Registration number: 02304150

DTW ADVERTISING AND MARKETING LIMITED

Filleted Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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Company Information

Directors Mr P J Whelan

Mrs C A L McAteer-Bingham

Mrs H J Stewart Mr C Taylor

Company secretary Mrs C A L McAteer-Bingham

Registered office Bank Chambers

13a Market Place Guisborough TS14 6BN

Bankers Yorkshire Bank

25 Station Road

Redcar TS101AN

Accountants MHA Tait Walker

Chartered Accountants

Medway House Fudan Way Teesdale Park Stockton on Tees

TS17 6EN

(Registration number: 02304150)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	28,672	35,710
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	<u>5</u> 	255,098 126,297 381,395	309,614 368,954 678,568
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(189,252)	(498,629)
Net current assets		192,143	179,939
Total assets less current liabilities		220,815	215,649
Provisions for liabilities		(4,286)	(5,611)
Net assets		216,529	210,038
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption reserve Profit and loss account		16,000 1,000 199,529	16,000 1,000 193,038
Total equity		216,529	210,038

For the financial year ending 31 March 2019 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 of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and the option not to file the Income Statement has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 19 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

M - O T d	•
Mr C Taylor	
Director	

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{7}$ form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is Bank Chambers, 13a Market Place, Guisborough, TS14 6BN.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Office equipment

15 - 33% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If

contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 15 (2018 - 15).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

4 Tangible assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	99,013
Additions	13,119
Disposals	(6,222)
At 31 March 2019	105,910
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2018	63,303
Charge for the year	20,062
Eliminated on disposal	(6,127)
At 31 March 2019	77,238
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	28,672
At 31 March 2018	35,710
5 Debtors	
201	
	££
Trade debtors 163,69	1 274,627
Prepayments 25,74	2 18,891
Other debtors 65,66	5 16,096
255,09	309,614

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	40,415	47,601
Taxation and social security	22,059	41,006
Accruals and deferred income	61,772	330,875
Other creditors	20,800	20,000
Corporation tax liability	44,206	59,147
	189,252	498,629

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the statement of financial position

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the statement of financial position is £53,601 (2018 - £73,670). This relates to operating lease commitments.

7

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.