#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03304685**

## **DHL Trade Fairs and Events (UK) Limited Financial Statements 31 December 2016**



**DAW WHITE MURRALL**Chartered accountant & statutory auditor 1 George Street **Snow Hill** Wolverhampton WV2 4DG

#### **Directors' Report**

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

V Scrudato H Froehling V I Cameron

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

## **Financial Statements**

## Year ended 31 December 2016

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1
Independent auditor's report to the members	3
Statement of income and retained earnings	5
Statement of financial position	6
Notes to the financial statements	7

**Directors' Report** (continued)

### Year ended 31 December 2016

This report was approved by the board of directors on  $\frac{1}{2017}$  and signed on behalf of the board by:

H Froehling Director

Registered office:
Ocean House
The Ring
Bracknell
Berkshire
England
RG12 1AN

V I Cameron Director

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of DHL Trade Fairs and Events (UK) Limited

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

We have audited the financial statements of DHL Trade Fairs and Events (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of DHL Trade Fairs and Events (UK) Limited (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; and
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Philip Daw (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Daw White Murrall Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

1 George Street Snow Hill Wolverhampton WV2 4DG

16 JUNE 2017

## Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		2,136,846	2,089,641
Cost of sales		1,280,158	1,175,959
Gross profit		856,688	913,682
Administrative expenses		562,134	656,963
Operating profit		294,554	256,719
Other interest receivable and similar income		186	170
Profit before taxation	5	294,740	256,889
Tax on profit		63,106	58,444
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		231,634	198,445
Dividends paid and payable		(175,000)	(207,006)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		429,633	438,194
Retained earnings at the end of the year		486,267	429,633

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

#### Statement of Financial Position

#### **31 December 2016**

		2016	2015	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6		25,667	21,183
Current assets				
Debtors	7	126,343		142,310
Cash at bank and in hand		682,708		551,800
		809,051		694,110
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	348,351		285,560
Net current assets			460,700	408,550
Total assets less current liabilities			486,367	429,733
Net assets			486,367	429,733
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			486,267	429,633
Members funds			486,367	429,733

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

H Froehling Director

Company registration number: 03304685

V I Cameron Director

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Ocean House, The Ring, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 1AN, England.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Income tax (continued)

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.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property - 10% straight line
Plant and machinery - 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

#### **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. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 7 (2015: 7).

#### 5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	5,760	7,682
·		

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 6. Tangible assets

	•					
	•	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost	~	~	~	~	~
	At 1 January 2016 Additions	4,381 —	131,388 10,244	17,287 -	16,265 —	169,321 10,244
	At 31 December 2016	4,381	141,632	17,287	16,265	179,565
	Depreciation	<del></del>		<del> </del>		
	At 1 January 2016	3,067	115,240	14,780	15,051	148,138
	Charge for the year	438	2,050	2,058	1,214	5,760
	At 31 December 2016	3,505	117,290	16,838	16,265	153,898
	Carrying amount			<del></del>		
	At 31 December 2016	876	24,342	449	_	25,667
	At 31 December 2015	1,314	16,148	2,507	1,214	21,183
	At 31 December 2013	1,514	10,140	2,007		<del></del>
7.	Debtors					
	•				2016	2015
					£	£
	Trade debtors				97,878	110,573
	Amounts owed by group u	ndertakings ar	nd undertaking	gs in which		
	the company has a partici	pating interest			12,683	12,902
	Other debtors				15,782	18,835
					126,343	142,310
8.	Creditors: amounts falling	sa duo within	ono voar			
0.	Creditors, amounts famil	ig due within	Olle year		•	
					2016	2015
					£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	i			1,864	_
	Trade creditors				16,436	21,919
	Amounts owed to group up company has a participation		a undertaking	is in which the	14,422	39,738
	Corporation tax	ig iiilerest			37,989	38,444
	Other creditors				277,640	185,459
					348,351	285,560
					,	_00,000

#### 9. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

#### 10. Controlling party

The company's immediate holding company is DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Limited a company incorporated in England, which itself is ultimately owned by Deutsche Post AG, a company incorporated in Germany.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.