

Company Registration No. SC423700 (Scotland)

Cloudgine Limited

Unaudited financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

Pages for filing with Registrar

Cloudgine Limited

Company information

Directors	Marco Anastasi Maurizio Sciglio David Jones
Company number	SC423700
Registered office	3rd Floor 22 Calton Road Edinburgh EH8 8DP
Accountants	Henderson Loggie 34 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7HA
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC Cambridge Benet Street Leicester Leicestershire LE87 2BB

Cloudgine Limited

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Cloudgine Limited**Balance sheet****as at 31 December 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		74,581		28,112
Current assets					
Debtors	4	314,598		696,279	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,138,696		218,487	
		<u>1,453,294</u>		<u>914,766</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(297,709)</u>		<u>(301,044)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,155,585</u>		<u>613,722</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,230,166</u>		<u>641,834</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(12,680)</u>		<u>(5,089)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,217,486</u></u>		<u><u>636,745</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		126		126
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,217,360</u>		<u>636,619</u>
Total equity			<u><u>1,217,486</u></u>		<u><u>636,745</u></u>

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 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

Cloudgine Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

as at 31 December 2016

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Maurizio Sciglio

Director

Company Registration No. SC423700

Cloudgine Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cloudgine Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 22 Calton Road, Edinburgh, EH8 8DP.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Cloudgine Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Cloudgine Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 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:

Leasehold improvements	2 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 years straight line
Computer equipment	2 years 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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. 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 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) 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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

Cloudgine Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Cloudgine Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

The tax expense represents the sum of the corporation tax and deferred tax charge for the year.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 17 (2015 - 15).

Cloudgine Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	4,750	89,947	94,697
Additions	31,887	54,566	86,453
	<u>36,637</u>	<u>144,513</u>	<u>181,150</u>
At 31 December 2016			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2016	4,750	61,836	66,586
Depreciation charged in the year	4,957	35,026	39,983
	<u>9,707</u>	<u>96,862</u>	<u>106,569</u>
At 31 December 2016			
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	26,930	47,651	74,581
	<u><u>26,930</u></u>	<u><u>47,651</u></u>	<u><u>74,581</u></u>
At 31 December 2015	-	28,112	28,112
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>28,112</u></u>	<u><u>28,112</u></u>

4 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	217,836	227,999
Other debtors	96,762	468,280
	<u>314,598</u>	<u>696,279</u>
	<u><u>314,598</u></u>	<u><u>696,279</u></u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	37,097	29,794
Corporation tax	147,535	103,945
Other taxation and social security	67,416	118,127
Other creditors	45,661	49,178
	<u>297,709</u>	<u>301,044</u>
	<u><u>297,709</u></u>	<u><u>301,044</u></u>

Cloudgine Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2016****6 Called up share capital**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
12,600 ordinary shares of 1p each	126	126
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

7 Operating lease commitments**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2016	2015
£	£
73,807	13,300
<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

8 Related party transactions

During the year Naemair Limited provided services totalling £85,800 (2015: £94,380) (exclusive of VAT). At the year end a balance of £21,450 (2015: £14,300) (excluding VAT) was payable and is included in accruals.

During the year the company provided services to Reagent Games Limited, a company in which David Jones, a director, is a director and shareholder to the value of £1,291,700 (2015: £1,657,276) (exclusive of VAT). At the year end a balance of £217,836 (2015: £228,000) (including VAT) was payable and included within trade debtors.

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £120,000 (2015 - £120,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.