

Company Registration No. 07129120 (England and Wales)

**CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr John Carter
Company number	07129120
Registered office	46-54 High Street Ingatestone Essex CM4 9DW
Accountants	Taylor Viney & Marlow 46-54 High Street Ingatestone Essex CM4 9DW

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	131,053		180,104	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,170		3,295	
		<u>163,223</u>		<u>183,399</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(1,100)		(1,975)	
Net current assets			162,123		181,424
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(615,571)		(387,676)
Net liabilities			<u>(453,448)</u>		<u>(206,252)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(453,548)		(206,352)
Total equity			<u>(453,448)</u>		<u>(206,252)</u>

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

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr John Carter
Director

Company Registration No. 07129120

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2015	6	163,508	163,514
Year ended 30 April 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(369,860)	(369,860)
Issue of share capital	5 94	-	94
	<u>100</u>	<u>(206,352)</u>	<u>(206,252)</u>
Balance at 30 April 2016	100	(206,352)	(206,252)
Year ended 30 April 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(247,196)	(247,196)
	<u>100</u>	<u>(453,548)</u>	<u>(453,448)</u>

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cloudtelephones Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46-54 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9DW.

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 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Cloudtelephones 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 May 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 7.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 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.

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Taxation

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

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	30,607	5,558
Corporation tax recoverable	-	16,728
Other debtors	7,584	89,060
	<u>38,191</u>	<u>111,346</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	92,862	68,758
	<u>131,053</u>	<u>180,104</u>
Total debtors	<u>131,053</u>	<u>180,104</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	1,100	1,975
	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,975</u>

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	615,571	387,676
	<u>615,571</u>	<u>387,676</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6 Related party transactions

Amounts owed to/by related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amount owed to		Amounts owed by	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Direct Market Services Ltd	615,571	387,676	-	-

7 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 May 2015 £	30 April 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		9,255	(332,594)
Adjustments to prior year (note)		-	(27,917)
As restated		<u>9,255</u>	<u>(360,511)</u>
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Interest on loans restated to net present value	7	154,259	154,259
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>163,514</u>	<u>(206,252)</u>

CLOUDTELEPHONES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

7 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102		(Continued)
Reconciliation of loss for the financial period		
	Notes	2016 £
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP		(341,943)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Interest on loans restated to net present value	7	<u>(27,917)</u>
Loss reported under FRS 102		<u><u>(369,860)</u></u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

There was a loan in place as at 30.04.2016 and 30.04.2017.

£712,601 is due to Direct Market Services Ltd. As this loan is long term and no interest was being charged, it was necessary under FRS102 to restate these amounts to net present value.

A 5% interest rate is being used and the loan is repayable in 5 years.

This resulted in a credit adjustment of £154,259 to reserves as at 30.04.2016 and a debit to the P & L in 2016 of £27,917.

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.