DIRECTA (UK) HOLDINGS LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

L D Dennison

Secretary

Mrs C Sharpe

Company number

07246879

Registered office

Directa House Latchingdon Road

Cold Norton Essex CM3 6UA

Accountants

Rickard Luckin Limited

Aquila House Waterloo Lane Chelmsford Essex CM1 1BN

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	•	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	. £
Fixed assets					
Investments	2	•	180,002		180,002
		=			
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3	•	180,002		180,002
		=			====

The director 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 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

nancial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on Language 201

L D Dennison

Director

Company Registration No. 07246879

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Directa (UK) Holdings Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Directa House, Latchingdon Road, Cold Norton, Essex, CM3 6UA.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Directa (UK) Holdings Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Equity instruments

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

2 Fixed asset investments

rixed asset investments	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	180,002	180,002

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation		_
	At 1 May 2016 & 30 April 2017		180,002
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 April 2017	,	180,002
	At 30 April 2016		180,002
3	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	180,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	180,002	180,002

Draft Financial Statements at 10 August 2017 at 15:14:09

Client: Avidcrave Limited AVID1				
Year Ended 31 March 2017 Prepared on 10 August 2017				
Tangible Assets Lead Schedule Section:				Section:
Ref.	Description		2017 £	2016 £
•	Land and buildings freehold	Nil	989,348	989,348
	Plant and machinery Reducing balance	20%	7,726	9,658
	Motor vehicles Reducing balance	20%	319	426
	Motor vehicles		11,029	13,786
•			1,008,422	1,013,218
Commen	<u>ts:</u>			
Prepared by:			te:	
Reviewed by:		Da	te:	
Partner Review:		Da	te:	