

Charity No. 1101179. 310 Stafford Riad

The D Foundation

Report of the trustees for the year ending February 2020

The trustees are pleased to present their annual report together with the consolidated financial statements of the charity and its subsidiary for the year ending 31 March 2020 which are also prepared to meet the requirements for a directors' report and accounts for Companies Act purposes. The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 1993, the Companies Act 1985, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2005).

Chair's report

This year was a hugely exciting one as we explored, 2019 saw the work that the Foundation, engages start to be taken seriously, the Resume charity and the DWP have asked the Foundation two contracts to deliver the Kickstarter in both East London and South London, working with young unemployed people, who wish to go into the creative industries. Working with other similar organisations (FashionWorks, FEP and FMM POP-UPI), the Foundation delivered a successful project, with a 78% success rate of young people going into work within the creative industries.

2020 sees many exciting new projects and partners for The D foundation, after delivering successfully several projects for Croydon's Council, We have been asked to be part of their brough of cultural for the year 2023, We have delivered the Mayors youth fund and ERDF for Southwark Council and in December 2020 will start to deliver for Peabody Housing Association, Pathways Into The Creative Industries.

The Department of Culture, Media and The Education & Youth Team from City Hall, have asked The D Foundation to work on another Youth Exhibition, after running two successful exhibitions 'My London' & Women In Media, both exhibitions each run for three months and showed the diversity and young talent that London as.

This project was not just about fun and wonderful photographs but in this time of financial uncertainty, unemployment, youth problems and a culture of vacuous celebrity, we wanted to take a hard look at where young people are turning to for inspiration for their dreams and their values. Through this we would be able to see if any of these much-hyped issues had any effect on their belief, values and morals.

2019 also sees The Foundation asked to be partner on several bids, which include organisations such as Croydon College, Peabody, B.E.S.T and Croydon Council.

February 2019 sees the foundation move into its brand-new office space in Croydon, which as been provided by Croydon council, which will be the part of a CZZ creative zone. offering young people, a variety of ways in training, educational routes with the creative industry. We will also provide facilities for amateur and professional artists to develop their skills and have access to professional advice.



Our purposes and activities

Created by the founders of ASBO magazine. The **D Foundation** addresses the issue of young, unemployed people and students unable to find work within the creative industries who face financial and networking barriers that prevent them from getting their foot in the door.

ASBO Magazine was founded on the principal that new talent is vital to the UK's arts and culture industry, and the powerhouses of publishing were becoming more unwilling to consistently spotlight a wide range of new, raw talent. ASBO involves unemployed young creative's in every aspect of the magazine's production, from styling and shooting fashion shoots or interviewing bands to writing features on new products, and, since 2004, has proved invaluable to those looking to make a career in fashion, music, design, journalism, photography and styling. The guidance and responsibility given to those involved has enabled young people to make an "informal" path out of unemployment and the magazine has produced countless success stories of young people, equipped with new essential skills, a portfolio and the evervital industry contacts, creating careers for themselves.

However, for every one person working on ASBO magazine, there were four who were not yet at the point of being showcased yet were either facing obstacles such as unable to further their higher education to gain the necessary skills or having talent but without the right tools to progress into portfolio building and/or work. Thus The D Foundation was born, taking on in particular, those who lack skills and training and designing projects to increase their skills, portfolio and industry contacts.

THE NEED for the D FOUNDATION

Despite employers encouraging apprenticeships, the creative and media industries remain driven by graduates and long-term work experience interns. Work experience raises three major problems for many young people:

- 1. It is not an affordable means of gaining skills for those who cannot meet rent and other life costs without working
- 2. Work experience places are highly limited
- 3. Work experience is not necessarily, within the realm of media and creative industries, about gaining skills and experience and young people are more often used as general 'slaves'.

With young unemployment at its highest since the early 90s, there needs to be more done to prevent young people being left behind. Training opportunities and apprenticeships are vital components in a young creative's life but, more importantly, the knowledge that there is real opportunity out there is the beginning of a positive shift in their previous attitude and outlook, that which we have identified as a significant barrier to improving their future prospects.



How The D.Foundation works...

The D Foundation is a registered charity and works alongside Government (both local and national) to provide training projects.

Since beginning, the Foundation has developed a network of volunteer professionals who have worked with young people on placements of up to 6 weeks at a time. The young people themselves have come from two broad groups:

- age 16 20, interested in media roles but with no formal education (40% of clients to date);
- age 20 − 24, unemployed graduates with media qualifications (60% of clients to date), unable to interest employers who are looking for people with high levels of experience.

