Company Registration No. SC164621 (Scotland)

Doe Sport (North) Limited

Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 31 December 2013



Doe Sport (North) Limited

Contents

	Page
Abbreviated balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3 - 5

Doe Sport (North) Limited

Abbreviated balance sheet
As at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2013 £	2012 £	2012 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		**805,512**		704,188
Current assets					
Stocks		**75,409**		25,350	
Debtors		**555,791**		869,346	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,082**		23,056	
		632,282		917,752	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		**(746,731)**		(944,037)	
Net current liabilities			**(114,449)**		(26,285)
Total assets less current liabilities			**691,063**		677,903
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			**(263,812)**		(298,744)
Provisions for liabilities			**(16,159)**		(12,382)
Net assets			**411,092**		366,777
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		**667**		667
Revaluation reserve			**45,218**		-
Other reserves			**333**		333
Profit and loss account			**364,874**		365,777
Shareholders' funds			**411,092**		366,777

Doe Sport (North) Limited

Abbreviated balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2013

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013 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 accounts 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 accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 9 June 2014

LJ MacLean
Director

Company Registration No. SC164621

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The accounts are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised in the period in which the goods or services are provided and to the extent of the completion of a contract.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Investment properties are included at the open market value at the balance sheet date in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19. This is not in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, however the directors are of the opinion that this is necessary to ensure that the accounts show a true and fair view.

Interest incurred in the development of investment properties is capitalised as part of costs. However, investment properties are revalued regularly and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve.

1.5 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1 **Accounting policies** (continued)

1.6 **Stock and work in progress**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal levels of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. An element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress when it is considered that the outcome of a specific contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

1.7 **Pensions**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Contributions to this fund are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

1.8 **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the corporation tax and deferred tax charge for the year.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is measured on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the accounts and the corresponding tax bases, as used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date and are not recognised as permanent differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future. Deferred tax is calculated at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss accounts, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2013

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2013	**810,705**
Additions	**72,877**
Revaluation	**45,218**
Disposals	**(24,223)**
At 31 December 2013	**904,577**
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2013	**106,517**
On disposals	**(18,813)**
Charge for the year	**11,361**
At 31 December 2013	**99,065**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2013	**805,512**
At 31 December 2012	704,188

3 Share capital

	2013 £	2012 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
667 Ordinary of £1 each	**667**	667

4 Control

The company is controlled by its directors.