

Company Registration No. 09043712 (England and Wales)

Velon Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

Pages for filing with the Registrar

Velon Limited

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Velon Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

			2020	2019
	Notes	£	£	£
Current assets				
Debtors	4	179,841	209,859	
Cash at bank and in hand		449,639	374,955	
		<u>629,480</u>	<u>584,814</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,495,392)	(1,158,070)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(865,912)</u>	<u>(573,256)</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,210	1,210
Other reserves			48,000	48,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(915,122)</u>	<u>(622,466)</u>
Total equity			<u>(865,912)</u>	<u>(573,256)</u>

Velon Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 1 October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Graham Bartlett

Director

Company Registration No. 09043712

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Velon Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Niddry Lodge, 51 Holland Street, Kensington, London, W8 7JB.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

At the time of approval of the financial statements, the directors recognise that the Coronavirus outbreak in the United Kingdom and across the world represents a material uncertainty to the future of the business which may significantly alter the company's financial performance from that projected in its financial plan and cash flow projections and may cast doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, having considered the impact on the business of the Coronavirus outbreak and the additional resources and support available to the company from the shareholders, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis based on the continued support from the shareholders. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the going concern basis of preparation being inappropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services provided is recognised in relation to the service contract period.

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.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	50% 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 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 statement of financial position 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

The other creditors falling due after more than one year are measured at cost less impairment.

1.6 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 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 income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.10 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	2,383
	<u>2,383</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	2,383
	<u>2,383</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	-
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2019	-
	<u>-</u>

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	44,868	88,790
Corporation tax recoverable	119,349	86,293
Other debtors	15,624	34,776
	<u>179,841</u>	<u>209,859</u>
	<u>179,841</u>	<u>209,859</u>

Velon Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	539,295	618,629
Taxation and social security	8,835	-
Other creditors	947,262	539,441
	<u>1,495,392</u>	<u>1,158,070</u>

6 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	<u>1,423,414</u>	<u>1,004,323</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.