THE MOSSELSON CHARITABLE TRUST ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees M E Mosselson

J Mosselson

Charity number 266517

Principal address Denmoss House

10 Greenland Street

London NW1 0ND

Auditor Paragon Partners Limited

Churchill House 137-139 Brent Street

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, applicable law and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in March 2005.

Objectives and activities

The Charity's object in the short term is to provide donations to worthwhile causes, especially in the fields of education, medicine and medical research, women and childrens' support and welfare, religion, and social areas.

The Charity's object in the longer term is to establish a Student Scholarship Programme at graduate level to provide financial assistance in diverse fields of study with a bias toward higher education.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the Charity should undertake.

Achievements and performance

During the year the Charity supported various charitable objectives in the fields of medicine and medical research, women and children's support and welfare, religion, education and social areas. The amount of charitable donations made during the year amounted to £100.099.

Financial review

The charity's income is mainly derived from donations, licence fees and interest received from a bank deposit account.

The surplus of income for the year of £138,236 and this has been added to the Income Account, which at the balance sheet date stood at £3,628,651.

Reserves policy

The reserves are being retained as they are intended for a substantial capital project to endow a 'scholarship fund' for needy students at Universities. The Trustees have been advised that a minimum endowment fund of £5 million will be required, to provide an on-going long term programme, to encompass 'Doctoral' and other 'Degree' scholarships, and fund the workshop on a long-term "need" basis.

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Structure, governance and management

The Charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 16 October 1973.

The trustees who served during the year were:

M E Mosselson

J Mosselson

Appointment of trustees is governed by the Trust Deed of the charity. The Board of Trustees is authorised to appoint new trustees to fill vacancies arising through resignation or death of an existing trustee.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Trustee

Dated: 31 May 2018

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the Charity for that year.

In preparing these 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, 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 for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MOSSELSON CHARITABLE TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Mosselson Charitable Trust (the 'Charity') for the year ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note [X] to the accounts, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MOSSELSON CHARITABLE TRUST

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the Trustees' Report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trusteesare responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MOSSELSON CHARITABLE TRUST

Anthony Epstein (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Paragon Partners Limited

1 June 2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Churchill House 137-139 Brent Street London NW4 4DJ

Paragon Partners Limited is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Income from:	_		
Donations and legacies	2	80,000	183,250
Licence fees receivable	3	150,000	150,000
Investments	4	53,821	52,204
Total Income		283,821	385,454
Expenditure on:			
Costs of generating funds	5	41,796	41,796
Charitable activities	6	100,099	153,422
Governance costs	7	3,300	6,000
Total resources expended		145,195	201,218
Net income for the year/ Net movement in funds		138,626	184,236
Fund balances at 1 October 2016		3,490,025	3,305,789
Fund balances at 30 September 2017		3,628,651	3,490,025

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		3,642,400		3,503,774	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	11	(13,749)		(13,749)	
Nat current assets			3,628,651		3,490,025
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			3,628,651		3,490,025
			3,628,651		3,490,025

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 31 May 2018

Mehr

Trustee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Mosselson Charitable Trust is a charity established by a charitable trust deed on 16 October 1973.

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The Charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The Charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of The Mosselson Charitable Trust prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the Charity.

1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the Charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the Charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the Charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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 operations 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2 Donations and legacles

		2017	2016
		£	£
	Donations and gifts	80,000	183,250
3	Licence fees receivable		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Income licensing arrangements	150,000	150,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

4	Investments		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Interest receivable	53,821	52,204
5	Costs of generating funds		-
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Licence fees payable	41,796	41,796
		41,796	41,796
		-	
6	Charitable activities		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Donations	100,099	153,422
7	Governance costs		
	Governance costs		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Governance costs	3,300	6,000
		3,300	6,000
8	Trustees		
	None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuners	ition during the	е уеаг.
9	Auditor's remuneration		
	The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Audit of the charity's annual accounts	3,300	3,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

10 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2016	2017
£	£
13,749	13,749

12 Related party transactions

Accruals and deferred income

During the year the Charity paid licence fees of £41,796 (2016 - £41,796) to Concise Property Management Limited, a company in which the trustees are directors.

During the year the Charity received licence fees of £30,000 (2016 - £30,000), £30,000 (2016 - £30,000), £40,000 (2016 - £40,000), £20,000 (2016 - £20,000) and £30,000 (2016 - £30,000) from City Securities Limited, Cotswold Garden Centre Limited, Lancedrum Limited, City Trust Limited and Car Park Management Limited respectively, companies in which the trustees are directors.