

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
FOR
OZONE PROJECT LIMITED

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for the year ended 31 December 2020

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OZONE PROJECT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the year ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTORS:

D W Dinsmore
N D Hugh
S J Godsell
P M North
M Harriman (Chair)

REGISTERED OFFICE:

3 Marshalsea Road
London
SE1 1EP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

11471303 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Cameron Baum Hollander Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
88 Crawford Street
London
W1H 2EJ

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		236,332		354,498
Tangible assets	6		15,873		9,919
			<u>252,205</u>		<u>364,417</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		4,368,372		1,815,140	
Cash at bank		<u>407,887</u>		<u>259,597</u>	
		4,776,259		2,074,737	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>6,746,800</u>		<u>2,400,075</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(1,970,541)</u>		<u>(325,338)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(1,718,336)</u>		<u>39,079</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year			(2,634,601)		(1,125,845)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(11,312)</u>		<u>(13,640)</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(4,364,249)</u>		<u>(1,100,406)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			8		8
Share premium			539,992		539,992
Retained earnings			<u>(4,904,249)</u>		<u>(1,640,406)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(4,364,249)</u>		<u>(1,100,406)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Income Statement and an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

M Harriman (Chair) - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ozone Project Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Significant judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

* Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

* Tangible fixed assets (see note 7). Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Turnover

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

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of four years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment - 33.33% straight line.

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Research and development

Expenditure on research is written off in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Where the company expects to make, or has made, a tax claim for allowable expenditure, these amounts are accrued to the extent that they are considered to be recoverable. Where there is a tax refund due, this is included in the UK Corporation Tax charge.

Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "£".

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents and all other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Foreign exchange losses or gains'.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits:

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Annual bonus plans:

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

Defined contribution pension plans:

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The Pension cost charge for the year was £82,643 (2019:£63,229) and as at the date of the financial statements £2,854 (2019: £22,879) (included within other creditors) was payable to the fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised initially at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation using the effective interest method so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases are included in tangible fixed assets and depreciated and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the rental payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the group recognises annual rent expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor.

The aggregate benefit of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to the expense recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 27 (2019 - 13).

4. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	Year Ended 31.12.20 £	Period 18.7.18 to 31.12.19 £
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	40,000	25,000
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	<u>32,000</u>	<u>-</u>

5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	
and 31 December 2020	<u>472,664</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2020	118,166
Amortisation for year	<u>118,166</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>236,332</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	<u>236,332</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>354,498</u>

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	11,724
Additions	<u>12,087</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>23,811</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2020	1,805
Charge for year	<u>6,133</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>7,938</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	<u>15,873</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>9,919</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Daniel Baum (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Cameron Baum Hollander Limited

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company's turnover includes £1,800,000 (2019 £2,559,409) of platform fees from its shareholders.

9. GOING CONCERN

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the whole economy and despite the company not suffering any detrimental impact on turnover at the date of signing these accounts, there remains uncertainty as to the speed of the economy's recovery and long term impact on revenues.

The directors have taken active steps to manage cashflow and along with the support of its shareholder publishers, the company is able to manage the current Covid-19 challenge with confidence, for the foreseeable future.

The directors, having considered the above and made due enquiries, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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.