FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION-

Director

Mr Andrew Millward

(Appointed 7 December 2015)

Secretary

L A Hassall

Company number

03522075

Registered office

Barlaston Road

Blurton

Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire ST3 3NZ

Auditor

Geens Limited 68 Liverpool Road Stoke on Trent Staffordshire **ST4 1BG**

Bankers

Lloyds Bank 46-48 High Street Newcastle-under-Lyme Staffordshire

ST5 1QY

Solicitors

Grindeys LLP Glebe Court Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1ET

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks	6	919		858	
Debtors	7	103,992		228,515	
Cash at bank and in hand		106,627		24,403	
		211,538		253,776	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(211,536)		(253,774)	
Net current assets			2		2
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		. 2

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These function statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the proposed up for compenies subject to the small congenies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 September 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

Andres Milleard

Mr Andrew Millward

Director

Company Registration No. 03522075

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Douglas Macmillan Hospice Staffordshire Lotteries Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Barlaston Road, Blurton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST3 3NZ.

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.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Douglas Macmillan Hospice Staffordshire Lotteries Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the total value of lottery and other associated income during the year.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2016 Number	2015 Number
		20	19
	w it		
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	256,199	245,959
	Social security costs	14,865	13,313
	Pension costs	13,776	12,337
		284,840	271,609
		· 	=====
4	Taxation	,	
		2016	2015
		£	£
	On the basis of these financial statements no provision has been made for Cor	poration Tax.	
5	Financial instruments		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets	e .	
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	103,728	226,538
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	211,536	253,774
			. ====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Finished goods and goods for resale 919 858	6	Stocks		
Finished goods and goods for resale 919 858 7	•		2016	2015
7 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Frade debtors Amount due from parent undertaking Amounts due from parent undertaking Amounts due from fellow group undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 264 103,992 228,515 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Payments received on account Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income 9 Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised			£	£
Trade debtors	: ·	Finished goods and goods for resale	919	858
Trade debtors	_	en. Disko karalisa da para menjarah salah diakan jura da menjarah salah salah salah salah salah salah salah salah		
Trade debtors	7	Debtors	2010	0045
Trade debtors - 1 Amount due from parent undertaking 97,625 208,292 Amounts due from fellow group undertakings 6,103 6,482 Other debtors - 11,763 Prepayments and accrued income 264 1,977 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 € € € Payments received on account 196,196 230,886 Trade creditors 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital 2016 2015 € € € Ordinary share capital £ € Authorised 2016 2015		Amounte falling due within one year	•	
Amount due from parent undertaking 97,625 208,292 Amounts due from fellow group undertakings 6,103 6,482 Other debtors - 11,763 Prepayments and accrued income 264 1,977 103,992 228,515 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ £ Payments received on account 196,196 230,886 Trade creditors 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital 2016 2015 £ £ £ Ordinary share capital £ £ Authorised 2016 2015		Amounts failing due within one year.	-	•
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 264 1,977 103,992 228,515 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ Payments received on account Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income 9 Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised		Trade debtors	_	1
Other debtors - 11,763 Prepayments and accrued income 264 1,977 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ £ Payments received on account 196,196 230,886 Trade creditors 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital £ £ Authorised 2016 2015		Amount due from parent undertaking	97,625	208,292
Prepayments and accrued income 264 1,977 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ £ Payments received on account 196,196 230,886 Trade creditors 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised 4		Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	6,103	6,482
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ Payments received on account Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income 196,196 230,886 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 2016 2015 £ Ordinary share capital Authorised		Other debtors	-	11,763
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ Payments received on account 196,196 230,886 Trade creditors 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised		Prepayments and accrued income	264	1,977
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ Payments received on account 196,196 230,886 Trade creditors 1,165 21,472 Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised		•	103 992	228 515
Payments received on account Payments received on account Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income 9 Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised 2016 230,886 230,886 1,165 21,472 1,416 211,536 253,774 2016 2015 £ £			100,332	======
Payments received on account Payments received on account Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income 9 Share capital Ordinary share capital Authorised 2016 230,886 230,886 1,165 21,472 1,416 211,536 253,774 2016 2015 £ £	8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Payments received on account Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income 9 Share capital Cordinary share capital Authorised 196,196 230,886 1,165 21,472 21,472 21,536 253,774 211,536 253,774 2016 £ £ £			2016	2015
Trade creditors			£	£
Trade creditors		Payments received on account	196 196	230 886
Accruals and deferred income 14,175 1,416 211,536 253,774 9 Share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised				
9 Share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised				•
9 Share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised			244 520	252.774
2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised			211,536 ———	253,774
2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised				
£ £ Ordinary share capital Authorised	9	Share capital		
Ordinary share capital Authorised			2016	2015
Authorised			£	£
			•	\$1. L
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each 100 100				
		100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
Issued and fully paid		Issued and fully naid		
2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each 2 2			2	2
				=====

10 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 Mr Steve Archer FCA.

The auditor was Geens Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2016	2015
	Ł	£
Between two and five years	6,312	6,943

12 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Douglas Macmillan Hospice, a company registered in England and Wales.

Douglas Macmillan Hospice prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Barlaston Road, Blurton, Stoke On Trent, Staffordshire ST3 3NZ.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 33.1A of FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.