

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 12958212

Digirail Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

28 February 2022

Digirail Limited

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	5	134,129	20,810
Cash at bank and in hand		62,634	—
		196,763	20,810
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(226,864)	(59,771)
Net current liabilities		(30,101)	(38,961)
Total assets less current liabilities		(30,101)	(38,961)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(30,201)	(39,061)
Shareholders deficit		(30,101)	(38,961)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 July 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr JR Bramsden

Director

Company registration number: 12958212

02/07/2022

Digirail Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales (Company number 12958212). The trading and registered office address is C/- Sable Accounting, 13th Floor, One Croydon, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, CR0 0XT.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

These accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis on the understanding that the immediate parent company will continue to provide financial support, as required, to enable the company to continue trading for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 in relation to their assessment of going concern and in their opinion have taken all reasonable steps to mitigate these factors.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered relating to business and domestic software development, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue is recognised when the time is worked on the customer or when software costs are incurred by the company.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. The Company only enters into basic financial instrument contracts that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans with related parties. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. 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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2021: Nil).

5. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	125,319	12,000
Other debtors	8,810	8,810
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	134,129	20,810
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Other debtors includes a deferred tax asset balance of £8,810 (2021-£8,810).

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	776	11,226
Amounts owed to group undertakings	171,662	45,901
Social security and other taxes	27,697	1,144
Other creditors	26,729	1,500
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	226,864	59,771
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7. Deferred tax

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Unused tax losses	8,810	8,810
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The deferred tax balance is included in other debtors as stated in Note 5 .

8. Summary audit opinion

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditors' report was unqualified

The senior statutory auditor was Mark Rogers FCCA

The auditor was Fortus South Limited

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Purchases	393,870	47,625
Amounts owed to related parties:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Group companies	393,870	55,961

10. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Dynamic Visual Technologies Ltd and the ultimate controlling party is Dynamic Technologies Holdings (Pty) Ltd , a company incorporated in South Africa.

The largest and smallest group which the company is consolidated into is Dynamic Technologies Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

The business address for Dynamic Technologies Holdings (Pty) Ltd is: 2 Venus Street, Melrose estate, Johannesburg, South Africa.

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.