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# financial statements unaudited

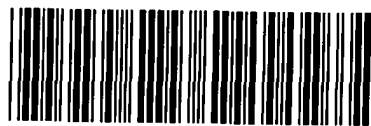
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## **DJN Consultants Limited**

For the year ended: 30 April 2019

Company registration number: 06928471

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COMPANIES HOUSE



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MACINTYRE HUDSON

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	2,143	1,827
		<u>2,143</u>	<u>1,827</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	18,355	20,070
Cash at bank and in hand	6	37,305	31,056
		<u>55,660</u>	<u>51,126</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(26,132)	(26,251)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>29,528</u>	<u>24,875</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>31,671</u>	<u>26,702</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(365)	(311)
		<u>(365)</u>	<u>(311)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>31,306</u></u>	<u><u>26,391</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		31,206	26,291
		<u>31,306</u>	<u>26,391</u>

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

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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 her 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 statement of income and retained earnings 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 by:

  
.....  
**Dr TJ Spruzen**  
Director  
Date: 14/10/19

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**1. General information**

DJN Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The company number and address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page. The company's principal activity is that of a consultant psychologist practice.

**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 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.4 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	- Over 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	- Over 3 years

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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

**2.5 Debtors**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 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.

**2.7 Creditors**

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

**2.8 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2.9 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at transaction price, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.10 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2018 - 1).

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 May 2018	16,211	799	17,010
Additions	1,163	-	1,163
At 30 April 2019	17,374	799	18,173
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 May 2018	14,384	799	15,183
Charge for the year on owned assets	847	-	847
At 30 April 2019	15,231	799	16,030
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 April 2019	2,143	-	2,143
At 30 April 2018	1,827	-	1,827

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**DJN CONSULTANTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**5. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	18,355	12,737
Other debtors	-	7,333
	<u>18,355</u>	<u>20,070</u>

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	37,305	31,056
	<u>37,305</u>	<u>31,056</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	20,309	21,178
Other taxation and social security	265	133
Other creditors	1,568	530
Accruals and deferred income	3,990	4,410
	<u>26,132</u>	<u>26,251</u>

**8. Related party transactions**

During the year, dividends totalling £81,400 (2018: £66,402) were paid to Dr TJ Spruzen, a director of the company. At the year end, the company owed £3,410 (2018 debtor: £7,333) to Dr TJ Spruzen.

No further transactions are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 section 1A.