

Company registration number: **07610387**

Fleon Technology Ltd  
Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the  
year ended  
31 January 2018

# Fleon Technology Ltd

## Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Fleon Technology Ltd for the year ended 31 January 2018

Year ended 31 January 2018

As described on the statement of financial position, the Board of Directors of Fleon Technology Ltd are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2018, which comprise the income statement, statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

Accountancy Assist Ltd

Hamilton House  
Mabledon Place, Bloomsbury  
LONDON  
WC1H 9BB  
United Kingdom

Date: 6 May 2018

# Fleon Technology Ltd

## Statement of Financial Position

### 31 January 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	5,201	6,502
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	18,480	-
Cash at bank and in hand		72,438	(3,427)
		90,918	(3,427)
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(16,813)	(6,740)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		74,105	(10,167)
Total assets less current liabilities		79,306	(3,665)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(75,000)	-
Net assets/(liabilities)		4,306	(3,665)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		3,306	(4,665)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)		4,306	(3,665)

For the year ending 31 January 2018, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 May 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Bilal Karaduman

Director

Company registration number: 07610387

# Fleon Technology Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### Year ended 31 January 2018

#### 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Flat 86 Princess Park Manor, Royal Drive, London, N11 3FP, United Kingdom.

#### 2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to 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 assets.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

##### TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, 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.

##### CURRENT TAX

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.

##### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it

will be available for use or sale; there is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; there is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; there are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

## TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount 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. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that 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. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	20% straight line
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## 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.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price and are subsequently measured as follows: Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan and to make a loan to another entity 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.

All other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

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.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are 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 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017: 2).

#### 5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc.
	£
COST	
At 1 February 2017 and 31 January 2018	10,436
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2017	3,934
Charge	1,301
At 31 January 2018	<u>5,235</u>
CARRYING AMOUNT	
At 31 January 2018	5,201

At 31 January 2017

6,502

## 6 DEBTORS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	18,480	-

## 7 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Taxation and social security	16,813	6,740

## 8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	75,000	-

## 9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Director remuneration	11,232	13,307
Dividend	29,605	13,880



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