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**DDNA LIMITED  
T/A DIGITAL DNA**

**ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**for the period 4 June 2015 to 30 June 2016**

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**Jones**  
Chartered Accountants  
**4 Comber Street**  
**SAINTFIELD**  
**BT24 7AZ**



**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON THE UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS TO THE  
DIRECTORS OF DDNA LIMITED**

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the period ended 30 June 2016, set out on pages 2 to 7, and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions, we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts, in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.



**Jones**  
Chartered Accountants  
4 Comber Street  
Saintfield  
**BALLYNAHINCH**  
BT24 7AZ

22 February 2017

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**30 June 2016**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2016</b>
		£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Intangible assets	2 & 3	16,000
		=====
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Debtors		56,455
Cash at bank and in hand		33,105
		-----
		89,560
<b>CREDITORS – amounts falling due within one year</b>		(91,340)
		-----
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		(1,780)
		-----
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		14,220
		=====
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		
Called up share capital	4	100
Profit and loss account		14,120
		-----
		14,220
		=====

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these accounts.

**BALANCE SHEET** *(continued)*  
30 June 2016

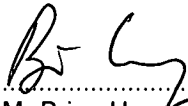
For the financial period ending 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

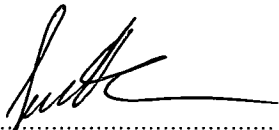
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

Approved and authorised by the Board on ..... and signed on its behalf by:



.....  
Mr Brian Henry Porter Corry  
Director



.....  
Mr Gareth Quinn  
Director

22 February 2017

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these accounts.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**  
**30 June 2016**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in Northern Ireland.

The address of its registered office is:

119 Cahard Road  
Saintfield  
BALLYNAHINCH  
Co. Down  
BT24 7LA

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**Statement of compliance**

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

**Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

**Judgements**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Critical judgements**

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS** *(continued)*  
**30 June 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

**Recoverability of debtors**

Estimates are made in respect of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the level of provisions required, factors including current trading experience, historical experience and the aging profile of debtors are considered. See note for the net carrying amount of debtors.

**Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The Company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

**Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS** *(continued)*  
**30 June 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Amortisation method and rate</b>
Goodwill	- 20% straight line

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

**Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

**Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

**Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS *(continued)*  
30 June 2016

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Total
	----- £
COST	
Additions	20,000
Disposals	-
	-----
At 30 June 2016	20,000
	-----
AMORTISATION	
Charge for period	4,000
Disposals	-
	-----
At 30 June 2016	4,000
	-----
NET BOOK VALUE	
30 June 2016	16,000
	=====

4. SHARE CAPITAL	2016
	----- £
Allotted and fully paid	
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100
	=====

**New shares allotted**

During the period 100 Ordinary shares having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100 on incorporation.