Registered number: 02684473

DEVANTECH LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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DEVANTECH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02684473

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		*2015 £*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**475,275**		*429,837*
			475,275		*429,837*
Current assets					
Stocks	5	**101,500**		*41,925*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**69,029**		*81,031*	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	**874,318**		*907,459*	
		1,044,847		*1,030,415*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(110,803)**		*(129,755)*	
Net current assets			**934,044**		*900,660*
Total assets less current liabilities			**1,409,319**		*1,330,497*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(15,421)**		*(7,421)*	
			(15,421)		*(7,421)*
Net assets			**1,393,898**		*1,323,076*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**2**		*2*
Profit and loss account			**1,393,896**		*1,323,074*
			1,393,898		*1,323,076*

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the income statement in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

.....
G N Coe
Director

.....
C E Coe
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

20 September 2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Devantech is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 02684473. The registered office is Maurice Gaymer Road, Gaymer Idustrial Estate, Attleborough, Norfolk, NR17 2QZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 *Turnover*

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 0% - 10% straight line
Plant & machinery	- 10% - 20% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33.3% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Income statement.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 *(2015 - 9)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2016	**369,646**	**297,269**	**22,606**	**40,719**	**730,240**
Additions	**-**	**73,106**	**-**	**289**	**73,395**
At 31 December 2016	**369,646**	**370,375**	**22,606**	**41,008**	**803,635**
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	**3,513**	**246,564**	**13,364**	**36,962**	**300,403**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**-**	**24,762**	**1,848**	**1,347**	**27,957**
At 31 December 2016	**3,513**	**271,326**	**15,212**	**38,309**	**328,360**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2016	**366,133**	**99,049**	**7,394**	**2,699**	**475,275**
At 31 December 2015	*366,133*	*50,705*	*9,242*	*3,757*	*429,837*

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2016 £	*2015* £
Freehold	**366,133**	*366,133*
	366,133	*366,133*

5. Stocks

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	**27,600**	-
Finished goods and goods for resale	**73,900**	*41,925*
	101,500	*41,925*

6. Debtors

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Trade debtors	**63,153**	*79,810*
Other debtors	**5,876**	*1,221*
	69,029	*81,031*

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Cash at bank and in hand	**874,318**	*907,459*
	874,318	*907,459*

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	*2015* *£*
Trade creditors	**47,910**	*30,283*
Corporation tax	**50,875**	*77,577*
Other taxation and social security	**7,621**	*12,204*
Other creditors	**377**	-
Accruals and deferred income	**4,020**	*9,691*
	110,803	*129,755*

9. Deferred taxation

	2016 £
At beginning of year	**(7,421)**
Charged to profit or loss	**(8,000)**
At end of year	**(15,421)**

	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(15,421)**
	(15,421)

10. Reserves

Profit & loss account

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11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.