COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 08591740

DIG DEEP CHALLENGES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

UHY Hacker Young
Chartered Accountants

DIG DEEP CHALLENGES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P R Fitzsimmons J N J Pallett
Company number	08591740
Registered office	Parkhead House Carver Street Sheffield South Yorkshire S1 4FS
Accountants	UHY Hacker Young 6 Broadfield Court Broadfield Way Sheffield S8 0XF

DIG DEEP CHALLENGES LIMITED

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DIG DEEP CHALLENGES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		696		1,504
Current assets					
Debtors	4	17,110		2,750	
Cash at bank and in hand		45,329		28,357	
		62,439		31,107	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(63,028)		(31,696)	
Net current liabilities			(589)		(589)
Total assets less current liabilities			107		915
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss reserves			107		915

The directors 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 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 July 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

J N J Pallett
Director

Company Registration No. 08591740

DIG DEEP CHALLENGES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Notes	Profit and loss reserves £
Balance at 1 November 2014		915
Year ended 31 October 2015:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		234,138
Dividends		(234,138)
Balance at 31 October 2015		915
Year ended 31 October 2016:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		272,561
Dividends		(273,369)
Balance at 31 October 2016		107

DIG DEEP CHALLENGES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

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1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dig Deep Challenges Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Parkhead House, Carver Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 4FS.

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 main functional currency of the company. The company also trades using Kenyan Shillings. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016 are the first financial statements of Dig Deep Challenges Limited 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 November 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from donors in respect of expedition fundraising activities. The contributions made by donors include an element to cover the company's costs in organising the fundraising expeditions together with a donation element which is subsequently remitted to the parent, Dig Deep (Africa). Fundraisers are required to notify donors that their contributions includes an element to cover the company's costs in organising the particular fundraising expeditions but to give no indication of the amount of this. In the directors' opinion, it is therefore appropriate to include the whole of the contributions from donors as turnover of the company and to donate the company's profit to the parent, Dig Deep (Africa).

Income is deferred if it is received in advance of an expeditions insofar as it can be measured.

1.4 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. Items of equipment of a value of less than £500 are not capitalised.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

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.

1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 payments 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

The company donates all taxable profits to its parent company, Dig Deep (Africa), which is also a registered charity, number 1148745. As such, no provision has been made for corporation tax.

1.10 Employee benefits

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.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2015 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016	2,427
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2015	923
Depreciation charged in the year	808
At 31 October 2016	1,731
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2016	696
At 31 October 2015	1,504

4 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	14,181	-
Other debtors	2,929	2,750
	17,110	2,750

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,870	2,675
Amounts due to group undertakings	33,538	3,430
Other creditors	27,620	25,591
	63,028	31,696

6 Parent company

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Dig Deep (Africa), a charitable company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The registered office of Dig Deep (Africa) is Parkhead House, Carver Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 4FS.