The Educational programmes

In March 2019 the foundation was asked to work with Croydon College, to work with them, to construct work based learning programmes and qualifications in fashion design, photography, journalism, music production, and design, and will be based 2 days in an classroom based and a further 3 days in a working environment within the creative industry – with such companies as The Guardian Newspaper, Dazed and Confused Magazine, C4, Henry Holland, Disorder Magazine and Vivienne Westwoood.

These courses will be offered from September 2015, and are aimed at young people who find main stream education an every day challenge, with many dropping out of the system to become NEETS.

Our Volunteers

The D Foundation is involved in the community and relies on voluntary help. Besides those pro and artists who display their talents at the Centre, over 40 volunteers assist with stewarding events and performances, enabling longer opening and lower staff costs than would otherwise be the case. Most volunteers are members of the company and it is at their suggestion that the 'Friends of the ATC Theatre' was formed in 2006 and we wish to thank our friends for their loyal support and service.

Appointment of trustees

As set out in the Articles of Association the chair of the trustees is nominated by N Arts Trust. BF Borough Council nominates five trustees and B Town Council nominates three trustees. Four trustees are elected annually by the members of the charitable company attending the Annual General Meeting and serve for a period of two years. The trustees have the power to co-opt up to two further members to fill specialist roles. All members are circulated with invitations to nominate trustees prior to the AGM advising them of the retiring trustees and requesting nominations for the AGM. When considering co-opting trustees, the Board has regard to the requirement for any specialist skills needed, for example Mr A Jenner is a qualified teacher and film maker and joined the board in January 2015 to assist with the planned refurbishment programme and the recent bid to the Arts Council of England and BF Borough Council. Nominees appointed by B F Borough Council and B Town Council are subject to the appointment processes of those bodies and the guidelines on appointment to public office as they apply to Local Government nominees.



Trustee induction and training

New trustees undergo an orientation day to brief them on their legal obligations under charity and company law, the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, content of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the committee and decision-making processes, the business plan and recent financial performance of the charity. During the induction day they meet key employees and other trustees. Trustees are encouraged to attend appropriate external training events where these will facilitate the undertaking of their role.

Organisation

The board of trustees, which can have up to 15 members, administers the charity. The board meets quarterly and there are sub-committees covering development, membership, finance and audit which normally meet monthly. A Chief Executive is appointed by the trustees to manage the day-to-day operations of the charity. To facilitate effective operations, the Chief Executive has delegated authority, within terms of delegation approved by the trustees, for operational matters including finance, employment and artistic performance related activity.

Trustees' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The charity trustees (who are also the directors of the Arts Theatre Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing a trustees' annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Company law and the law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the group and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable group for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are required to: select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP; make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business. The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985, the Charities Act 1993, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

but her JCP and Ixion advisor, sent her to Fashionworks were first her product and design was looked at, taken back to it's basic level and started again, she was then introduced to leather merchants and manufactures. Three years down the line her bags have been seen on the arms of Lady Gaga, Princess Eugene and Madonna, and in 2012 her company was put up for an award by the Ethical Fashion Forum.

Company registration number: 04638968

THE D FOUNDATION
Trading as THE D FOUNDATION
Company limited by guarantee

Unaudited financial statements

30 April 2019

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Statement of financial position	4 - 5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 10

Directors and other information

Directors DAVIDE WHELLER

MARK GUNTHER PAULS

ALAN ERIC PALMER (F ASH ALLIBHAI (F

(Resigned 21 January 2018) (Resigned 19 April 2018)

Company number 04638968

Registered office 32-36 LOMAN STREET

LONDON SE1 0EH

Accountant BALDREY & ASSOCIATES LTD

310 STAFFORD ROAD

CROYDON SURREY CR0 4NH

Directors report Year ended 30 April 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

DAVIDE WHELLER
MARK GUNTHER PAULS

Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:

DAVIDE WHELLER Director

Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		41,081	38,759
Cost of sales Gross profit		(25,611) ———————————————————————————————————	(18,045) 20,714
•		·	•
Administrative expenses Operating profit/(loss)		$\frac{(11,183)}{4,287}$	$\frac{(24,763)}{(4,049)}$
		·	, ,
Interest payable and similar expenses		(55)	(170)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		4,232	(4,219)
Tax on profit/(loss)			
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income		4,232	(4,219)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 30 April 2019

		2019)	2018	3
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	290		290	
			290		290
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,641		2,161	
Cash at bank and in hand		449		57	
		2,090		2,218	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(1,348)		(5,708)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			742		(3,490)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,032		(3,200)
Net assets/(liabilities)			1,032		(3,200)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			1,032		(3,200)
Members funds/(deficit)			1,032		(3,200)

For the year ending 30 April 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.

