs to give advice and input in regards to the long term direction of the CC Network and the related Affiliation Agreement. We worked with our head of development to identify funding streams and ways to support and administer opportunities that benefit our country teams on specific projects or as more general unrestricted funding, wherever possible.

78 political influencers, government officials, policy makers were engaged with Fashion Revolution and 42 events held around policy issues. Policy makers engaged in Fashion Question Time included Mary Creagh MP and Minister of State at the Department for International Development, Rushanara Ali MP

Fashion Transparency Index consultation process involved: • Dr Mark Anner, Director of Centre for Global Workers' Rights at Penn State University • Neil Brown, Alliance Trust Investments • Professor Ian Cook, University of Exeter • Orsola de Castro, co-founder of Fashion Revolution and waste expert • Subindhu Garkhel, Fairtrade Foundation • Jenny Holdcroft, IndustriALL • Dr Alessandra Mezzadri, SOAS, University of London • Joe Sutcliffe, Advisor - Dignified Work, CARE International • Heather Webb, Ethical Consumer and several others experts. Questionnaires were sent out to 150 brands, with around a 50% response rate. Several consultations with individual brands by phone around the methodology and requirements. We received positive feedback from our consultation and follow up with brands involved such as "Every day we spot opportunities to be so much better and the FTI (and CHRB) allows us to benchmark ourselves, understand best practice and implement change, for which many thanks." Mike Barry, M&S; "Thanks so much for sharing the results with us! Great to see an improvement since last year. This really reinforces that sustainability is a journey and we're on the right track." Chelsea Moen, Global Sustainability at Lululemon; Just wanted to say congratulations today for publishing such a fantastic report. You must be really pleased! It's a brilliant read, and we're thrilled to be a part of it." Rachel Hartley, ASOS

Our Manifesto was developed through a series of collaborative brainstorming and feedback meetings and was also based upon a survey sent out to our 100+ Country Coordinators. A first draft was sent out for consultation in early 2018 to 20 key stakeholders including our Country Coordinators, fashion press, communications specialists, a global trade union, our NGO partners, people representing producer groups, young consumers and creative, and industry experts.

Several European universities and key practitioners, including, Sarah Gretsy, Central Saint Martins. Dilys Williams Centre For Sustainable Fashion at LCF, Burak Kakmak Parsons NY, Maria Luisa Frisa, IUAV, Sara Azzone, IED, You Luk Lan, Hong Kong Design Institute, Hakan Karaosman, Politecnico, Jose Tenussien, London College Of Fashion were consulted by Orsola de Castro and steps were taken to increase presence of Fashion Revolution in academia, resulting in proposed events, further educators and students commitment, internal events and awareness raising and Fashion Revolution being included in school and university curricula.

PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed

PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made.

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

# **PART 5 - SIGNATORY**

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company	Office held	(delete as appropria	Date 16/1/19 ate) Director/ <del>Secreta</del> ry
You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact			
information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public		Tel	
record.	DX Number	DX Exchange	

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

The accounts and CIC34 cannot be filed online

(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)