

Company registration number 07515793 (England and Wales)

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

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DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		13,109		6,725
Tangible assets	4		2,049		2,904
			<u>15,158</u>		<u>9,629</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		-		5,804	
Debtors	5	120,744		162,393	
Cash at bank and in hand		126,141		95,642	
		<u>246,885</u>		<u>263,839</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(127,990)</u>		<u>(158,639)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>118,895</u>		<u>105,200</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>134,053</u>		<u>114,829</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(41,198)</u>		<u>(40,104)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>92,855</u></u>		<u><u>74,725</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>92,854</u>		<u>74,724</u>
Total equity			<u><u>92,855</u></u>		<u><u>74,725</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs J Fredericks
Director

Company Registration No. 07515793

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Doogie Stuff Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4-6 Swaby's Yard, Walkergate, Beverley, East Yorkshire, United Kingdom, HU17 9BZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

Covid-19 continued to interrupt UK business through 2021 and the outlook for 2022 looks significantly brighter. After nearly 2 years both the company and the economy are learning how to work with the pandemic and any future spikes, we would anticipate having minimal impact, although this cannot be guaranteed. The forecasts for 2022 and beyond assume that the pandemic and potential further lockdowns will not happen. We believe that these assumptions made are realistic and that the company has sufficient headroom within its liquid capital to continue for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & licences	10% pa on cost
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1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% pa on cost
Fixtures and fittings	25% pa on cost
Computers	25% pa on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	3
	==	==

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Patents & licences £
Cost	
At 1 July 2021	33,629
Additions	10,830
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2022	44,459
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2021	26,904
Amortisation charged for the year	4,446
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2022	31,350
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2022	13,109
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2021	6,725
	<u> </u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2021	1,438	6,194	8,906	16,538
Additions	-	-	1,340	1,340
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2022	1,438	6,194	10,246	17,878
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2021	1,438	5,622	6,574	13,634
Depreciation charged in the year	-	242	1,953	2,195
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2022	1,438	5,864	8,527	15,829
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2022	-	330	1,719	2,049
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2021	-	572	2,332	2,904
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DOOGIE STUFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	40,720	30,886
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	75,956	123,109
Other debtors	4,068	8,398
	<u>120,744</u>	<u>162,393</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,777	10,539
Trade creditors	11,872	36,985
Corporation tax	9,069	2,504
Other taxation and social security	1,389	497
Other creditors	48,967	87,469
Accruals and deferred income	45,916	20,645
	<u>127,990</u>	<u>158,639</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>41,198</u>	<u>40,104</u>

8 Directors' transactions

During the year the directors provided the company a loan, this loan is unsecured and repayable upon demand.

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.