
STUDIO DAR LIMITED

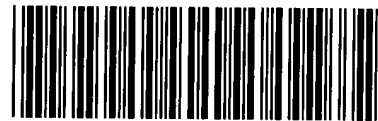
UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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STUDIO DAR LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04423953

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	4,026	2,551
Investment property	5	1,450,000	1,350,000
		<u>1,454,026</u>	<u>1,352,551</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	4,887	11,352
Cash at bank and in hand		3,613	15,727
		<u>8,500</u>	<u>27,079</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(94,764)	(96,939)
Net current liabilities		<u>(86,264)</u>	<u>(69,860)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,367,762</u>	<u>1,282,691</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(77,140)	(59,890)
		<u>(77,140)</u>	<u>(59,890)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,290,622</u></u>	<u><u>1,222,801</u></u>

STUDIO DAR LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04423953

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve		448,234	348,234
Profit and loss account		842,288	874,467
		<u>1,290,622</u>	<u>1,222,801</u>

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 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 8 July 2019.

Mrs S Kuznetsova
Director



The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2018	100	348,234	874,467	1,222,801
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(17,179)	(17,179)
Surplus on revaluation of leasehold property	-	100,000	-	100,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	100,000	(17,179)	82,821
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(15,000)	(15,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(15,000)	(15,000)
At 30 April 2019	100	448,234	842,288	1,290,622

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2017	100	348,234	923,967	1,272,301
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	47,550	47,550
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	47,550	47,550
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(97,050)	(97,050)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(97,050)	(97,050)
At 30 April 2018	100	348,234	874,467	1,222,801

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. General information

Studio Dar Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is shown on the company information page.

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 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, 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.

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:

Short-term leasehold property	-	15%
Plant and machinery	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	25%

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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 May 2018	7,183	-	60,299	3,884	71,366
Additions	-	3,264	1,078	-	4,342
At 30 April 2019	7,183	3,264	61,377	3,884	75,708
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2018	7,183	-	58,675	2,957	68,815
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	204	1,736	927	2,867
At 30 April 2019	7,183	204	60,411	3,884	71,682
Net book value					
At 30 April 2019	-	3,060	966	-	4,026
At 30 April 2018	-	-	1,624	927	2,551

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

5. Investment property

	Long term leasehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 May 2018	1,350,000
Surplus on revaluation	100,000
At 30 April 2019	1,450,000

The 2019 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Historic cost	1,000,258	1,000,258
	1,000,258	1,000,258

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	6,192
Prepayments and accrued income	4,887	5,160
	4,887	11,352

STUDIO DAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	9,205	6,816
Corporation tax	68	11,662
Other taxation and social security	2,747	1,888
Other creditors	77,994	74,073
Accruals and deferred income	4,750	2,500
	<u>94,764</u>	<u>96,939</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(59,890)
Charged to profit or loss	(17,250)
At end of year	<u><u>(77,140)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(684)	(434)
Revalued investment properties	(76,456)	(59,456)
	<u><u>(77,140)</u></u>	<u><u>(59,890)</u></u>

9. 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 £42,400 (2018 - £42,431). Contributions totalling £nil (2018 - £127) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.