

Company Registration No. 2772978 (England and Wales)

DISKCHARM LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DISKCHARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,277		3,532
Current assets					
Debtors	4	2,093		30,771	
Cash at bank and in hand		61,067		25,587	
		<u>63,160</u>		<u>56,358</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(45,247)</u>		<u>(38,546)</u>	
Net current assets			17,913		17,812
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>19,190</u>		<u>21,344</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			19,188		21,342
Total equity			<u>19,190</u>		<u>21,344</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Willcox
Director

Company Registration No. 2772978

DISKCHARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Diskcharm Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Craven House, 16 Northumberland Avenue, London, United Kingdom, WC2N 5AP.

1.1 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.

1.2 Going concern

The rapid and fluid development of the COVID-19 virus and its impact on the global economy and businesses around the world (as explained in note 1 to the financial statements), indicate the existence of uncertainty which may cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts earned during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold improvements	Over the life of the lease - 10 years
Fixtures and Fittings	25% straight line on cost

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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

DISKCHARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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. Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

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 creditors, bank loans and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

1.8 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2019: 4).

DISKCHARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	81,150
Additions	705
At 31 March 2020	81,855
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	77,618
Depreciation charged in the year	2,960
At 31 March 2020	80,578
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,277
At 31 March 2019	3,532

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	30,371
Other debtors	2,093	400
	2,093	30,771

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	7,979	4,606
Corporation tax	13,524	1,956
Other taxation and social security	528	8,783
Other creditors	23,216	23,201
	45,247	38,546

DISKCHARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

No guarantees have been given or received.

As at 31st March 2020, Mr S Willcox, a director and shareholder was owed £22,412 by the company (2019:£1,697).

SMEL Limited, a company in which Mr and Mrs Willcox had an interest and are directors has been dissolved on 5th November 2019. At the balance sheet date, the company owed SMEL Limited £ nil (2019: £7,173)

7 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are Mr S Willcox and Mrs E Hamilton-Willcox shareholders and directors of the company.

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.