

Company Registration No. 06964234 (England and Wales)

**DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

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DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		6,454		6,271
Tangible assets	6		458,380		158,372
			<u>464,834</u>		<u>164,643</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		5,000		5,000	
Debtors	7	253,849		442,017	
Cash at bank and in hand		99,823		70,522	
		<u>358,672</u>		<u>517,539</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(415,571)</u>		<u>(328,410)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(56,899)</u>		<u>189,129</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			407,935		353,772
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(208,060)		(30,233)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(83,217)</u>		<u>(28,995)</u>
Net assets			<u>116,658</u>		<u>294,544</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			116,558		294,444
Total equity			<u>116,658</u>		<u>294,544</u>

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

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

For the financial year ended 31 July 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 22 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K Burnett

Director

Company Registration No. 06964234

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DS Automobiles Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charlotte House, 500 Charlotte Road, Sheffield, S2 4ER.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles.

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 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Website	10% straight line
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1.4 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:

Leasehold improvements	straight line over lease term of 5 years
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.6 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 the lower of cost and replacement 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants relating to coronavirus business support funding and coronavirus job retention scheme are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

3 Exceptional item

	2020	2019
	£	£
Expenditure		
Expenses incurred on possible venture	-	41,384
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Since June 2018 the company incurred costs on behalf of a possible venture that was to be separated from this company. During the year to 31 July 2019 the directors agreed to discontinue this venture and subsequently the costs incurred of £41,384 have been written off.

4 Employees

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	24	22
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 August 2019	8,962
Additions	1,200
	<u> </u>
At 31 July 2020	10,162
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and Impairment	
At 1 August 2019	2,691
Amortisation charged for the year	1,017
	<u> </u>
At 31 July 2020	3,708
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2020	6,454
	<u> </u>
At 31 July 2019	6,271
	<u> </u>

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2019	-	361,229	361,229
Additions	73,561	317,678	391,239
At 31 July 2020	73,561	678,907	752,468
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2019	-	202,857	202,857
Depreciation charged in the year	14,712	76,519	91,231
At 31 July 2020	14,712	279,376	294,088
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2020	58,849	399,531	458,380
At 31 July 2019	-	158,372	158,372

7 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	154,677	164,420
Amounts owed by group undertakings	91,834	216,056
Other debtors	7,338	61,541
	253,849	442,017

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	91,297	25,000
Trade creditors	230,119	127,304
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,695	-
Corporation tax	22,806	60,622
Other taxation and social security	43,585	51,312
Other creditors	18,069	64,172
	415,571	328,410

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been provided amounted to £102,944 (2019 - £37,601).

DS AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	199,405	12,906
Other creditors	8,655	17,327
	<u>208,060</u>	<u>30,233</u>

The aggregate amount of long term creditors for which security has been provided amounted to £208,060 (2019 - £30,233).

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2020 £	2019 £
	229,100	-
	<u>229,100</u>	<u>-</u>

11 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Key management personnel	4,404	48,547
Other related parties	9,695	-
	<u>14,099</u>	<u>48,547</u>

All related party loans are interest free and payable on demand.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	28,280	118,280
Other related parties	63,555	97,776
	<u>91,835</u>	<u>216,056</u>

All related party loans are interest free and payable on demand.

12 Parent company

The company is a 90% subsidiary of Juniper Group Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. The registered office of Juniper Group Limited is 183 Fraser Road, Sheffield, S8 0JP.

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.