REGISTERED NUMBER: 04242960 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

for

Avalon Enterprise (UK) Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	4

Avalon Enterprise (UK) Ltd

Company Information for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

DIRECTORS: Ms M Elliott C Crockford

REGISTERED OFFICE: 9 St Georges Yard

Farnham Surrey GU9 7LW

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04242960 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Blackwood Futcher & Co.

Chartered Accountants 9 St George's Yard

Farnham Surrey GU9 7LW

Balance Sheet 31 March 2019

		31.3.19		30.6.18	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	4		2,549		1,639
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	61,905		250	
Cash at bank		43,351		98,745	
ODEDITORS		105,256		98,995	
CREDITORS Amounts folling due within one year	6	54.657		E1 002	
Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT ASSETS	U	<u>54,657</u>	50,599	<u>51,002</u>	47,993
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			53,148		49,632
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			484		40.000
NET ASSETS			52,664		49,632
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			52,564		49,532
			52,664		49,632

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 March 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the
- Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Balance Sheet - continued 31 March 2019

The 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.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 November 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

C Crockford - Director

Ms M Elliott - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Avalon Enterprise (UK) Ltd 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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable of the company support activities and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment - 25% on reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

Taxation for the period 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.

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 period 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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Page 4 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 36 (2018 - 42).

Page 5 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2019

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

			Plant and machinery etc £
	COST		07.400
	At 1 July 2018		27,499
	Additions At 31 March 2019		1,287 28,786
	DEPRECIATION		20,700
	At 1 July 2018		25,860
	Charge for period		377
	At 31 March 2019		26,237
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 March 2019		2,549
	At 30 June 2018		1,639
5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.3.19	30.6.18
		£	£
	Trade debtors	54,947	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,958	-
	Other debtors		<u>250</u>
		<u>61,905</u>	<u>250</u>
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.3.19	30.6.18
		£	£
	Trade creditors	5,007	-
	Taxation and social security	34,501	26,778
	Other creditors	<u> 15,149</u>	24,224
		<u>54,657</u>	<u>51,002</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.