REGISTERED NUMBER: 09966607 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

for

TabMo Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

DIRECTORS:	R L Biet H Metmer
SECRETARY:	Pramex International Ltd
REGISTERED OFFICE:	11 Old Jewry 8th Floor South London EC2R 8DU
REGISTERED NUMBER:	09966607 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	HB Accountants Amwell House 19 Amwell Street Hoddesdon Hertfordshire EN11 8TS

Balance Sheet
31 December 2017

	Notes	31.12.17 £	£	31.12.16 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		5,564		4,670
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	716,533		18,500	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	879,220		41,648	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(162,687)		(23,148)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(157,123)		(18,478)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Retained earnings			(158,123)		(19,478)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(157,123)		(18,478)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

H Metmer - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

TabMo Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

Related party exemption
The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factor that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover
Turnover represents amounts receivable, under contracts for services, net of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the total expected consideration at completion.

Where invoices are raised for customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as Deferred Income and included as part of Creditors due within one year.

Where services are provided in advance of the invoice being raised, the amounts are recorded as Accrued Income and included as part of Debtors receivable within one year.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.
Computer equipment - 33% on cost

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 recognized 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 recognized 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, supplier deposits accrued income, 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, accrued expenses, taxes and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognized 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 recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Going concern
The company is dependent upon the continued financial support of its parent company which has undertaken to financially support the company for the at least 12 months after the date of the signing of these accounts and for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 11 (2016 - 6) .

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4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £
COST	
At 1 January 2017	5,305
Additions	3,220
At 31 December 2017	8,525
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2017	635
Charge for year	2,326
At 31 December 2017	2,961
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	5,564
At 31 December 2016	4,670

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17 £	31.12.16 £
Trade debtors	663,014	-
Other debtors	17,500	-
VAT	-	11,500
Prepayments and accrued income	36,019	7,000
	716,533	18,500

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17 £	31.12.16 £
Trade creditors	37,078	19,279
Amounts owed to group undertakings	647,916	2,705
Social security and other taxes	16,652	12,101
VAT	134,648	-
Accruals and deferred income	42,926	7,563
	879,220	41,648

7. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	31.12.17 £	31.12.16 £
Within one year	70,000	-

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8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.17 £	31.12.16 £
1,000	Ordinary	£1	1,000	1,000

9. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Keith Grover (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of HB Accountants

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is TabMo SAS, a company registered in France.

TabMo SAS prepared group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 24 Rue du Moulin Pres, Paris, France, 75013.

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.