

DATA CROWN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

DATA CROWN SOLUTIONS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04444921

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,051	1,321
		<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,321</u>
Current assets			
Stocks - work in progress		-	11,520
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		28,800	-
Cash at bank and in hand	6	79,885	57,642
		<u>108,685</u>	<u>69,162</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(50,173)	(44,453)
Net current assets		<u>58,512</u>	<u>24,709</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>60,563</u>	<u>26,030</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(410)	(264)
		<u>(410)</u>	<u>(264)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>60,153</u></u>	<u><u>25,766</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		60,152	25,765
		<u><u>60,153</u></u>	<u><u>25,766</u></u>

DATA CROWN SOLUTIONS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04444921

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The director considers 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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 profit and loss account 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 on 14 November 2017.

Mr P Knapton

Director

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

Datacrown Solutions Limited, 04444921, is a private limited company, incorporated in England and Wales with its registered office and principal place of business at 3 Condoover Park, Condoover, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY5 7DU.

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 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 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 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 25% reducing balance
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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 Profit and loss account.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	4,418
Additions	1,413
At 31 March 2017	5,831
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	3,097
Charge for the year on owned assets	683
At 31 March 2017	3,780
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	2,051
At 31 March 2016	1,321

5. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	17,280	-
Amounts recoverable on contracts	11,520	-
	28,800	-

DATA CROWN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	79,885	57,642
	<u>79,885</u>	<u>57,642</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	28,051	25,696
Other taxation and social security	13,474	11,484
Other creditors	5,408	5,653
Accruals and deferred income	3,240	1,620
	<u>50,173</u>	<u>44,453</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(264)
Charged to profit or loss	(146)
At end of year	<u><u>(410)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(410)
	<u><u>(410)</u></u>

9. Share capital

2017 £	2016 £
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DATA CROWN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

9. Share capital (continued)

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

1 Ordinary share of £1

<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
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10. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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