Registration number: 01590200

DPT Solutions Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020



(Registration number: 01590200)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3	847,967	849,193
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	4	23,123 412,202 435,325	22,768 369,857 392,625
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	5	(100,271)	(64,060)
Net current assets		335,054	328,565
Total assets less current liabilities		1,183,021	1,177,758
Provisions for liabilities		(23,000)	(23,000)
Net assets		1,160,021	1,154,758
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Fair value reserve Profit and loss account		100 368,875 791,046	100 368,875 785,783
Total equity		1,160,021	1,154,758

For the financial year ending 31 March 2020 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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 Directors' Report and the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

These financial statements, which 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, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 18 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs D Tiplady

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Statutory information

DPT Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, company number 01590200. The registered office is at 2 Chimes Court, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, HD5 0DU.

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. There has been no material departure from this standard.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value. The functional currency of the company is United Kingdom pounds sterling.

Going concern

After due consideration of all relevant factors including the current Covid-19 pandemic, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Revenue recognition

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

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current 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.

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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

Office equipment

33% on cost

Investment properties

Investment properties are accounted for as follows:

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost which includes purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are measured at fair value. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the accumulated fair value reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

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 statement of comprehensive income.

2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 4 (2019 - 4).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

3 Tangible assets

	Investment properties £	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2019	845,000	1,673	9,070	855,743
At 31 March 2020	845,000	1,673	9,070	855,743
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	- '	1,133	5,417	6,550
Charge for the year	<u> </u>	313	913	1,226
At 31 March 2020		1,446	6,330	7,776
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	845,000	227	2,740	847,967
At 31 March 2019	845,000	540	3,653	849,193

Revaluation

The investment properties are considered to be stated at fair value by the directors having reference to similar properties being marketed in the same area. There has been no valuation of investment properties by an independent valuer.

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	18,187	20,714
Prepayments	4,936	2,054
	23,123	22,768
5 Creditors		
	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	7,398	5,304
Taxation and social security	15,602	15,779
Other creditors	320	66
Directors' current accounts	56,513	37,411
Accruals and deferred income	20,438	5,500
	100,271	64,060