

DADOODA LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

DADOODA LIMITED

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DADOODA LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:05223422

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	53,653	57,559
		<u>53,653</u>	<u>57,559</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	2,316	2,295
Cash at bank and in hand	6	4,741	2,893
		<u>7,057</u>	<u>5,188</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(227,793)	(212,734)
Net current liabilities		<u>(220,736)</u>	<u>(207,546)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(167,083)</u>	<u>(149,987)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(167,083)</u>	<u>(149,987)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		95,000	95,000
Profit and loss account		(262,083)	(244,987)
		<u>(167,083)</u>	<u>(149,987)</u>

DADOODA LIMITED**REGISTERED NUMBER:05223422****BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31 July 2019.

N StapleyDirector

DADOODA LIMITED

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

1. General information

Dadooda Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 05223422. The address of the registered office is 820 The Crescent, Colchester Business Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 9YQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company is reliant upon the continued support of its director. There has been no indication that this support will cease. The director considers that current and future support will be more than adequate for the requirements of the company and on that basis the going concern basis has been adopted.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

DADOODA LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	-
	33.3% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

2.11 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

DADOODA LIMITED

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

3. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	57,559
Additions	2,000
At 31 December 2018	<u>59,559</u>
Amortisation	
Charge for the year	5,906
At 31 December 2018	<u>5,906</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	<u>53,653</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>57,559</u>

DADOODA LIMITED

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	1,761
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,761</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	1,761
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,761</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>-</u></u>

DADOODA LIMITED

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

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Other debtors	2,316	2,295
	<u>2,316</u>	<u>2,295</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,741	2,893
	<u>4,741</u>	<u>2,893</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	227,793	212,734
	<u>227,793</u>	<u>212,734</u>

8. Related party transactions

An interest free loan has been granted to the company by the director as follows. This is included within other creditors.

	Balance B/Fwd £	Amounts Advanced £	Balance C/Fwd £
Director	211,494	15,030	226,524
	<u>211,494</u>	<u>15,030</u>	<u>226,524</u>

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.