Company registration number 04777921 (England and Wales)

DESIGNAMITE LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

DESIGNAMITE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr T J Willcocks Mrs A K Willcocks Kjellgren
Company number	04777921
Registered office	2 Barnfield Crescent Exeter Devon England EX1 1QT
Accountants	Bush & Co Limited 2 Barnfield Crescent Exeter EX1 1QT

DESIGNAMITE LTD

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DESIGNAMITE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		8,312		3,709
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,032,042		2,319,116	
Cash at bank and in hand		129,818		91,682	
		2,161,860		2,410,798	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(134,898)		(162,338)	
Net current assets			2,026,962		2,248,460
Total assets less current liabilities			2,035,274		2,252,169
Provisions for liabilities			(569)		-
Net assets			2,034,705		2,252,169
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Capital redemption reserve			50		50
Retained earnings			2,033,655		2,251,119
Total equity			2,034,705		2,252,169

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T J Willcocks
Director

Mrs A K Willcocks Kjellgren
Director

Company Registration No. 04777921

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Designamite Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Barnfield Crescent, Exeter, Devon, England, EX1 1QT.

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 a mounts 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 and fittings	20% on reducing balance
Computers	25% on cost

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.

1.5 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 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 income statement 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 income statement, 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	13	12

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022	75,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022	75,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2022	-
At 31 August 2021	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2021	20,003
Additions	7,893
At 31 August 2022	27,896
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2021	16,294
Depreciation charged in the year	3,290
At 31 August 2022	19,584
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2022	8,312
At 31 August 2021	3,709

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	107,737	110,211
Other debtors	1,924,305	2,208,905
	2,032,042	2,319,116

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	15,174	5,351
Taxation and social security	108,970	151,045
Other creditors	10,754	5,942
	134,898	162,338

7 Related party transactions

Included in other debtors are amounts owed by the parent company of £1,892,330. Interest has not been charged on the loan and there are no fixed terms of repayment.

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.