

The Justice Platform Ltd
Annual Report and Financial Statements
Registered Number 09534141
For the year ended 30 April 2017

THURSDAY



S6YU4TUX

SCT

01/02/2018

#62

COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents

Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes	3

Company Information

Director	J Salasky
Registered office	40 Islington High Street London England N1 8XB
Registered number	09534141
Accountants	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Balance Sheet

At 30 April 2017

	Note	£	2017	£	£	2016	£
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	4		6,578			5,376	
			<u>6,578</u>			<u>5,376</u>	
Current assets							
Debtors	5	18,718		3,008			
Cash at bank and in hand		174,548		574,747			
		<u>193,266</u>		<u>577,755</u>			
Creditors : amounts falling due within one year	6	(57,142)		(144,393)			
		<u>(57,142)</u>		<u>(144,393)</u>			
Net current assets			136,124			433,362	
Net assets			<u>142,702</u>			<u>438,738</u>	
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	7	145		145			
Share premium		499,954		499,954			
Profit and loss account		(357,397)		(61,361)			
		<u>(357,397)</u>		<u>(61,361)</u>			
Shareholders' funds			<u>142,702</u>			<u>438,738</u>	

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

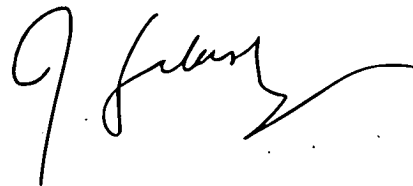
The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. In accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as permitted by section 444(5) of the Companies Act 2006, the entity profit and loss account and directors' report is not included as part of these filed financial statements.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 28/1/18 by:

J Salasky - Director

Company Registration No: 09534141



The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(Forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The Justice Platform Ltd (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Section 1A of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of The Justice Platform Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 9 April 2015. In the transition to FRS102 from old UK GAAP, the company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

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. The director is of the opinion that due to the nature of the business, there are no critical accounting estimates or judgments used in the preparation of these financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support will be more than adequate for the company's needs. In assessing going concern, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue as a going concern and is able to meet all of its obligations as they fall due for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Notes (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures & fittings: 25% on straight line basis

1.6 Impairment

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

1.7 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activities. Revenue is recognised when the service is provided.

1.8 Expenses

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in the profit and loss account as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Notes (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was 6 (2016: 5).

3 Taxation

Total tax recognised in the profit and loss account.

	2017 £	2016 £
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior period	(8,901)	-
Total current tax	<u>(8,901)</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has prepared a research and development claim for the financial year ending 30 April 2016. The expected value of the tax refund relating to this claim has been provided for within these financial statements. The claim is still subject to review and acceptance from HM Revenue and Customs. A claim will also be made for the financial year ending 30 April 2017, although the expected value of the tax refund relating to this claim is currently unknown.

Notes (Continued)

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	5,719
Additions	2,812
At 30 April 2017	<u>8,531</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 May 2016	343
Charge for the year	1,610
At 30 April 2017	<u>1,953</u>
Net Book Value	
At 30 April 2017	<u><u>6,578</u></u>
Net Book Value	
At 30 April 2016	<u><u>5,376</u></u>

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	10,766	1,315
Prepayments and accrued income	7,952	1,693
	<u>18,718</u>	<u>3,008</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	2,073	258
Taxation and social security	6,644	-
Other creditors	48,425	143,491
Accruals and deferred income	-	644
	<u>57,142</u>	<u>144,393</u>

Notes (Continued)

7 Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

	2017 £	2016 £
10,000,000 Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each	100	100
4,545,453 Seed shares at £0.00001 each	45	45
	<u>145</u>	<u>145</u>

8 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Justice Platform, Inc.. The registered office and principal place of business is 25 W 39th Street, Floor 14, New York, NY 10018. Consolidated accounts are not prepared.

During the year, the company received loans of £nil (2016: £10,494) from J Salasky and made repayments of £3,549 (2016: £7,045). J Salasky is the director of the company. As at 30 April 2017, the company was owed £100 (2016: the company owed £3,449) by J Salasky. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.