

Registration number: 06591549

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 May 2018

THURSDAY



L8Ø8W5W3

LD6

28/02/2019

#171

COMPANIES HOUSE

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

Contents

Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2 to 5

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

(Registration number: 06591549)
Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets			
Debtors	4	44,305	44,031
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,460</u>	<u>7,345</u>
		51,765	51,376
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(20,572)</u>	<u>(15,090)</u>
Net assets		<u>31,193</u>	<u>36,286</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>31,192</u>	<u>36,285</u>
Total equity		<u>31,193</u>	<u>36,286</u>


For the financial year ending 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 27/2/19



Mr D Carey

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

25b Edward Road

Bromley

Kent

BR1 3NG

United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

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.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' FRS 102 1A, and with the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historic 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2018

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred 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 income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when 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 of the investment have been affected.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2018

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 1 (2017 - 1).

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	9,375	9,062
Other debtors	34,930	34,969
	<u>44,305</u>	<u>44,031</u>

DC & Co Property Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2018

5 Creditors

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Other taxation and social security	1,483	3,280
Other creditors	1,645	1,645
Corporation tax	17,444	10,165
	<u>20,572</u>	<u>15,090</u>

6 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

	At 1 June 2017 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 May 2018 £
2018				
Directors loan	<u>34,969</u>	<u>53,085</u>	<u>(53,123)</u>	<u>34,931</u>
	At 1 June 2016 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 May 2017 £
2017				
Directors loan	<u>18,613</u>	<u>43,116</u>	<u>(26,760)</u>	<u>34,969</u>