

**Registered number:**  
**09194550**

**DIAB DESIGN LIMITED**

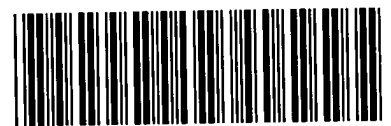
**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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28/02/2020

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**DIAB DESIGN LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 09194550**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	348	932
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	51,796	51,796
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	52	1,153
Cash at bank and in hand	7	24,114	14,103
		<u>75,962</u>	<u>67,052</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(413,193)	(376,212)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(337,231)</u>	<u>(309,160)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(336,883)</u>	<u>(308,228)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(59)	(158)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><u>(336,942)</u></u>	<u><u>(308,386)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		(346,942)	(318,386)
		<u><u>(336,942)</u></u>	<u><u>(308,386)</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2019**

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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 period 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 by:



.....  
**R Dennis**  
Director

Date: 26/02/20

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

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## DIAB DESIGN LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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#### 1. General information

Diab Design Limited (09194550), is a private company limited by shares. It is incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Wey Court West, Union Road, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7PT.

#### 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 Going concern

As at 31 May 2019, the liabilities of the Company exceeded its assets by £336,942 (2018: £308,386). This is an indication that the company may not be able to continue to trade in the future. The directors have considered the forthcoming twelve month period, and confirm that the going concern basis is appropriate and that the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis.

##### 2.3 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.

##### 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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	- 33%	straight line
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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 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 reporting 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.

**2.6 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.

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

**2.11 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 Statement of financial position 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 Statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

**3. Employees**

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2018: Nil).

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DIAB DESIGN LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2018	1,515
At 31 May 2019	<u>1,515</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2018	583
Charge for the period on owned assets	584
At 31 May 2019	<u>1,167</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 May 2019	<u><u>348</u></u>
At 31 March 2018	<u><u>932</u></u>

5. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u><u>51,796</u></u>	<u><u>51,796</u></u>



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**DIAB DESIGN LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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**6. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	52	1,153
	<u>52</u>	<u>1,153</u>

**7. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>24,114</u>	<u>14,103</u>

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	493	6,541
Other creditors	411,700	368,671
Accruals and deferred income	1,000	1,000
	<u>413,193</u>	<u>376,212</u>

**9. Deferred taxation**

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of period	(158)	(272)
Charged to profit or loss	99	114
<b>At end of period</b>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>(158)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(59)</u>	<u>(158)</u>