

HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021
Pages for filing with the registrar

HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021

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HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021

DIRECTOR

A Long

REGISTERED OFFICE

14 Meredyth Road
London
SW13 0DY
United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER

10369814 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANT

Deloitte LLP
1 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3HQ
United Kingdom

**ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF
THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Hazelnut London Ltd for the financial year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 8 from the Company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

We are subject to the ethical and other professional requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) which are detailed at [_http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance_](http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance_).

It is your duty to ensure that Hazelnut London Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Hazelnut London Ltd. You consider that Hazelnut London Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Hazelnut London Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

This report is made solely to the Director of Hazelnut London Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 15 February 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Hazelnut London Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of Hazelnut London Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Hazelnut London Ltd and its Director as a body for our work or for this report.

Deloitte LLP
Accountant

1 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3HQ
United Kingdom

16 June 2022

HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 September 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	5,561	4,528
		5,561	4,528
Current assets			
Debtors	4	134,958	70,145
Cash at bank and in hand		133,305	63,120
		268,263	133,265
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	(129,440)	(104,411)
Net current assets		138,823	28,854
Total assets less current liabilities		144,384	33,382
Net assets		144,384	33,382
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		193	235
Share premium account		1,379,925	1,379,925
Capital redemption reserve		42	0
Other reserves		8,329	0
Profit and loss account		(1,244,105)	(1,346,778)
Total shareholders' funds		144,384	33,382

For the financial year ending 30 September 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Hazelnut London Ltd (registered number: 10369814) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 15 June 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

A Long
Director

HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Hazelnut London Ltd (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 14 Meredyth Road, London, SW13 0DY, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

COVID-19 continues to be a significant risk to the global economy and the director continues to monitor the impact of the virus on the business.

The director has assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director notes that the company made a profit and was cash generative, in the year ended 30 September 2021, and believes this is set to continue. The director believes that income generated through ongoing switches of the Company's customers will be sufficient to allow the Company to meet its obligations without further funding. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer.

Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the Balance Sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the Balance Sheet date. Where commission services are provided but payment not yet received, the amounts are recorded as accrued income and included as part of debtors.

Employee benefits

HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Share-based payment

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions.

Fair value is measured by use of an appropriate pricing model which is considered by management to be the most appropriate method of valuation. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off as incurred. Development expenditure is also written off, except where the director is satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In such cases, the identifiable expenditure is capitalised as an intangible asset and amortised over the period during which the Company is expected to benefit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years straight line
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HAZELNUT LONDON LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Financial assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 September 2021

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

2. Employees

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	5	7

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. Tangible assets

	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 October 2020	10,839	10,839
Additions	5,581	5,581
Disposals	(656)	(656)
At 30 September 2021	15,764	15,764
Accumulated depreciation		
At 01 October 2020	6,311	6,311
Charge for the financial year	3,924	3,924
Disposals	(32)	(32)
At 30 September 2021	10,203	10,203
Net book value		
At 30 September 2021	5,561	5,561
At 30 September 2020	4,528	4,528

4. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	134,958	70,145

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,238	13,722
Other creditors	69,677	38,401
Other taxation and social security	54,525	52,288
	129,440	104,411

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6. Financial commitments

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Unpaid contributions due to the fund (inc. in other creditors)	1,297	2,585

7. Related party transactions

The total aggregate directors remuneration for the year was £75,000 (2020: £118,750). The directors are the only key management personnel of the company.

Included within other creditors is balance of £2,535 (2020: £Nil) which is payable to A Long, a director of the Company. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

The Company is related to News Corp UK & Ireland Limited ("News UK") as News UK owns 17% of the share capital of the Company and is entitled to appoint an investor director to the board. During the year, News UK charged the company commissions of £39,460 (2020: £69,105). Included within other creditors is £39,460 (2020: £Nil) due to News UK at the year end.

8. Ultimate controlling party

The director, A Long, is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his shareholding.

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.