

Company Registration No. SC486708 (Scotland)

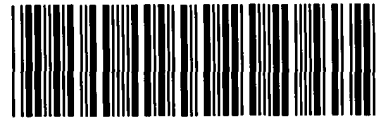
DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SATURDAY



S6JHV5FN

SCT

18/11/2017

#105

COMPANIES HOUSE

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr David Cameron
Company number	SC486708
Registered office	5 Hamilton Place PERTH PH1 1BB
Accountants	Johnston Carmichael LLP Bishop's Court 29 Albyn Place ABERDEEN AB10 1YL

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,179		896
Current assets					
Debtors	4	8,960		23,319	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,647		20,336	
		<u>28,607</u>		<u>43,655</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(22,874)</u>		<u>(24,502)</u>	
Net current assets			5,733		19,153
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,912</u>		<u>20,049</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(200)		-
Net assets			<u>6,712</u>		<u>20,049</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			6,711		20,048
Total equity			<u>6,712</u>		<u>20,049</u>

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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

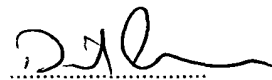
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28/5/17.



Mr David Cameron
Director

Company Registration No. SC486708

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DCAA Consultancy Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 5 Hamilton Place, PERTH, PH1 1BB.

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 under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of DCAA Consultancy 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 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax and is recognised in the financial statements when the company obtains the right to consideration.

1.3 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.

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, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	33.33% straight line

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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 are recognised at transaction price.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016:1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	995
Additions	739
At 31 March 2017	1,734
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	99
Depreciation charged in the year	456
At 31 March 2017	555
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	1,179
At 31 March 2016	896

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	8,960	23,319

DCAA CONSULTANCY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	4,145	10,041
Other creditors	18,729	14,461
	<u>22,874</u>	<u>24,502</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary Share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £30,000 (2016 - £21,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the year end the company was due the director £16,229 (2016: £11,963). During the year the director advanced the company £7,230 and was repaid £2,964.

During the year the company was charged expenses of £7,230 (2016: £20,259) by DCAA Sarl, a Swiss company that the director is also a director.