Registered number: 06242300

AVALON FASHIONS II LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2-7

AVALON FASHIONS II LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06242300

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		12,930		20,194
		_	12,930		20,194
Current assets					
Stocks	6	99,041		127,264	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	80,366		113,629	
	-	179,407	_	240,893	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(58,958)		(38,079)	
Net current assets	-		120, 4 49		202,814
Total assets less current liabilities		_	133,379		223,008
Net assets		_	133,379		223,008
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			133,279		222,908
Shareholder's funds		=	133,379		223,008

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31 August 2022.

M Odabash
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, and is incorporated in England and Wales. The

address of its registered office is 14th Floor, 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1G 0PW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis taking into account the current market position and prospects of the company and also the continued working capital support provided by the Parent Company's shareholders.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover 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. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements - straight line over 10 years
Plant and machinery - straight line over 3-5 years
Fixtures and fittings - straight line over 3-5 years

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.

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

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in 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 is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. Amounts received are recognised over the period in which the related costs are recognised.

In the current year grant accounting has been applied to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('Furlough') launched as part of HM Government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic. This is shown within Other operating income.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 into 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 when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2020 - 12).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 September 2020	74,824	85,606	133,250	293,680
At 31 August 2021	74,824	85,606	133,250	293,680
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2020	68,387	85,606	119,493	273,486
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,037	-	5,227	7,264
At 31 August 2021	70,424	85,606	124,720	280,750
Net book value				
At 31 August 2021	4,400		8,530	12,930
At 31 August 2020	6,437		13,757	20,194
Stocks				
			2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale			99,041	127,264

7. Debtors

6.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUG	GUST 2021	
	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	21,847
Other debtors	57,958	83,949
Prepayments and accrued income	22,408	7,833
	80,366	113,629
8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	25,111	-
Accruals and deferred income	33,847	38,079
		38,079

9. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 August 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	174,750	153,125
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	312,000	96,750
Later than 5 years	370,500	-
	857,250	249,875

10. Related party transactions

The company has taken the exemption not to disclose transactions with fully owned subsidiaries.

11. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is MO Freedom Limited. The ultimate controlling party throughout this and the previous period was the director of the parent company.

The accounts of the company are consolidated within the accounts of MO Freedom Limited and a copy of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from the company's registered office at 22 Bruton Street, London, W1J 6QE.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

12. Auditors' information

The audit report unqualified. There are no matters to report.

The audit report was signed on 31 August 2022 by Abdultaiyab Pisavadi BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Simmons Gainsford LLP.

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.