Avolites Media Limited Filleted Financial Statements 30 April 2020



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30/04/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE #207

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2020

·		. 2020		2019 (restated)
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets Investments	7 8		<u>-</u>	105,201 768,045
			-	873,246
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	- - - -		107,177 65,001 106,771 278,949
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	_		(567,379)
Net current liabilities			_	(288,430)
Total assets less current liabilities		**	-	584,816
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Net assets	11			(835) 583,981
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Shareholders funds			1 (1) 	583,980 583,981

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 April 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 April 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Director

R Salzedo Chairman

Company registration number: 07757613

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 184 Park Avenue, London, NW10 7XL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the 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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis other than going concern. The directors have decided to continue all trade through the parent company going forward and no longer trade through the company from 30 April 2020.

As at the year ended 30 April 2020 the directors hive up all assets and liabilities to the parent company. The parent company have provided guarantee that it will cover any liabilities or contractual obligations that may due fall for the company.

Further details have been provided on Note 7 in regards to the hive up.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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.

Income tax

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

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

Fixtures & Fittings Computer Equipment Hire Equipment 25% straight line50% straight line25% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2019: 2).

5. Tax on (loss)/profit

Major components of tax income

	2020	2019 (restated) £
	£	
Current tax:		
UK current tax income	_	(8,651)
Tax on (loss)/profit	-	(8,651)
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6. Hive up into parent company

During the year a hive up was carried out and movement of all assets and liabilities transferred to the parent company "Avolites Limited". After the assets and liabilities had been transferred to the parent an amount of £531,764 was due to the company from the parent. A dividend was paid at year end from the company to the parent of £531,764 which removed any outstanding debtor from the parent to the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2020

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Hire stock £	Total £
Cost	2.424	22.440	470 000	196,802
At 1 May 2019 (as restated) Additions	2,431 -	22,148 -	172,223 947	947
Transfers	(2,431)	(22,148)	(173,170)	(197,749)
At 30 April 2020			_	
Depreciation				•
At 1 May 2019	2,431	19,509	69,661	91,601
Charge for the year	-	-	29,643	29,643
Transfers	(2,431)	(19,509)	(99,304)	(121,244)
At 30 April 2020				
Carrying amount At 30 April 2020	-	_	_	_
•			400.500	405.004
At 30 April 2019	-	2,639	102,562	105,201

8. Investments

Cost At 1 May 2019 as restated Transfers	Other investments other than loans £
Transfers	(1,433,004)
At 30 April 2020	_
Impairment At 1 May 2019 as restated Transfers	667,619 (667,619)
At 30 April 2020	
Carrying amount At 30 April 2020	
At 30 April 2019	768,045

In the prior year the company owns 100% of the issued share capital of Al Systems Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Al Systems Limited was dormant during the year and at year end had aggregate share capital and reserves of £1,000. In the current year the company has transferred the investment to Avolites Limited as per the hive up into Avolites Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2020

9. Debtors

	Trade debtors Other debtors	2020 £ - - 	2019 (restated) £ 33,045 31,956 65,001
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade creditors	2020 £	2019 (restated) £ 3,770
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Social security and other taxes Other creditors	- - - -	554,097 4,166 5,346 567,379
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Other creditors	2020 £	2019 (restated) £ 835

In the prior year the Deferred Consideration above was only payable as an 'earn out' conditional on revenue being generated. This is part of the consideration for the acquisition of Media Server technology (see note 9). During the year the deferred consideration was fully paid off and the company no longer need a liability for the deferred consideration.

12. Prior period errors

Avolites Media Limited has discovered an material error in the fixed asset register for the net book values stated due to an immaterial errors in the depreciation charges for 2019, 2018 and 2017. Due to this error the fixed assets were materially understated.

The fixed assets net book value in the prior year was understated by £24,958 and has increased from £80,243 to £105,201

This has led to an increase in the retained earnings from £559,022 to £583,980.

13. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year ended 30 April 2020, dated 29 April 2021, was unqualified

The senior statutory auditor was Stewart Jell, for and on behalf of Shipleys LLP.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2020

14. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

15. Controlling party

The parent and ultimate controlling party is Avolites Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Financial statements are prepared by Avolites Limited, whose registered office is 184 Park Avenue, London, NW10 ZXL.