Davall Technology Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2023

Davall Technology Limited

Registered number: 11333078

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes		2023		2022
			£		£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	-		168	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,517		3,044	
		5,517		3,212	
Creditors: amounts falling d					
within one year	4	(2,632)		(3,238)	
Net current assets/(liabilities	s)		2,885		(26)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	2,885	-	(26)
Creditors: amounts falling deafter more than one year	ue 5		(4,056)		(4,056)
Net liabilities		-	(1,171)	-	(4,082)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			(1,173)		(4,084)
Shareholders' funds		-	(1,171)	-	(4,082)

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

A Kilgallon

Director

Approved by the board on 17 January 2024

Davall Technology Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. There was a net deficiency of assets of £1,171 (2022: £4,082) at the balance sheet date. However the directors have confirmed continued support and consider that the company retains sufficient working capital to continue trading for the foreseeable future.

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the

company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2	Employees	2023 Number	2022 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		
3	Debtors	2023	2022
		£	£
	Other debtors		168
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,000	1,000
	Taxation and social security costs	822	1,989
	Other creditors	810	249
		2,632	3,238
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2023	2022
•	and all of the family	£	£
	Bank loans	4,056	4,056

6 Other information

Davall Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Clavering House

Clavering Place

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3NG

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.