

D C CONSULTING (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Registered Number
SC210321
(Scotland)

**Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year ended
31 July 2025**

D C CONSULTING (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Company Information for the year from 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025

Directors	CRAIG, John Paterson GLEN, David Norman HAY, Angus James KENNEDY, Colin John MCCAFFERTY, Andrew
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Company Secretary	CRAIG, John Paterson
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Registered Address	Dundee One River Court 5 West Victoria Dock Road Dundee DD1 3JT
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D C CONSULTING (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	<u>20,064</u>	<u>22,392</u>
		20,064	22,392
Current assets			
Stocks		15,250	15,250
Debtors		355,337	332,588
Cash at bank and on hand		<u>90,827</u>	<u>89,000</u>
		461,414	436,838
Creditors amounts falling due within one year		<u>(370,019)</u>	<u>(321,448)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>91,395</u>	<u>115,390</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		111,459	137,782
Creditors amounts falling due after one year		<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(55,000)</u>
Net assets		<u>86,459</u>	<u>82,782</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		7,512	7,512
Share premium		29,997	29,997
Profit and loss account		<u>48,950</u>	<u>45,273</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>86,459</u>	<u>82,782</u>

The company was entitled to exemption from audit for this reporting period under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit and loss account under section 444 (5A) Companies Act 2006.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with section 444(2A).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 November 2025, and are signed on its behalf by:

CRAIG, John Paterson

Director

Registered Company No. SC210321

D C CONSULTING (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2025

1. Accounting policies

Statutory information

The company is a private company limited by shares and registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland including Section 1A Small Entities.

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, usually when goods are delivered and legal title has passed. Providing the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transition can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's services to the company. Where employees have accrued short-term benefits which the entity has not paid by the balance sheet date, an accrual is recognised within creditors: amounts falling due within one year together with an associated expense in profit or loss. The liabilities are classified as current obligations in the statement of financial position because they are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Property, plant and equipment is used in the company's principal activity for the production and supply of goods or for administrative purposes and is stated in the balance sheet under the historic cost model. This model requires the assets to be stated at cost less amounts in respect of depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value (which is the expected amount that would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life), over the useful economic life of the respective asset as follows:

	Straight line (years)
Plant and machinery	3

Stocks and work in progress

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. The cost methodology employed by the entity is the first-in first-out method. Estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell are derived from the selling price which the goods would fetch in an open market transaction with established customers less the costs expected to be incurred to enable the sale to complete. Provision is made for slow-moving and obsolete items of stock. Such provisions are recognised in profit or loss.

Work in progress is valued using the percentage of completion method and values are calculated using the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense within cost of sales. This takes place in the same period that the associated revenue is recognised.

Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

2. Average number of employees

	2025	2024
Average number of employees during the year	11	11

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 01 August 24	39,848
Additions	4,916
Disposals	<u>(6,776)</u>
At 31 July 25	<u>37,989</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 01 August 24	17,456
Charge for year	7,242
On disposals	<u>(6,774)</u>
At 31 July 25	<u>17,925</u>
Net book value	
At 31 July 25	<u>20,064</u>
At 31 July 24	<u>22,392</u>

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.