Registered number: 03588863

DOT GROUP LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Dot Group Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

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Dot Group Limited Balance Sheet As at 30 June 2022

Registered number: 03588863

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		188,110		157,936
			188,110		157,936
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	1,829,186		1,661,456	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,023,604		839,502	
		2,852,790		2,500,958	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	5	(1,746,202)		(1,401,261)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			1,106,588		1,099,697
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,294,698		1,257,633
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	6		(8,400)		(13,200)
NET ASSETS			1,286,298		1,244,433
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		90		90
Share premium account			9,289		9,289
Capital redemption reserve			25		25
Profit and Loss Account			1,276,894		1,235,029
				•	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,286,298		1,244,433

Dot Group Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 30 June 2022

For the year ending 30 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Steven Kircher Mr Sarkis Apcar Mr Simon Parkinson

Director Director Director

29/03/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Dot Group Limited Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors consider that there are no material uncertainties about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors have not taken advantage of the various sources of Government support during the COVID-19 pandemic and consider that it will not have a significant impact on the company's ability to continue trading.

The directors regard any impact due to COVID-19 to be short term rather than affecting the company's ability to continue as a going concern. There are no material uncertainties affecting the current year's accounts.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor Vehicles 25% Fixtures & Fittings 25% Computer Equipment 20%

Dot Group Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

1.5. Financial Instruments

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 balance sheet 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.

1.6. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.7. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 10 (2021: 10)

Dot Group Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

3. Tangible Assets				
	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 July 2021	17,990	85,628	230,006	333,624
Additions	-	364	99,568	99,932
As at 30 June 2022	17,990	85,992	329,574	433,556
Depreciation				
As at 1 July 2021	1,500	81,797	92,391	175,688
Provided during the period	4,123	1,017	64,618	69,758
As at 30 June 2022	5,623	82,814	157,009	245,446
Net Book Value				
As at 30 June 2022	12,367	3,178	172,565	188,110
As at 1 July 2021	16,490	3,831	137,615	157,936
4. Debtors			-	
T. Debiois			2022	2021
			£	£
Due within one year			_	_
Trade debtors			1,388,868	901,341
Prepayments and accrued income			7,514	51,728
Directors current account (Debtors < 1 year)			201,024	193,104
Other debtors (Debtors < 1 year)			129,468	129,464
Corporation tax recoverable assets			102,312	385,819
		_		
		_	1,829,186	1,661,456
5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year				
			2022	2021
			£	£
Trade creditors			1,211,144	780,861
Other taxes and social security			21,602	50,264
VAT			68,151	1 7 2,649
Accruals and deferred income			443,742	395,902
Amounts owed to group undertakings		_	1,563	1,585
		=	1,746,202	1,401,261
6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Ye	ear			
-			2022	2021
			£	£
Other creditors		_	8,400	13,200
			8,400	13,200

Dot Group Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

7. Share Capital

Allotted, Called up and fully paid 90 99

8. General Information

Dot Group Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 03588863. The registered office is 20, King Street, London, EC2V 8EG.

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.