

MOORE STEPHENS

Company Registration No. 05819700 (England and Wales)

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J Page S McQuiggan
Secretary	J Page
Company number	05819700
Registered office	Oakley House Headway Business Park 3 Saxon Way West Corby Northamptonshire NN18 9EZ
Accountants	Moore Stephens Oakley House Headway Business Park 3 Saxon Way West Corby Northamptonshire NN18 9EZ
Business address	33-34 Great Pulteney Street London W1F 9NP

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

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DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	5,150		3,871	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,247		56,331	
		<u>48,397</u>		<u>60,202</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(38,661)</u>		<u>(49,903)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>9,736</u>		<u>10,299</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		3		3
Profit and loss reserves			<u>9,733</u>		<u>10,296</u>
Total equity			<u>9,736</u>		<u>10,299</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 December 2016 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 Act 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 28 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Page
Director

Company Registration No. 05819700

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Divine Market Research Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oakley House, Headway Business Park, 3 Saxon Way West, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 9EZ. The address of the principal place of business is given in the company information page of these financial statements.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Divine Market Research Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Prior period error

It was discovered that the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 contained errors. These errors have been corrected by way of making adjustments to the figures previously disclosed for this accounting period. The nature of the errors was predominantly due to the recovery of debts previously written off. The effect of this has resulted in amendments to the various components of the balance sheet and profit and loss account. Further description of the effect of the adjustments made to the prior year is given in the accompanying notes to these financial statements.

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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.

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 and bank loans, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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.

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	637
Other debtors	1,982	-
	<u>1,982</u>	<u>637</u>
Deferred tax asset	3,168	3,234
	<u>5,150</u>	<u>3,871</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	12,269	12,269
Other taxation and social security	7,182	7,182
Other creditors	18,710	30,452
Accruals and deferred income	500	-
	<u>38,661</u>	<u>49,903</u>

4 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

DIVINE MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 December 2015		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Current assets			
Deferred tax asset	11,023	(7,789)	3,234
Bank and cash	15,336	40,995	56,331
Creditors due within one year			
Taxation	300	(7,482)	(7,182)
Other creditors	(33,298)	4,177	(29,121)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 Net assets	 (19,602)	 29,901	 10,299
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss	(19,605)	29,901	10,296
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Changes to the profit and loss account

	Period ended 31 December 2015		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Administrative expenses	-	37,690	37,690
Taxation	-	(7,789)	(7,789)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 Profit for the financial period	 -	 29,901	 29,901
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </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.