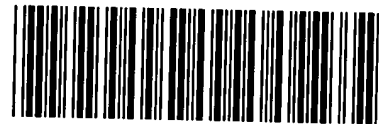


**The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**  
**Company Limited by Guarantee**  
**Filleted Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2018**

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# **The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**

**Company Limited by Guarantee**

**Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2018**

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# **The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

**Year ended 31 December 2018**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 the profit or loss 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 judgments 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.

# The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited

## Company Limited by Guarantee

### Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	6	2,350,076	1,021,905
Tangible assets	7	10,135	–
		<u>2,360,211</u>	<u>1,021,905</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	165,322	516,791
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,075,891</u>	<u>100,000</u>
		<u>2,241,213</u>	<u>616,791</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>2,207,495</u>	<u>1,215,760</u>
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>33,718</u>	<u>(598,969)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,393,929</u>	<u>422,936</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10	<u>2,445,000</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(51,071)</u>	<u>(1,177,064)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Profit and loss account		<u>(51,071)</u>	<u>(1,177,064)</u>
<b>Members deficit</b>		<u>(51,071)</u>	<u>(1,177,064)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 May 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Ms J Watson  
Chairperson

Company registration number: 10504973

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# **The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2018**

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#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Greengate, Cardale Park, Harrogate, HG3 1GY, England.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Going concern**

The Directors confirm that, after reviewing expenditure commitments, expected cash flows and borrowing facilities, they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next financial year and the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

##### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent the Company has rendered services under an agreement, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable, exclusive of sales taxes and discounts.

The company principally obtains revenue from providing access to its on line database, for which it charges a one off registration fee and an annual licence (access) fee. Revenue from registration fees are recognised at the time of receipt. Revenue from annual licences is deferred and recognised over the period in which services are expected to be provided to the customer.

# **The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)***

**Year ended 31 December 2018**

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#### **3. Accounting policies *(continued)***

##### **Income tax**

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

##### **Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

##### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

##### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

##### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Software - 3 years Straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

##### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

# **The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)***

**Year ended 31 December 2018**

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#### **3. Accounting policies *(continued)***

##### **Tangible assets *(continued)***

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	20% reducing balance
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##### **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

##### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

# **The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited**

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)***

**Year ended 31 December 2018**

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#### **3. Accounting policies *(continued)***

##### **Financial instruments *(continued)***

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

##### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### **4. Company limited by guarantee**

The company is limited by guarantee of members and does not have a share capital. The liability of members is limited to £1.

#### **5. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2017: 1).



# The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited

## Company Limited by Guarantee

### Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2018

#### 6. Intangible assets

	Software £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018	1,021,905
Additions	1,951,882
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>2,973,787</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
Charge for the year	623,711
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>623,711</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>2,350,076</b>
At 31 December 2017	1,021,905

#### 7. Tangible assets

	Equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018	–
Additions	11,674
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>11,674</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2018	–
Charge for the year	1,539
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>1,539</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>10,135</b>
At 31 December 2017	–

#### 8. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	33,097	5,000
Other debtors	132,225	511,791
	<b>165,322</b>	<b>516,791</b>

# The National Online Self Exclusion Scheme Limited

## Company Limited by Guarantee

### Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2018

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	108,978	548,810
Accruals and deferred income	1,253,815	266,950
Social security and other taxes	29,702	–
Other creditors	815,000	400,000
	<u>2,207,495</u>	<u>1,215,760</u>

**10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>2,445,000</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>

**11. Operating leases**

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	6,980	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>1,000</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>7,980</u>	<u>–</u>

**12. Summary audit opinion**

The auditor's report for the year dated 21 May 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Wild BA FCA, for and on behalf of TLP Consulting Limited.

**13. Related party transactions**

Included within other debtors in the prior year was an amount of £418,754 in respect of ring fenced funds held by The Remote Gambling Association Limited, the company's guarantor, on behalf of the company. These funds were paid to the company in full on 8 January 2018.