

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08853326

Designpoint Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2017

Designpoint Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Designpoint Limited
Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	2,048	1,602
Cash at bank and in hand		39,233	25,073
		-----	-----
		41,281	26,675
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	38,883	26,187
		-----	-----
Net current assets			2,398

Total assets less current liabilities			2,398

Net assets			2,398

Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			2
Profit and loss account		2,396	486
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds			2,398

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions 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'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 December 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S James

Director

Company registration number: 08853326

Designpoint Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is c/o Elliot Woolfe & Rose, Equity House, 128/136 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex, HA8 7TT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity. Compound instruments Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability. The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument. The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

5. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,648	1,336
Other debtors	400	266
	-----	-----
	2,048	1,602
	-----	-----

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	262	1,672
Corporation tax	15,514	11,246
Other creditors	23,107	13,269
	-----	-----
	38,883	26,187
	-----	-----

7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr S James	(12,009)	(9,568)	(21,577)
	-----	-----	-----
2016			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr S James	-	(12,009)	(12,009)
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8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.