Company registration number: 07266701

AVC Weeeco Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2019



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Directors and other information

Directors Mrs Beverly Eckerman

Mr Gary Gordon

(Appointed 12 November 2019)

Secretary Gary Gordon

Company number 07266701

Registered office Unit B, Fourth Dimension

Fourth Avenue

Letchworth Garden City

Herts SG6 2TD

Business address Design Works

William Street

Felling Gateshead NE10 0JP

Statement of financial position 31 December 2019

	2019		2018		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	504,578		-	
Tangible assets	6	209		157	
Investments	· 7	1,678,175		-	
			2,182,962		157
Current assets					
Debtors	8	875,303		3,784,166	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,111		5,798	
		881,414		3,789,964	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	9	(601,752)		(1,965,447)	
Net current assets			279,662	,	1,824,517
Total assets less current liabilities			2,462,624		1,824,674
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	10		(563,969)		
Net assets			1,898,655		1,824,674
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,898,555		1,824,574
Shareholders funds			1,898,655		1,824,674

For the year ending 31 December 2019 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 of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 December 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

BAGKErman

Mrs Beverly Eckerman Director

Company registration number: 07266701

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 January 2018	100	1,763,057	1,763,157
Profit for the year		61,517	61,517
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	61,517	61,517
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	100	1,824,574	1,824,674
Profit for the year		73,981	73,981
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	73,981	73,981
At 31 December 2019	100	1,898,555	1,898,655

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit B, Fourth Dimension, Fourth Avenue, Letchworth Garden City, Herts, SG6 2TD.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Development costs

- 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- · There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- · There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- · The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment

- 33.33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2018: 6).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:

	The aggregate payron costs meaned damig the year were.		
	,	2019	2018
		3	£
	Wages and salaries	158,521	163,883
	Social security costs	13,647	11,372
	Other pension costs	4,952	4,042
	·	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
		177,120	179,297
	. •		
5.	Intangible assets		
		Other	Total
		intangible	
		assets	
		£	£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019	-	-
	Additions	531,134	531,134
	At 31 December 2019	531,134	531,134
	Amortisation		
	At 1 January 2019	-	•
	Charge for the year	26,556	26,556
	At 31 December 2019	26,556	26,556
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019	504,578	504,578
	At 31 December 2018		
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Development costs are recognised at fair value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

In respect of intangible assets other than goodwill, the aggregate cost, amortisation and the comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

			£
	At 31 December 2019 Aggregate cost Aggregate amortisation		531,134 (26,556)
	Carrying amount		504,578
	At 31 December 2018 Aggregate cost Aggregate amortisation		-
	Carrying amount	•	-
6.	Tangible assets	Fixtures,	Total
		fittings and equipment	£
	Cost	£	L
	At 1 January 2019	9,072	9,072
	Additions	428	428
	At 31 December 2019	9,500	9,500
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2019	8,915	8,915
	Charge for the year	376	376
	At 31 December 2019	9,291	9,291
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019	209	209
	At 31 December 2018	157	157

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

7.	Investments			
		Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	Other loans	Total
		£	£	. £
	Cost At 1 January 2019 Transfers	6,095 -	1,678,175	6,095 1,678,175
	At 31 December 2019	6,095	1,678,175	1,684,270
	Impairment At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	6,095	-	6,095
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2019		1,678,175	1,678,175
	At 31 December 2018	-		-
8.	Debtors			0040
			2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		222,208	187,417
	Other debtors		653,095	3,596,749
			875,303	3,784,166
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		0040	0010
			2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors		222,342	97,398
	Corporation tax		24,845	-
	Social security and other taxes		28,530	3,925
	Other creditors		326,035	1,864,124
			601,752	1,965,447

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	3	£
Other creditors	563,969	-

Within other creditors is a loan from a related party, secured by fixed and floating charges over the company's assets.

11. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2019	2018	2018 2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Global Compliance Platform Limited	-	-	735,598	730,879
Weeeco Limited	-	-	(9,040)	(9,110)
Weee Light Limited	•	-	(194,349)	(194,333)
Core Management Limited	54,000	42,904	(550,169)	(817,564)
AVC One Limited	6,298	1,966	-	554,882
AVC Digital Limited	15,255	34,851	-	-
-				

Global Compliance Platform Limited is a related party as it is a fellow subsidiary of Sahura AG. Weeeco Limited is a related party by virtue of being a subsidiary holding of AVC Weeeco Limited. Weee Light Limited is a related party by virtue of common directors. Core Management Limited is a related party by virtue of being under common control. AVC One Limited is a related party as it is a fellow subsidiary of Sahura AG. AVC Digital Limited is a related party as it is a fellow subsidiary of Sahura AG.

12. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company in the year and the previous year was Sahura AG. The ultimate controlling party continues to be M Every by virtue of his shareholding in Sahura AG.