Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements

All of the members of Disabled Enabled Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of comprehensive income and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 May 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03989521

Disabled Enabled Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

31 May 2017

Disabled Enabled Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2017

Contents	Page
Abridged statement of financial position	1
Notes to the abridged financial statements	3

Disabled Enabled Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	**5**	42,606	58,075
Tangible assets	**6**	18,766	23,062
		61,372	81,137
Current assets			
Debtors		627,165	471,143
Cash at bank and in hand		132,043	277,240
		759,208	748,383
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		634,247	516,349
Net current assets		124,961	232,034
Total assets less current liabilities		186,333	313,171
Provisions		10,553	9,601
Net assets		175,780	303,570
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		60,000	60,000
Profit and loss account		115,780	243,570
Members funds		175,780	303,570

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2017 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 abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

Disabled Enabled Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 May 2017

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 November 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Stevenson

Director

Company registration number: 03989521

Disabled Enabled Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 1, The CAM Centre, Wilbury Way, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 0TW.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 June 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

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

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	Between 2 and 4 years as appropriate

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 55 (2016: 49).

5. Intangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2016	243,553
Additions	27,095
At 31 May 2017	270,648
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2016	185,813
Charge for the year	42,229
At 31 May 2017	228,042
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2017	42,606
At 31 May 2016	57,740

6. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2016	75,283
Additions	12,589
At 31 May 2017	87,872
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2016	51,886
Charge for the year	17,220
At 31 May 2017	69,106
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2017	18,766
At 31 May 2016	23,397

7. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £39,682 (2016: £14,920) to J J G Burke, the director and majority shareholder. There are no terms relating to the payment of interest or repayment of capital.

8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first abridged financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 June 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.