

Company Registration No. 08318779 (England and Wales)

DKS CORPORATE CONSULTING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SOMERBYS LIMITED
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
30 NELSON STREET
LEICESTER
LE1 7BA

DKS CORPORATE CONSULTING LIMITED

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DKS CORPORATE CONSULTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1,555		2,411	
Cash at bank and in hand		45		45	
		<u>1,600</u>		<u>2,456</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(1,500)</u>		<u>(2,356)</u>	
Net current assets			100		100
			<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
			<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 July 2019

D K Santaney

Director

Company Registration No. 08318779

DKS CORPORATE CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DKS Corporate Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 Nelson Street, Leicester, LE1 7BA.

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 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:

Computer equipment	33% on cost per annum
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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.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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.

DKS CORPORATE CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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.

1.6 Taxation

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

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.

DKS CORPORATE CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	
		£	
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018		1,117
			<u> </u>
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018		1,117
			<u> </u>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2018		-
			<u> </u>
	At 31 December 2017		-
			<u> </u>
3	Debtors	2018	2017
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Other debtors	1,555	2,411
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other taxation and social security	-	856
	Other creditors	1,500	1,500
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		1,500	2,356
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	80 Ordinary A £1 shares of £1 each	80	80
	20 Ordinary B £1 shares of £1 each	20	20
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		100	100
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.