

DCS IT Management Limited
Annual Report And Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2016
Pages For Filing With Registrar

FRIDAY



A65TUFOR

A23

05/05/2017

#286

COMPANIES HOUSE

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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
Secretary	Mrs S J Cowling
Company number	08831703
Registered office	Boston Lodge High Street Boston Spa LS23 6EA
Auditor	Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited 33 Park Place Leeds LS1 2RY

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

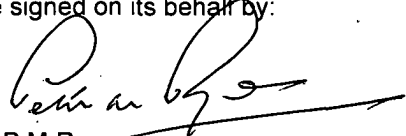
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
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	(224,293)		(188,186)	
Net current liabilities			(214,293)		(178,186)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,654,481		1,690,588
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(1,014,399)		(1,190,922)
Provisions for liabilities			(40,397)		(51,457)
Net assets			599,685		448,209
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			589,685		438,209
Total equity			599,685		448,209

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 27 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr P M Rogerson
Director

Company Registration No. 08831703

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DCS IT Management Limited 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 "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 £1.

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

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 Business combinations

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date.

Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

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, 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. 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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 7. 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.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2015 - 7).

4 Fixed asset investments

	2016 £	2015 £
Investments	1,868,774	1,868,774
Movements in fixed asset investments		
		Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016		1,868,774
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2016		1,868,774
At 31 December 2015		1,868,774

5 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	10,000	10,000

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	224,293	188,186

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Redeemable preference shares	1,238,692	1,379,108
Payable within one year	224,293	188,186
Payable after one year	1,014,399	1,190,922
Amounts included above which fall due after five years:		
Payable by instalments	311,969	458,964

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 note 2, deferred tax relating to the discount provision was applied at 20%. During the year instalments were made of £195,713 (2015 - £180,000) and the interest of £55,298 (2015 - £59,953) applied.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	1,014,399	1,190,922
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
Payable by instalments	311,969	458,964

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	40,397	51,457
	40,397	51,457

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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.

DCS IT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Dividends received	
	2016 £	2015 £
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	255,718	180,000

12 Subsidiaries

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

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

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