COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER SC257512

S.C.O.T.S. Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

For the Year Ended

31 October 2015

THE A9 PARTNERSHIP LIMITED
Chartered Accountants
57-59 High Street
Dunblane
Perthshire
FK15 0EE

S.C.O.T.S. Ltd

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 October 2015

	Note	2015 £	2015 £	2014 £	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Intangible assets			-		-
Tangible assets			3,762		4,801
			3,762		4,801
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		23,660		38,889	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,637		7,001	
		26,297		45,890	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		42,348		49,887	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(16,051)		(3,997)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(12,289)		804
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			486		636
			(12,775)		168
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss account			(12,875)		68
(DEFICIT)/SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(12,775)		168

For the year ended 31 October 2015 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; and

- 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 special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 14 July 2016 , and are signed on their behalf by:

Kevin Short Director

Company Registration Number: SC257512

S.C.O.T.S. Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 October 2015

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 January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Revenue from services is recognised when the services have been provided and the right to consideration has been earned.

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its useful economic life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years. The carrying amount at the date of revision is depreciated over the revised estimate of remaining useful economic life.

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-20% straight line

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost .

Depreciation

Depreciation 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:

Fixtures & Fittings-15% reducing balance

Office Equipment-25% reducing balance

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; provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable; 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.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date there is a net deficiency of £12,775. The company is dependent on the financial support of the directors. The directors have provided assurances of this support. It therefore is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 November 2014 and 31 October 2015	70,000	19,226	89,226
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 November 2014	70,000	14,425	84,425
Charge for year	–	1,039	1,039
At 31 October 2015	70,000	15,464	85,464
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 October 2015	–	3,762	3,762
At 31 October 2014	–	4,801	4,801

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

At the start of the financial year the directors, Mr and Mrs Short owed the company £ 14,114 . During the year there were withdrawals and payments of £ 57,436 and credit repayments of £ 84,753 . As a result of these transactions at the end of the financial year the company owed the directors £ 13,203 .

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2015	2014
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

2015		2014		
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100

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