Registration number: 9670739

Phonio UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Rödl & Partner Limited 170 Edmund Street Birmingham B3 2HB

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Company Information

Directors Mr O G Drews

Registered office 170 Edmund Street

Birmingham B3 2HB

Auditors Rödl & Partner Limited

170 Edmund Street

Birmingham B3 2HB

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

(Registration number: 9670739) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

5	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	63,577	95,080
Tangible assets	4	94,559	110,590
·		158,136	205,670
Current assets			
Stocks	5	10,972	-
Debtors	6	323,222	52,436
		334,194	52,436
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(303,008)	(169,339)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		31,186	(116,903)
Net assets		189,322	88,767
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		189,321	88,766
Total equity		189,322	88,767

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on .09.04.2019

Mr O G Drews

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 170 Edmund Street
Birmingham
B3 2HB

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is manufacture of communication equipment other than telegraph, and telephone apparatus and equipment.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A The accounting policies set out in the notes have been applied.

The presentation currency of these financial statements is Sterling. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest £1.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

As the Company is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Telio Management GmbH, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Related Party Disclosures with other members of that group.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Technical equipments

48 months straight line

Intangible assets

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost.

Trademarks, licences (including software) and customer-related intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Amortisation method and rate

Acquired software

60 months straight line

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Prior period restatement

A reclassification of sales and expenses have been made in the 2017 comparatives. The effect of this adjustment has no impact on the overall profitability of the business. The effect of the prior period restatements are as follows:

- Sale of goods have decreased to £nil, previously £425,231
- Services rendered have increased to £425,231 previously £nil
- Purchases have decreased to £nil, previously £105,241
- Direct costs have increased to £164,753, previously £7,577
- Management fee has decreased to £77,238, previously £129,173
- Interest payable has increased to £493, previously £nil
- Bank interest has decreased to £nil, previously £493

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

3 Intangible assets

	Acquired software £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2018	157,516	157,516
At 31 December 2018	157,516	157,516
Amortisation At 1 January 2018 Amortisation charge	62,436 31,503	62,436 31,503
At 31 December 2018	93,939	93,939
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2018	63,577	63,577
At 31 December 2017	95,080	95,080
4 Tangible assets	Technical equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2018 Additions	239,672 43,887	239,672 43,887
At 31 December 2018	283,559	283,559
Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year	129,082 59,918	129,082 59,918
At 31 December 2018	189,000	189,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2018	94,559	94,559
At 31 December 2017	110,590	110,590
5 Stocks		
Work in progress	2018 ₤ 10,972	2017 £

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

6 Debtors					
			Note	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors				48,546	48,350
Amounts owed by group undertakings				271,135	3,215
Other debtors				3,541	871
				323,222	52,436
7 Creditors					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year			2018	2017
			Note	2018 £	£
Due within one year					
Trade creditors				24,809	13,295
Amounts owed to group undertakings				167,798	52,742
Taxation and social security				19,075	12,579
Accruals and deferred income				36,589	39,466
Other creditors				12,000	16,670
Corporation tax liability				26,609	· -
Deferred tax liability				16,128	34,587
				303,008	169,339
8 Share capital					
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares		-			
	No.	2018	£	2017 No.	£
	110.		aL.	140.	a.
Ordinary share of £1 each		1	1	1	1

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

9 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by Telio Management GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany which is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of its shareholding.

The parent company of the smallest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and which prepares consolidated accounts is Telio Management GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany.

The parent company of the largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and which prepares consolidated accounts is Telio Management GmbH. Consolidated accounts are available from the common register portal of the German federal states (www.handelsregister.de).

10 Auditor's information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The Senior Statutory Auditor was Imran Farooq.

The auditor was Rödl & Partner Limited.