

Registered Number 05856448

The Diving Centre Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 October 2012

The Diving Centre Limited

Registered Number 05856448

Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2012

	Notes	2012	2011
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible		27,470	34,338
Tangible		260,354	79,353
Investments		100	100
		<u>287,924</u>	<u>113,791</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		49,918	58,964
Debtors		29,144	24,404
Cash at bank and in hand		3,638	5,165
Total current assets		<u>82,700</u>	<u>88,533</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(365,374)	(187,362)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(282,674)	(98,829)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,250</u>	<u>14,962</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>5,250</u>	<u>14,962</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	91,175	91,175
Profit and loss account		(85,925)	(76,213)

Shareholders funds

5,250

14,962

- a. For the year ending 31 October 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 03 April 2013

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr W A A Coats, Director

Mr J N Playle, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 October 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Goodwill-Straight line over 10 years

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Equipment	0%Straight line over 3 years
Leasehold Property	0%Method for Leasehold property

2 Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Investments	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£	£
At 01 November 2011	68,106	84,876	100	153,082
Additions		204,941		204,941
At 31 October 2012	<u>68,106</u>	<u>289,817</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>358,023</u>
Depreciation				
At 01 November 2011	33,768	5,523		39,291
Charge for year	<u>6,868</u>	<u>23,940</u>	-	<u>30,808</u>
At 31 October 2012	<u>40,636</u>	<u>29,463</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,099</u>
Net Book Value				
At 31 October 2012	27,470	260,354	100	287,924
At 31 October 2011	<u>34,338</u>	<u>79,353</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>113,791</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

	2012 £	2011 £
Authorised share capital:		
100000 Ordinary of £1 each	100,000	100,000

**Allotted, called up and fully
paid:**

91175 Ordinary of £1 each

91,175

91,175