

DNS Associates Ltd
Filleted Accounts
For the year ended 31 October 2019

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Company information
For the year ended 31 October 2019

Director : Sumit Agarwal

Registered office : Dns House
382 Kenton Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA3 8DP

Company number : 07047431

Abridged balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment		3,682,563	3,695,262
Investments		<u>3,696,612</u>	<u>2,797,561</u>
	4	<u>7,379,175</u>	<u>6,492,823</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		2,156,090	2,048,559
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>183,312</u>	<u>148,707</u>
		<u>2,339,402</u>	<u>2,197,266</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(4,821,535)	(4,770,930)
Corporation tax payable		<u>(103,446)</u>	<u>(29,612)</u>
		<u>(4,924,981)</u>	<u>(4,800,543)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(2,585,579)</u>	<u>(2,603,277)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		4,793,596	3,889,546
Non-current liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(2,563,718)</u>	<u>(2,421,915)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>2,229,878</u>	<u>1,467,631</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Retained earnings		<u>2,229,877</u>	<u>1,467,630</u>
Shareholder's funds		<u>2,229,878</u>	<u>1,467,631</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 12 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For the year ended 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A.

The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small entities regime. All the members of the company have consented to the drawing up of the abridged balance sheet.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 02 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

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Sumit Agarwal (Director)

Company registration number: 07047431

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

(1) General Information

DNS Associates Ltd is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is DNS House, 382 Kenton Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA3 8DP.

(2) Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Statement of compliance

These individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A and Companies Act 2006, as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The presentation and functional currency of the company is pounds sterling. The financial statements are presented in pound units (£) unless stated otherwise.

c) Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met as described below.

Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the company has delivered the goods to the customer, no other significant obligation remains unfulfilled that may affect the customer's acceptance of the products and risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

Rendering of services

Rendering of services Revenue from provision of services rendered in the reporting period is recognised when the outcome of a transaction for the rendering of services can be estimated reliably in terms of revenue, costs and its stage of completion of the specific transaction at the end of the reporting period. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the actual completion of a proportion of the total services to be rendered. When the outcome of a service contract cannot be estimated reliably the company only recognises revenue to the extent of the recoverable expenses recognised.

d) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies other than its functional currency are recorded at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement within financial income or expense, as appropriate. Non-monetary assets that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

e) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

f) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred using effective interest method.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Part of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives are accounted for as separate items.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Asset class and depreciation rate

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss, and included in other operating income.

h) Investments in subsidiaries/jointly controlled entities/associates

Investments in subsidiaries/jointly controlled entities/associates are accounted for at cost less provision for impairment.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill, plant, property and equipment and investments in group undertakings are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

j) Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. These include:

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value, based upon discounted cash flows at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments, or at their nominal amount less impairment losses if due in less than 12 months. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other receivables are valued at amortised cost less impairment losses [or if a trade debt is deferred beyond normal business terms, it is measured at the present value of the future cash flows discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments].

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. The cash and cash equivalents are stated at their nominal values, as this approximates to amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and borrowings

These are initially recognised at fair value, based upon the nominal amount outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recorded at amortised cost. Borrowing costs arising on bank borrowings are expensed as incurred within financial expense using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, based upon the nominal amount outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recorded at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. These financial assets are considered to be impaired when 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 of the investment have been affected. Objective evidence of impairment could include default by a debtor and/or significant financial difficulty of the debtors or counterparty. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

k) Taxation

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(3) Employees

During the year, the average number of employees including directors was 1 (2018 : 1)

(4) Fixed assets

	Tangible £	Investments £	Totals £
Cost			
As at 01 November 2018	3,717,392	2,797,561	6,514,953
Additions	4,000	899,051	903,051
As at 31 October 2019	3,721,392	3,696,612	7,418,004
Depreciation/Amortisation			
As at 01 November 2018	22,131	-	22,131

For the year	16,699	-	16,699
As at 31 October 2019	38,830	-	38,830
Net book value			
As at 31 October 2019	3,682,562	3,696,612	7,379,174
As at 31 October 2018	3,695,261	2,797,561	6,492,822