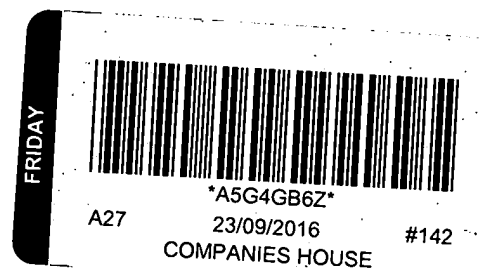


Company Registration No. 08831703 (England and Wales)

DCS IT Management Ltd
Annual Report And Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2015
Pages For Filing With Registrar



DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs S J Cowling Mr A O Tones Mr P M Rogerson Mr P T Clayton Mr P K Lichtarowicz Mrs S A Marshall Mr C J Lord
Company number	08831703
Registered office	Boston Lodge High Street Boston Spa West Yorkshire LS23 6EA
Auditors	Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited 33 Park Place Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 2RY

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

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DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		1,868,774		1,868,774
Current assets					
Debtors	5	10,000		10,000	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6				
		(195,713)		(180,000)	
Net current liabilities			(185,713)		(170,000)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,683,061		1,698,774
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8				
			(1,183,395)		(1,319,155)
Provisions for liabilities	9				
			(51,457)		(63,448)
Net assets			448,209		316,171
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			438,209		306,171
Total equity			448,209		316,171

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 16/12/15 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr P T Clayton
Director

Company Registration No. 08831703

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DCS IT Management Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Boston Lodge, High Street, Boston Spa, West Yorkshire, LS23 6EA.

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 on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of DCS IT Management Ltd 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 3 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

The company has early adopted the provisions of SI 2015/980, which permit it to not present group accounts on the basis that it would qualify as small except for the subsidiary undertaking being a public company which is not traded under the revisions to Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial assets

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 statement of financial position 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.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

1.5 Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

Present value of redeemable preference shares

Included within loans and overdrafts are redeemable preference shares repayable over a 10 year period, as disclosed in note 5. Under FRS102 redeemable preference shares qualify under Section 11 Basic financial instruments. At the end of each reporting period, the company shall measure financial instruments at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The directors have discounted the preference shares at a rate of 4%, the company's estimated weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC is considered by the directors to be a fair approximation to a market rate of interest that would be payable on a similar quoted equity instrument issued by a risk-comparable company.

3 Employees

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Total	7	7

4 Fixed asset investments

	2015 £	2014 £
Investments	1,868,774	1,868,774

The valuation of the fixed assets investments consists of £2,170,393 initial investment less an adjustment arising on the date of transition to the financial reporting standard FRS102 of £301,619.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2014 & 31 December 2014	1,868,774
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015	1,868,774
At 31 December 2014	1,868,774

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	10,000	10,000

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Other creditors	195,713	180,000

7 Loans and overdrafts

	2015 £	2014 £
Redeemable preference shares	1,379,108	1,499,155
Payable within one year	195,713	180,000
Payable after one year	1,183,395	1,319,155

The preference shares are repayable in instalments over a 10 year period. The original value of the preference shares amounted to £1,970,393. At the date of transition to the the financial reporting standard FRS102 a discount of £377,024 was applied to the preference shares based on a weighted average cost of capital of 4%, as detailed in noted 2, deferred tax relating to the discount provision was applied at 20%. During the year instalments were made of £180,000 (2014 : £68,100) and the interest of £59,953 (2014 : £59,786) applied.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Other creditors	1,183,395	1,319,155

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred tax liabilities	51,457	63,448
	51,457	63,448

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Richard Green

The auditor was Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited

11 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for DCS IT Management Ltd.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency		Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct Indirect	
DCS Holdings Limited	England & Wales	Dormant holding company	Ordinary	100	
Deans Computer Services PLC	England & Wales	Supply and installation of computer equipment	Ordinary		100

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

		At 3 January 2014			At 31 December 2014		
		Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £	Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £
Fixed assets							
Investments	1	-	-	-	2,170,393	(301,619)	1,868,774
Current assets							
Debtors		-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Creditors due within one year							
Loans and overdrafts		-	-	-	180,000	-	180,000
Net current liabilities		-	-	-	(170,000)	-	(170,000)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	-	-	2,000,393	(301,619)	1,698,774
Creditors due after one year							
Loans and overdrafts	1	-	-	-	1,636,393	(317,238)	1,319,155
Provisions for liabilities							
Deferred tax	1	-	-	-	-	63,448	63,448
Net assets		-	-	-	364,000	(47,829)	316,171
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Profit and loss		-	-	-	354,000	(47,829)	306,171
Total equity		-	-	-	364,000	(47,829)	316,171

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

Year ended 31 December 2014			
	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	£	£	£
Turnover	-	-	-
Income from shares in group undertakings	354,000	-	354,000
Interest payable and similar charges	1 -	(59,786)	(59,786)
Profit before taxation	354,000	(59,786)	294,214
Taxation	1 -	11,957	11,957
Profit for the financial period	354,000	(47,829)	306,171

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1. Preference shares

Under FRS 102, preference shares of more than one year are required to be discounted. This adjustment is to bring the preference shares to the present value of the future loan and the deferred tax liability resulting from the discount.