

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 08532156

DGAF (UK) LIMITED

**Unaudited
Abbreviated Accounts**

31 May 2014

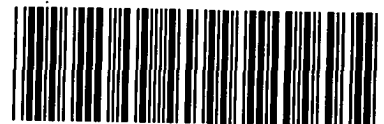
Draft Accounts

M B L

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSINESS ADVISERS

MBL House
16 Edward Court
Altrincham Bus. Park
Altrincham
WA14 5GL

THURSDAY



A19 *A3YNX76H* #52
08/01/2015
COMPANIES HOUSE

DGAF (UK) LIMITED

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 May 2014

	Note	£	31 May 14 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets			240
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		16,400	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>11,017</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>5,383</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>5,623</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>48</u>
			<u>5,575</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	4		1
Profit and loss account			<u>5,574</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>5,575</u>

For the period from 16 May 2013 to 31 May 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29.12.14


MR D E GREGORY

Company Registration Number: 08532156

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

DGAF (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Period from 16 May 2013 to 31 May 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the invoice value of goods and services provided during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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

Equipment - straight line over three years

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

DGAF (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Period from 16 May 2013 to 31 May 2014

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
Additions	360
At 31 May 2014	<u>360</u>
DEPRECIATION	
Charge for period	120
At 31 May 2014	<u>120</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 May 2014	<u>240</u>
At 15 May 2013	<u>-</u>

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

During the period Mr D E Gregory, the sole director, received several advances from the company amounting to £38,658 of which £31,562 was repaid during the period . At the balance sheet date the outstanding advances amounted to £7,096. The advances were interest free, repayable on demand and the company held no security in their respect. The maximum outstanding advances during the period amounted to £38,658.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

During the period 1 ordinary share of £1 was issued at £1 in order to provide a capital base for the company.