

Company Registration No. 03117812 (England and Wales)

DP CONNECT LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DP CONNECT LIMITED

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DP CONNECT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		45,554		81,022
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,471,460		3,911,311	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,187		97,870	
		<u>3,477,647</u>		<u>4,009,181</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(2,401,228)</u>		<u>(3,068,345)</u>	
Net current assets			1,076,419		940,836
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,121,973</u>		<u>1,021,858</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(6,705)		(18,963)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(7,744)</u>		<u>(7,180)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,107,524</u>		<u>995,715</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,057,524</u>		<u>945,715</u>
Total equity			<u>1,107,524</u>		<u>995,715</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Anglin
Director

Company Registration No. 03117812

DP CONNECT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DP Connect Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 135 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent, BR2 9HT. 135 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent, BR2 9HT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over 5 years (or length of lease if shorter)
Fixtures and fittings	over 3 to 5 years
Computer equipment	over 3 years
Office equipment	over 3 to 5 years

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.

DP CONNECT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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). 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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

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.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

DP CONNECT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 33 (2018 - 39).

DP CONNECT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	38,950	13,237	97,066	1,161	150,414
Additions	-	6,471	1,878	-	8,349
At 30 June 2019	38,950	19,708	98,944	1,161	158,763
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2018	12,198	2,447	53,586	1,161	69,392
Depreciation charged in the year	7,790	3,044	32,983	-	43,817
At 30 June 2019	19,988	5,491	86,569	1,161	113,209
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	18,962	14,217	12,375	-	45,554
At 30 June 2018	26,752	10,790	43,480	-	81,022

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,116,581	1,470,913
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,197,485	1,982,089
Other debtors	157,394	458,309
	3,471,460	3,911,311

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,020,735	1,750,594
Corporation tax	67,129	110,820
Other taxation and social security	168,810	50,315
Other creditors	1,144,554	1,156,616
	2,401,228	3,068,345

DP CONNECT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	6,705	18,963
	<u>6,705</u>	<u>18,963</u>

7 Audit report 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 T Rose FCA, CTA .

The auditor was Crossley Financial Accounting Limited.

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
	665,277	845,488
	<u>665,277</u>	<u>845,488</u>

