

Company Registration No. 09134929 (England and Wales)

DUA LIPA LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DUA LIPA LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

Director	D Lipa
Company number	09134929
Registered office	88-90 Baker Street London W1U 6TQ
Accountants	Dales Evans & Co Limited Chartered Accountants 88-90 Baker Street London W1U 6TQ

DUA LIPA LIMITED

**CONTENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Page
Accountants' report	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 7

DUA LIPA LIMITED

**ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DUA LIPA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Dua Lipa Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Dua Lipa Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 September 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Dua Lipa Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Dua Lipa Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Dua Lipa Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Dua Lipa Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Dua Lipa Limited. You consider that Dua Lipa Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Dua Lipa Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

.....
Dales Evans & Co Limited
Chartered Accountants
88-90 Baker Street
London
W1U 6TQ

28 September 2017
Date

DUA LIPA LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		5,689		4,074
Current assets					
Debtors		209,592		32,274	
Cash at bank and in hand		506,521		26,922	
		<u>716,113</u>		<u>59,196</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(271,012)</u>		<u>(74,911)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			445,101		(15,715)
Total assets less current liabilities			450,790		(11,641)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,953)</u>		<u>(815)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>448,837</u>		<u>(12,456)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			448,835		(12,458)
Total equity			<u>448,837</u>		<u>(12,456)</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The director of the company has 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.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 September 2017

D Lipa
Director

DUA LIPA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Company Registration No. 09134929

DUA LIPA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dua Lipa Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 88-90 Baker Street, London, W1U 6TQ.

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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 Dua Lipa 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 17 July 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 5.

1.2 Reporting period

The financial statements are ordinarily prepared on a yearly reporting basis. In the prior year the reporting end date was changed at Companies House from the 31 July 2015 to 31 December 2015. As a consequence the comparative figures in the income statement are not comparable with the current year's figure.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts for services provided net of discounts and VAT.

Income from services is recognised when they are performed and entitlement has arisen under the terms of the contract.

Performance fees are recognised on the date of the performance.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their estimated residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	20% per annum straight line
---------------------	-----------------------------

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.8 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.

DUA LIPA 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.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2015 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	5,685
Additions	3,440
At 31 December 2016	9,125
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	1,611
Depreciation charged in the year	1,825
At 31 December 2016	3,436
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	5,689
At 31 December 2015	4,074

DUA LIPA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

4 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

5 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

		17 July 2014 £	31 December 2015 £
	Notes		
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		-	(11,641)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred tax on tangible fixed assets	1	-	(815)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(12,456)</u>
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>-</u>	<u>(12,456)</u>

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

		2015 £
	Notes	
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		67,857
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Deferred tax on tangible fixed assets	1	(815)
		<u>(815)</u>
Profit reported under FRS 102		<u>67,042</u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1. Deferred tax

Recognition of deferred tax following transition to FRS 102 section 1A.

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.