

**HELLIOS INFORMATION LIMITED (FORMERLY HELLIOS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
LIMITED)**

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

HELLIOS INFORMATION LIMITED (FORMERLY HELLIOS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08285399

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	2,701,049	1,086,720
Tangible assets	4	42,534	53,062
		2,743,583	1,139,782
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	439,051	315,294
Cash at bank and in hand	6	785,719	1,362,922
		1,224,770	1,678,216
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,558,365)	(2,222,086)
Net current liabilities		(1,333,595)	(543,870)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,409,988	595,912
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(971,997)	(934,465)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(7,370)	-
		(7,370)	-
Net assets/(liabilities)		430,621	(338,553)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	10	10
Profit and loss account		430,611	(338,563)
		430,621	(338,553)

HELLIOS INFORMATION LIMITED (FORMERLY HELLIOS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08285399

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 statement of comprehensive income 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 2 August 2021.

C J Maund
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. **General information**

Hellios Information Limited is a private company, limited by share capital and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Kemp House, Chawley Park, Cumnor Hill, Oxford, OX2 9PH.

The principal activity of the Company is business consultancy.

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 accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors believe the Company to be a going concern based on their ongoing support.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.8 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 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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:

Computer equipment	-	33%
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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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 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.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3. Intangible assets

	Website development £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	1,158,654
Additions	1,824,091
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,982,745</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	71,935
Charge for the year on owned assets	209,761
At 31 December 2020	<u>281,696</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,701,049</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,086,720</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	125,619
Additions	24,170
Disposals	(21,703)
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At 31 December 2020	128,086
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Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	72,557
Charge for the year	33,836
Disposals	(20,841)
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At 31 December 2020	85,552
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>42,534</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>53,062</u>

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	207,390	42,463
Amounts owed by group undertakings	131,364	-
Other debtors	38,215	26,280
Prepayments and accrued income	62,082	203,469
Deferred taxation	-	43,082
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>439,051</u>	<u>315,294</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	785,719	1,362,922
	<u>785,719</u>	<u>1,362,922</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	244,020	350,187
Corporation tax	124,942	-
Other taxation and social security	291,226	145,262
Other creditors	6,282	6,463
Accruals and deferred income	1,891,895	1,720,174
	<u>2,558,365</u>	<u>2,222,086</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	971,997	934,465
	<u>971,997</u>	<u>934,465</u>

9. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	43,082
Charged to profit or loss	(50,452)
At end of year	<u>(7,370)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(7,370)	(7,735)
Tax losses carried forward	-	50,722
Pension surplus	-	95
	<u>(7,370)</u>	<u>43,082</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10 (2019 - 10) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £48,365 (2019: £36,020). Contributions totalling £nil (2019 - £559) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	56,742	56,742
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	87,477	144,218
	<u>144,219</u>	<u>200,960</u>

13. Controlling party

The Company is controlled by its directors.

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.