

Company Registration No. 11365273 (England and Wales)

**DSJT LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **DSJT LTD**

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# DSJT LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investment properties	2		275,000
Investments	3		100
			<hr/>
			275,100
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	10,577	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,906	
		<hr/>	
		19,483	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(7,335)	
		<hr/>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			12,148
			<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			287,248
			<hr/>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(26,083)
			<hr/>
<b>Net assets</b>			261,165
			<hr/>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	6		100
Profit and loss reserves			261,065
			<hr/>
<b>Total equity</b>			261,165
			<hr/>

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 period ended 31 August 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 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 period 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.

## **DSJT LTD**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

T Dormer  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 11365273**

## DSJT LTD

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
<b>Period ended 31 August 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	423,065	423,065
Issue of share capital	6	100	-	100
Dividends		-	(162,000)	(162,000)
		<u>100</u>	<u>261,065</u>	<u>261,165</u>
<b>Balance at 31 August 2019</b>		<u>100</u>	<u>261,065</u>	<u>261,165</u>

# **DSJT LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

DSJT Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Shirley Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire, NN10 6BY.

#### **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.

#### **1.2 Reporting period**

The company was incorporated on 16 May 2018 and has prepared financial statements for a long accounting period to 31 August 2019.

#### **1.3 Investment properties**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **1.4 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### **1.5 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.

# DSJT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

##### **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.

##### **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.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

## DSJT LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 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.

##### 1.9 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 2 Investment property

	2019 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 16 May 2018	-
Additions	121,570
Revaluations	153,430
	<hr/>
At 31 August 2019	275,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.



# DSJT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

<b>3</b>	<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>
	Investments	100
		<u>100</u>
	<b>Movements in fixed asset investments</b>	
		<b>Shares in group undertakings</b>
		<b>£</b>
	<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
	At 16 May 2018	-
	Additions	100
		<u>100</u>
	At 31 August 2019	100
		<u>100</u>
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
	At 31 August 2019	100
		<u>100</u>
<b>4</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,577
		<u>10,577</u>
<b>5</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>
	Corporation tax	5,195
	Other creditors	2,140
		<u>7,335</u>
		<u>7,335</u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>
	<b>Ordinary share capital</b>	
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b>	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
		<u>100</u>

## DSJT LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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#### 7 Related party transactions

	<b>2019</b>
<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>	<b>£</b>
Key management personnel	100
	<u><u>          </u></u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2019</b>
<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>	<b>£</b>
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	10,577
	<u><u>          </u></u>

#### 8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £162,000 were paid in the period in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.