

**BELLE NEWCO LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

Belle Newco Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

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Belle Newco Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2020

Registered number: 10816660

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		19,301		19,082
			<u>19,301</u>		<u>19,082</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	203,328		15,654	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>374,494</u>		<u>53,419</u>	
		577,822		69,073	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	<u>(202,858)</u>		<u>(62,286)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>374,964</u>		<u>6,787</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>394,265</u>		<u>25,869</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>394,265</u>		<u>25,869</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		275		145
Share premium account			3,065,403		2,149,974
Profit and Loss Account			<u>(2,671,413)</u>		<u>(2,124,250)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>394,265</u>		<u>25,869</u>

Belle Newco Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 30 June 2020

For the year ending 30 June 2020 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 29 June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ms Stephanie Madgett

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Belle Newco Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support will be more than adequate for the company's needs. In accessing going concern, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue as a going concern and is able to meet all of its obligations as they fall due for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.3. Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent there is probable economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Computer Equipment	3 years on a straight line basis
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately as an expense within the profit or loss.

1.5. Financial Instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction prices less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found an impairment loss is recognised within profit or loss.

For financial assets that are measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Belle Newco Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

1.6. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.7. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.8. Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions in a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

1.9. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees during the year was 9 (2019: 15)

Belle Newco Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

4. Tangible Assets

	Computer Equipment £
Cost	
As at 1 July 2019	30,948
Additions	19,791
As at 30 June 2020	<u>50,739</u>
Depreciation	
As at 1 July 2019	11,866
Provided during the period	19,572
As at 30 June 2020	<u>31,438</u>
Net Book Value	
As at 30 June 2020	<u>19,301</u>
As at 1 July 2019	<u>19,082</u>

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	15,883	4,273
Prepayments and accrued income	-	1,179
Other debtors	-	10,202
Corporation tax recoverable assets	187,445	-
	<u>203,328</u>	<u>15,654</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	84,865	22,008
Other taxes and social security	99,171	37,627
VAT	1,037	536
Other creditors	1,931	2,115
Accruals and deferred income	15,854	-
	<u>202,858</u>	<u>62,286</u>

Included within other creditors are outstanding pension contributions totalling £1,931 (2019: £2,115)

7. Share Capital

	2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>275</u>	<u>145</u>

8. Related Party Transactions

During the year the company made loans to a director of £nil (2019: £nil) and received repayments of £700 (2019: £nil). As at 30 June 2020 Belle Newco Limited was owed £nil (2019: £700) by the director. All balances attract a nil rate of interest and are repayable upon demand.

Belle Newco Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

9. General Information

Belle Newco Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10816660 . The registered office is C/O Founders Factory Northcliffe House, Young Street, London, W8 5EH.

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.