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

Statement of financial position (continued) 30 April 2019

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

DAVIDE WHELLER Director

Company registration number: 04638968

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 April 2019

	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 May 2017	1,019	1,019
Profit/(loss) for the year	(4,219)	(4,219)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(4,219)	(4,219)
At 30 April 2018 and 1 May 2018	(3,200)	(3,200)
Profit/(loss) for the year	4,232	4,232
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,232	4,232
At 30 April 2019	1,032	1,032

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 April 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in . The address of the registered office is THE D FOUNDATION, 32-36 LOMAN STREET, LONDON, SE1 0EH.

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 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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2019

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	290	290
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2019	290	290
At 30 April 2018	290	290

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2019

6.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other debtors	1,641	2,161
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,828
	Social security and other taxes	178	-

1,170

1,348

1,880

5,708

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

Other creditors

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed income statement Year ended 30 April 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		
Funding	41,081	38,759
	41,081	38,759
Cost of sales		
Grant repayments	(2,500)	(10,200)
Freelance & Commissions Payable	(865)	(2,750)
Magazine printing & production	(19,506)	(4,213)
Venue Hire & Equipment	(2,740)	(882)
	(25,611)	(18,045)
Gross profit	15,470	20,714
Gross profit percentage	37.7%	53.4%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Directors remuneration	-	(12,728)
Rent & office costs	(3,200)	- (0.40)
Insurance	(1,238)	(948)
PPS & advertising	(618)	(274)
Telephone Computer & Website Costs	(682) (382)	(3,127)
Travelling	(3,044)	(4,704)
Accountancy fees	(1,850)	(1,560)
Bank charges	-	(225)
General expenses	(169)	(447)
Companies House fine	-	(750)
	(11,183)	(24,763)
Operating profit/(loss)	4,287	(4,049)
Operating profit/(loss) percentage	10.4%	10.4%
Interest payable and similar expenses	(55)	(170)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,232	(4,219)
FIGHT/1035) Detate taxation	4, ∠3∠ =====	(+ ,213)

Company registration number: 04638968

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Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Statement of financial position	4 - 5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 10

Directors and other information

Directors DAVIDE WHELLER

MARK GUNTHER PAULS

ALAN ERIC PALMER (F ASH ALLIBHAI (F

(Resigned 21 January 2018) (Resigned 19 April 2018)

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MARK GUNTHER PAULS

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This report was approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:

DAVIDE WHELLER Director

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Turnover		41,081	38,759
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Tax on profit/(loss)			
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income		4,232	(4,219)

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Statement of financial position 30 April 2019

		2019)	2018	3
	Note	£	£	£	£
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Tangible assets	5	290		290	
			290		290
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,641		2,161	
Cash at bank and in hand		449		57	
		2,090		2,218	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(1,348)		(5,708)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			742		(3,490)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,032		(3,200)
Net assets/(liabilities)			1,032		(3,200)
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Profit and loss account			1,032		(3,200)
Members funds/(deficit)			1,032		(3,200)

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Statement of financial position (continued) 30 April 2019

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DAVIDE WHELLER Director

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Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 April 2019

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At 1 May 2017	1,019	1,019
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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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2019

Tangible assets

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An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2019

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	290	290
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2019	290	290
At 30 April 2018	290	290

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2019

6.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other debtors	1,641	2,161
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,828
	Social security and other taxes	178	-

1,170

1,348

1,880

5,708

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

Other creditors

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed income statement Year ended 30 April 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		
Funding	41,081	38,759
	41,081	38,759
Cost of sales		
Grant repayments	(2,500)	(10,200)
Freelance & Commissions Payable	(865)	(2,750)
Magazine printing & production	(19,506)	(4,213)
Venue Hire & Equipment	(2,740)	(882)
	(25,611)	(18,045)
Gross profit	15,470	20,714
Gross profit percentage	37.7%	53.4%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Directors remuneration	-	(12,728)
Rent & office costs	(3,200)	-
Insurance	(1,238)	(948)
PPS & advertising	(618)	(274)
Telephone	(682)	- (0.107)
Computer & Website Costs Travelling	(382) (3,044)	(3,127)
Accountancy fees	(1,850)	(4,704) (1,560)
Bank charges	(1,000)	(225)
General expenses	(169)	(447)
Companies House fine	-	(750)
	(11,183)	(24,763)
	4.007	(4.0.40)
Operating profit/(loss)	4,287	(4,049)
Operating profit/(loss) percentage	10.4%	10.4%
Interest payable and similar expenses	(55)	(170)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,232	(4,219)