Company Registration No. SC221925 (Scotland)

CIVIC COMPUTING LIMITED

AMENDING REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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CIVIC COMPUTING LIMITED

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CIVIC COMPUTING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The revised accounts replace the original accounts and are now the statutory accounts. They have been prepared as at the date of the original accounts and not as at the date of the revision and accordingly do not deal with events between those dates.

The changes made are in respect of intangible assets being derecognised due to them being internally generated and the preference shares being reclassified from share capital to liabilities. The restatement of the accounting policies are intended to bring them in line with FRS102.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing information technology consultancy services

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr G Rouchotas
Mr G Tosh
Mr I Burgess
Ms K Napier

Auditor
Thomson Cooper were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

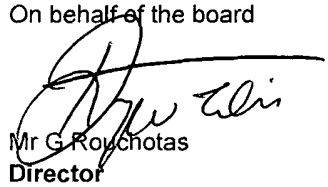
Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr G Rouchotas
Director

29 October 2019

CIVIC COMPUTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 as restated £	2017 as restated £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		16,052		1,752
Current assets					
Debtors	4	165,577		47,739	
Cash at bank and in hand		523,691		411,844	
		689,268		459,583	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(545,668)		(496,610)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			143,600		(37,027)
Total assets less current liabilities			159,652		(35,275)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		71		71
Share premium account			78,940		78,940
Capital redemption reserve			41		41
Profit and loss reserves			80,600		(114,327)
Total equity			159,652		(35,275)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 29 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Rouchotas
Director

Company Registration No. SC221925

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Civic Computing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 12 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4AX.

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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

Accordingly, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. The directors have considered a period of 12 months from the date of approval of 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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Plant & Machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	25% reducing balance
Computer Equipment	33% 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

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

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
	5	4
	5	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	375,394	47,664	9,090	432,148
Additions	-	-	18,706	18,706
Disposals	(375,394)	(47,664)	(6,269)	(429,327)
At 31 December 2018	-	-	21,527	21,527
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2018	373,642	47,664	9,090	430,396
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	3,637	3,637
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(373,642)	(47,664)	(7,252)	(428,558)
At 31 December 2018	-	-	5,475	5,475
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	-	-	16,052	16,052
At 31 December 2017	1,752	-	-	1,752

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	141,990	25,502
Other debtors	18,555	15,984
Prepayments and accrued income	5,032	6,253
	165,577	47,739

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other borrowings	120,000	120,000
Trade creditors	250,014	266,746
Corporation tax	44,973	-
Other taxation and social security	43,035	35,576
Other creditors	4,831	600
Accruals and deferred income	82,815	73,688
	545,668	496,610

Other borrowings represent preference shares reclassified as liabilities.
On 12 April 2019, the company purchased £50,000 preference shares at par.

6 Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
7,111 Ordinary Shares of 1p each	71	71
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
120,000 Preference Shares of £1 each	120,000	120,000
Preference shares classified as liabilities (see note 6)	120,000	120,000

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Croxford.
The auditor was Thomson Cooper.

8 Contingent liability

Civic Computing Limited is currently under investigation with HMRC. At the date of signing the accounts it seems extremely unlikely that a liability will materialise. However this can not be said with absolute certainty thus a future liability due to this investigation can not be completely ruled out.

9 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated at 31 December 2017
	£	£	£
Fixed assets			
Other intangibles	31,420	(31,420)	-
Creditors due within one year			
Loans and overdrafts	(600)	(120,000)	(120,600)
Net assets	116,145	(151,420)	(35,275)
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	120,071	(120,000)	71
Profit and loss	(82,907)	(31,420)	(114,327)

9 Prior period adjustment **(Continued)**

Changes to the profit and loss account

Period ended 31 December 2017	As previously reported £	Adjustment £	As restated £
Cost of sales	(452,117)	(41,140)	(493,257)
Administrative expenses	(285,153)	9,720	(275,433)
Profit for the financial period	77,644	(31,420)	46,224

Reconciliation of changes in equity

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2017 £
Adjustments to prior year		
Total adjustments	-	(151,420)
Equity as previously reported	-	116,145
Equity as adjusted	-	(35,275)

Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period

	2017 £
Total adjustments	(31,420)
Profit as previously reported	77,644
Profit as adjusted	46,224

Notes to reconciliation

(1) Intellectual property

The prior period adjustment relates to a restatement of the accounting policy for internally generated intellectual property with a book value as at 31 December 2017 of £31,420. This change in policy brings the policy in line with the requirements of FRS 102.

(2) Preference shares

120,000 preference shares of £1 each, previously classified as equity, have been reclassified as a liability in accordance with FRS 102.