

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09190872

Bridebook Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2016

SHAW WALLACE

Chartered accountant

43 Manchester Street

London

W1U 7LP

Bridebook Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	4

Bridebook Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr H Shephard
	Mr M Shephard
	Mr J Green
Registered office	43 Manchester Street London W1U 7LP
Accountants	SHAW WALLACE Chartered accountant 43 Manchester Street London W1U 7LP
Bankers	National Westminster 94 Moorgate London EC2M 6UR
Solicitors	Taylor Wessing LLP 5 New Street Square London EC4A 3TW

Bridebook Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	575,948	215,379
Tangible assets	7	10,406	7,457
		<u>586,354</u>	<u>222,836</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	114,202	111,861
Cash at bank and in hand		1,668,676	2,391,472
		<u>1,782,878</u>	<u>2,503,333</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	69,933	61,915
Net current assets		<u>1,712,945</u>	<u>2,441,418</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,299,299</u>	<u>2,664,254</u>
Net assets		<u>2,299,299</u>	<u>2,664,254</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,974	1,974
Share premium account		2,846,084	2,846,084
Profit and loss account		(548,759)	(183,804)
Members funds		<u>2,299,299</u>	<u>2,664,254</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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2016 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 .

Bridebook Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 October 2017 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr H Shephard

Director

Company registration number: 09190872

Bridebook Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 43 Manchester Street, London, W1U 7LP.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 director is of the opinion that the company has adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 28 August 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

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 .

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.

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.

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	-	25% 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.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 13 (2015: 9).

5. Profit before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after (crediting)/charging:

	Year to 31 Dec 16 £	Period from 28 Aug 14 to 31 Dec 15 £
Depreciation of tangible assets	3,157	1,189

6. Intangible assets

	Development costs £	Domain name £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	196,794	18,585	215,379
Additions from internal developments	360,569	—	360,569
At 31 December 2016	557,363	18,585	575,948
Amortisation			
At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	—	—	—
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	557,363	18,585	575,948
At 31 December 2015	196,794	18,585	215,379

The development expenditure has not been amortised in the period as the products were not yet commercially available .

7. Tangible assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	8,646
Additions	6,106

At 31 December 2016	14,752

Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	1,189
Charge for the year	3,157

At 31 December 2016	4,346

Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	10,406

At 31 December 2015	7,457

8. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Other debtors	114,202	111,861
	-----	-----

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	7,436	32,168
Social security and other taxes	14,302	544
Other creditors	48,195	29,203
	-----	-----
	69,933	61,915
	-----	-----

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr H Shephard throughout the current period. Mr H Shephard is the managing director and majority shareholder.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 28 August 2014.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the period.

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.