Registered number: 07536783

DCGE SERVICES LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

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DCGE SERVICES LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07536783

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**3,000**		*4,000*
Tangible assets	5		**4,862**		*12,378*
			7,862		*16,378*
Current assets					
Stocks		**7,567**		*8,026*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**17,298**		*25,172*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**66,612**		*66,075*	
		91,477		*99,273*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(92,269)**		*(112,004)*	
Net current liabilities			**(792)**		*(12,731)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**7,070**		*3,647*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**(565)**		*(3,957)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(924)**		-	
			(924)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			**5,581**		*(310)*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**5,481**		*(410)*
			5,581		*(310)*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

The directors consider 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 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 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 on 17 September 2018.

D Lailey Esq
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

1. General information

DCGE Services Ltd is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 07536783. The address of the registered office is shown on the company information page.

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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 25% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% 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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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 3 *(2017 - 2)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 March 2017	**10,000**
At 28 February 2018	**10,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 March 2017	**6,000**
Charge for the year	**1,000**
At 28 February 2018	**7,000**
Net book value	
At 28 February 2018	**3,000**
At 28 February 2017	*4,000*

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2017	**6,932**	**27,618**	**34,550**
At 28 February 2018	**6,932**	**27,618**	**34,550**
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2017	**5,851**	**16,320**	**22,171**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**612**	**2,511**	**3,123**
Charge for the year on financed assets	**-**	**4,393**	**4,393**
At 28 February 2018	**6,463**	**23,224**	**29,687**
Net book value			
At 28 February 2018	**469**	**4,394**	**4,863**
At 28 February 2017	*1,081*	*11,297*	*12,378*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	**17,298**	*25,172*
	17,298	*25,172*

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	**8,163**	*6,102*
Corporation tax	**8,097**	*9,391*
Other taxation and social security	**10,568**	*4,696*
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**3,392**	*3,392*
Other creditors	**61,549**	*87,948*
Accruals and deferred income	**500**	*475*
	92,269	*112,004*

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**565**	*3,957*
	565	*3,957*

9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
Charged to profit or loss	**(924)**
At end of year	**(924)**

9. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2018 £	*2017* £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(924)**	-
	(924)	-

10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £10,000 (2017 - £nil) . Contributions totalling £nil (2017 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.