

**DL ACCOUNTS LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018**

DL Group (DL Accounts Ltd & MTD Experts Ltd)

CIMA DIP MA

DI Accounts Ltd
Burton House, Trinity Street
St Austell
PL25 5LS

DL Accounts Ltd
Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 October 2018

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DL Accounts Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 31 October 2018

Registered number: 09217377

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	3		10,000		10,000
Tangible Assets	4		39,775		30,589
			49,775		40,589
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	37,155		33,089	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,100		3,209	
		57,255		36,298	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(56,679)		(44,114)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			576		(7,816)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			50,351		32,773
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(34,529)		(19,001)
NET ASSETS			15,822		13,772
Profit and Loss Account			15,822		13,772
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			15,822		13,772

DL Accounts Ltd
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 October 2018

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Dexter Lawrence

31/07/2019

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

DL Accounts Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 October 2018

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable net assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of years.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	20
Motor Vehicles	20
Fixtures & Fittings	20
Computer Equipment	20

1.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 October 2018

2. **Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

3. **Intangible Assets**

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
As at 1 November 2017	10,000
As at 31 October 2018	10,000
Net Book Value	
As at 31 October 2018	10,000
As at 1 November 2017	10,000

4. **Tangible Assets**

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 November 2017	5,603	9,322	30,937	45,862
Additions	4,796	1,156	10,540	16,492
As at 31 October 2018	10,399	10,478	41,477	62,354
Depreciation				
As at 1 November 2017	3,257	3,221	8,795	15,273
Provided during the period	469	1,729	5,108	7,306
As at 31 October 2018	3,726	4,950	13,903	22,579
Net Book Value				
As at 31 October 2018	6,673	5,528	27,574	39,775
As at 1 November 2017	2,346	6,101	22,142	30,589

5. **Debtors**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	37,155	33,089
	37,155	33,089

DL Accounts Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 October 2018

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,525	1,511
Bank loans and overdrafts	13,035	13,636
VAT	10,518	4,550
Directors' loan accounts	28,601	24,417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56,679	44,114
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7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	34,529	19,001
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,529	19,001
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8. General Information

DL Accounts Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09217377. The registered office is Mauritius, Little Treviscoe, St Austell, Cornwall, PL26 7QN.

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.