

Company Registration No. 02792805 (England and Wales)

**DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MAY 2018**

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DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MAY 2018**

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ | 2017 £ | £ |
|---|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 839 | | 1,127 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 4 | 17,259 | | 17,465 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 16,884 | | 30,957 | |
| | | <u>34,143</u> | | <u>48,422</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | <u>(18,197)</u> | | <u>(26,644)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 15,946 | | 21,778 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>16,785</u> | | <u>22,905</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 6 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | |
| Profit and loss reserves | | 6,785 | | 12,905 | |
| Total equity | | | <u>16,785</u> | | <u>22,905</u> |

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

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.

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.

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 24 Jan 19

Mr M J Durrant
Director

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Durrant & Company International Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One City Place, Queens Road, Chester, England, CH1 3BQ.

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.

Going concern

The company has net assets of £41,533 (2017 - £22,905) at the balance sheet date and made a profit for the financial year of £56,783 (2017 - £54,621). On this basis, the directors consider that the company will have adequate reserves to continue to trade for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax, of goods and services provided to customers and, in the case of long term contracts, credit is taken appropriate to the stage of completion when the outcome of the contract can be ascertained with reasonable certainty.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Equipment | 25% per annum on a straight line basis |
| Fixtures and fittings | 10% Per annum on a straight line basis |

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.

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

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 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017: 2).

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc
£

Cost

At 1 June 2017 27,643

Additions 330

At 31 May 2018 27,973

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 June 2017 26,516

Depreciation charged in the year 618

At 31 May 2018 27,134

Carrying amount

At 31 May 2018 839

At 31 May 2017 1,127

4 Debtors

2018 2017
£ £

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors 16,938 16,940

Other debtors 321 525

17,259 17,465

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2018 2017
£ £

Corporation tax 13,387 18,705

Other creditors 4,810 7,939

18,197 26,644

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

6 Called up share capital

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Issued and fully paid | | |
| 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | <u>10,000</u> | <u>10,000</u> |

7 Related party transactions

Dividends paid to the director during the year totalled £68,155 (2017: £41,493).