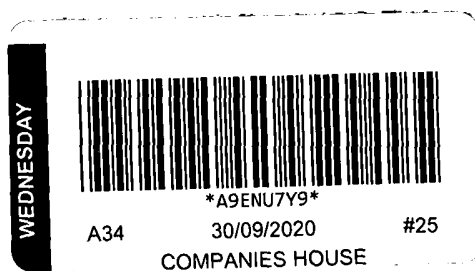


Company Registration No. 05333768 (England and Wales)

DAMIAN LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



DAMIAN LIMITED

Company Registration No. 05333768

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,749		2,058
Current assets					
Stocks		38,990		13,544	
Debtors	4	488,279		518,140	
Cash at bank and in hand		2		59	
		<u>527,271</u>		<u>531,743</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(119,814)</u>		<u>(140,537)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>407,457</u>		<u>391,206</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u><u>409,206</u></u>		<u><u>393,264</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		36		36
Profit and loss reserves			<u>409,170</u>		<u>393,228</u>
Total equity			<u><u>409,206</u></u>		<u><u>393,264</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2019 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 of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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 25/9/20 and are signed on its behalf by:


Dr N Ahmad
Director

DAMIAN LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Damian Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27 Brooklands Avenue, Broughton, DN20 0DY.

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.

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.

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.

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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33.3% straight line

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.

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.

DAMIAN LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

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.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors, and bank overdraft 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

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

DAMIAN LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

DAMIAN LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 31 (2018 - 31).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	7,584	752	8,336
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2018	5,526	752	6,278
Depreciation charged in the year	309	-	309
At 30 September 2019	5,835	752	6,587
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019	1,749	-	1,749
At 30 September 2018	2,058	-	2,058

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	289,011	278,025
Other debtors	198,677	239,926
	487,688	517,951
Deferred tax asset	591	189
	488,279	518,140

DAMIAN LIMITED

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

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,159	8,936
Trade creditors	7,949	24,198
Corporation tax	19,136	34,759
Other taxation and social security	11,620	6,363
Other creditors	72,950	66,281
	<u>119,814</u>	<u>140,537</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 36 Ordinary shares of £1 each	36	36
	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The Company has given a fixed and floating charge over its leasehold property as security against a related partnership.

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, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	50,756	42,997
Between one and five years	23,756	-
	<u>74,512</u>	<u>42,997</u>

9 Related party transactions

DAMIAN LIMITED

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

9 Related party transactions (Continued)

During the year, the company purchased goods, included within cost of sales from a related partnership totalling £1,275,099 (2018 - £1,193,774). The company also made sales to the same partnership, included within turnover totalling £249,048 (2018 - £310,431).

The partnership is deemed a related party by virtue of common directors and partners.

At the year end, the company was owed £164,907 (2018 - £223,149) by the partnership, which is included within other debtors.

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £60,000 (2018 - £56,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the year end, the directors were owed £57,920 (2018 - £57,920) by the company.