UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

Mr D Addison

Secretary

Mr D Addison

Company number

SC329141

Registered office

66 Tay Street PERTH PH2 8RA

Accountants

Johnston Carmichael LLP

66 Tay Street PERTH PH2 8RA

Business address

14 2F3 Comely Bank Avenue

EDINBURGH EH4 1EL

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	, £	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,047		2,515
Current assets					
Debtors	4	11,742		40,629	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	5	(40.000)	•	(0.4.00.4)	
one year Net current (liabilities)/assets		(13,293)	(1,551)	(24,261)	16,368
Total assets less current liabilities			496		18,883
Provisions for liabilities			(237)		(336)
Net assets			259		18,547
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		40		40
Profit and loss reserves			219		18,507
Total equity			259		18,547

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 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have 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

Mr D Addison

Director

Company Registration No. SC329141

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Deracha Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 66 Tay Street, PERTH, PH2 8RA. The business address is 14 2F3 Comely Bank Avenue, EDINBURGH, EH4 1EL.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Deracha Consulting 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 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for IT consultancy and testing services net of VAT imputed under the flat rate scheme and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised when the company has entitlement to the income in exchange for the provision of services.

1.3 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 or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Nil

Computer equipment

25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

No depreciation has been provided in respect of fixtures. This is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. However, the director considers that because of the length of useful life and high residual value no depreciation is required,

1.4 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors ,are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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 and bank borrowings, are recognised at transaction price.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	rangible fixed access	Plant and machinery et	
	Cost	•	£
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	3,73	3
	Depreciation and impairment		_
	At 1 April 2016	1,21	8
	Depreciation charged in the year	46	8
	At 31 March 2017	1,68	6
	Carrying amount		_
	At 31 March 2017	2,04	7
	At 31 March 2016	2,51	= 5 =
4	Debtors		
		2017 201	6
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	- 8,31	6
	Other debtors	11,742 32,31	3
		11,742 40,62	9
			=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	7,760	7,841
	Corporation tax	3,203	12,252
	Other taxation and social security	107	2,461
	Other creditors	2,223	1,707
		13,293	24,261
		=====	
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	20 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20
	20 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20
		40	40
		 =	

7 Directors' transactions

Loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr D Addison	3.00	32,313	28,701	651	(49,923)	11,742
		32,313	28,701	651	(49,923)	11,742
		====			===	

The loan account is unsecured and repayable on demand.