

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07441190

Mobile Guardian Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 March 2019

Mobile Guardian Limited
Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	2,105,830	1,518,224
Tangible assets	5	3,577	7,114
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		2,109,407	1,525,338
Current assets			
Debtors	6	35,099	47,531
Cash at bank and in hand		259,313	110,632
		-----	-----
		294,412	158,163
Prepayments and accrued income		-	2,696
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	14,623	21,992
		-----	-----
Net current assets		279,789	138,867
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		2,389,196	1,664,205
Accruals and deferred income		112,484	29,038
		-----	-----
Net assets		2,276,712	1,635,167
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2,133	1,114
Share premium account		3,732,179	2,698,851
Profit and loss account		(1,457,600)	(1,064,798)
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		2,276,712	1,635,167
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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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Mobile Guardian Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 June 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Lawson

Director

Company registration number: 07441190

Mobile Guardian Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Wheel House, 31-37 Church Street, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 0AD.

2. 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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the value of software products sold and the provision of related consultation, implementation, support and maintenance services income stated net of VAT in respect of continuing activities earned during the period. Revenue recognition Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company, and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following basis: Sale of software products and the provision of related consultation, implementation, support and maintenance services. Maintenance, SaaS, and Subscription License Revenue is recognised ratably over the period during which the services are expected to be performed or the post-contract customer support period, whichever is longer, once the software has been delivered and the provision of both services has commenced, if all of the other basic revenue recognition criteria, persuasive evidence of an arrangement, fixed or determinable price and collectability have been met, as further explained in the accounting policy for "multiple elements arrangements" below: Maintenance service fee income Revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis over the term of the relevant agreement Consultancy service fee income Revenue is recognised on an accrual basis, when the services are rendered. Multiple element arrangements Revenue arrangements with multiple elements, including arrangements to sell products and services in which the company is obligated to deliver to its customers multiple products and/or services, are allocated and deferred revenue for the undelivered elements based on its vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE"). VSOE is generally the price charged when that element is sold separately. In situations where VSOE exists for all elements (delivered and undelivered), the company allocates the total revenue to be earned under the arrangement among the various elements, based on their relative fair value for transaction. Where VSOE exists only for the undelivered elements, the company defers the full fair value of the undelivered elements and recognises the difference between the total arrangements fee and the amount deferred for the undelivered elements as revenue. If VSOE does not exist for undelivered elements that are services, then the company recognises the entire arrangement fee ratably over the service period. If VSOE does not exist for undelivered elements that are specified products or features, the company defers revenue until the earlier of the delivery of all elements or the point at which the company determines VSOE for these undelivered elements. The company recognises revenue related to the delivered products or services only if (1) the revenue recognition criteria are met, (2) any undelivered products or services are not essential to the functionality of the delivered products and services, (3) payment for the undelivered products or services is not contingent upon delivery of the remaining products or services, and (4) it has an enforceable claim to receive the amount due in the event that it does not deliver the undelivered products or or services.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. 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.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

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:

Development costs - Over 6 years based on forecasted future economic benefits

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.

Research and development

External costs of product development expenditure are capitalised as intangible assets where they can be directly attributed to a specific project, and the returns from that project are expected to cover the costs incurred. The costs are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the products, reflecting the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the assets are expected to be consumed based on a 5 year forecast.

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. 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 - 33% straight line

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

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2018: 7).

4. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	1,528,963
Additions	612,388
At 31 March 2019	2,141,351
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	10,739
Charge for the year	24,782
At 31 March 2019	35,521
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	2,105,830
At 31 March 2018	1,518,224

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2018	18,160	18,160
Additions	1,123	1,123
At 31 March 2019	19,283	19,283
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2018	11,046	11,046
Charge for the year	4,660	4,660
At 31 March 2019	15,706	15,706
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	3,577	3,577
At 31 March 2018	7,114	7,114

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	35,099	8,958
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	—	38,573
	35,099	47,531

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,377	6,175
Social security and other taxes	8,246	7,817
Other creditors	—	8,000
	<u>14,623</u>	<u>21,992</u>

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P Lawson	(8,000)	(18,000)	26,000	—
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>----</u>
	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P Lawson	—	(8,000)	—	(8,000)
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9. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the directors Mr P Lawson , Mr G Kemp, Mr S Edkins and Mr T Fenwick throughout the current year as no individual shareholder controls more than 25% of the company's share capital. Mr P Lawson is the managing director.

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.