Registered number: 12686607

DE NOVO CONSULTING SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

RPG CROUCH CHAPMAN LLP
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COMPANIES HOUSE

DE NOVO CONSULTING SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:12686607

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		129,009		-
Tangible assets	5		11,277		1,804
			140,286		1,804
Current assets					
Debtors	6	345,268		1,510	
Cash at bank and in hand		264,424		122,096	
		609,692		123,606	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(690,556)		(141,636)	
Net current liabilities			(80,864)		(18,030)
Total assets less current liabilities			59,422		(16,226)
Net assets/(liabilities)			59,422		(16,226)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss account			59,322		(16,326)
			59,422		(16,226)

The directors consider 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 the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 statement of comprehensive income 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

23/3/2023

M A Sweeny
Director

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
Comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(16,326)	(16,326)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(16,326)	(16,326)
Shares issued during the period	100	-	100
At 1 June 2021	100	(16,326)	(16,226)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	75,648	75,648
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	75,648	75,648
At 31 May 2022	100	59,322	59,422

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1. General information

De Novo Consulting Services Limited, company number 12686607, is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Merlin House Langstone Business Park, Priory Drive, Langstone, Newport, Wales, NP18 2HJ. The principal activity of the company is consultancy activities.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

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 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.5 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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 profit or loss 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.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.10 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	-	25%

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 profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2021 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2022

4. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £
Cost	
Additions	161,261
At 31 May 2022	161,261
Amortisation	
Charge for the year on owned assets	32,252
At 31 May 2022	32,252
Net book value	
At 31 May 2022	129,009
At 31 May 2021	-

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2021	1,862
Additions	11,449
At 31 May 2022	13,311
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2021	58
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,976
At 31 May 2022	2,034
Net book value	
At 31 May 2022	11,277
At 31 May 2021	1,804

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	296,005	-
Other debtors	2,503	1,510
Prepayments	7,176	-
Tax recoverable	39,584	-
	345,268	1,510

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	53,937	3,665
Amounts owed to group undertakings	180,000	100,000
Other taxation and social security	54,549	-
Other creditors	390,999	37,971
Accruals	11,071	-
	690,556	141,636

Included in other creditors is a loan to the directors of £389,972 (2021:£37,971). Interest rate payable on the loans is 8%. Interest of £9,321 (2021:£Nil) have been accrued on the loans. The loans are repayable as and when funds are available.

8. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

9. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 May 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases of £123,915 (2021:£594).