COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11046366

Dope Burger Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2022

Dope Burger Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2022

	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**7**		**347,246**	367,061
Current assets				
Stocks		**15,500**		13,150
Debtors	**8**	**15,060**		25,461
Cash at bank and in hand		**65,486**		158,255
		96,046		196,866
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	**292,340**		359,851
Net current liabilities			**196,294**	162,985
Total assets less current liabilities			**150,952**	204,076
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**10**		**53,061**	75,461
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**19,388**	23,152
Net assets			**78,503**	105,463
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	**11**		**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**78,403**	105,363
Shareholders funds			**78,503**	105,463

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Dope Burger Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 November 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 November 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Oliver Johnson

Director

Company registration number: 11046366

Dope Burger Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2, 13 Anlaby Road, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU1 2PJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 25 (2021: 25).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	**6,549**	14,431
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(3,764)**	10,473
Tax on profit	**2,785**	24,904

6. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends on ordinary shares	**41,000**	41,450

7. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 December 2021	120,000	125,202	172,541	40,805	**458,548**
Additions	–	–	9,339	4,860	**14,199**
At 30 November 2022	120,000	125,202	181,880	45,665	**472,747**
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2021	–	–	72,818	18,669	**91,487**
Charge for the year	–	–	27,265	6,749	**34,014**
At 30 November 2022	–	–	100,083	25,418	**125,501**
Carrying amount					
At 30 November 2022	120,000	125,202	81,797	20,247	**347,246**
At 30 November 2021	120,000	125,202	99,723	22,136	367,061

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles
	£
At 30 November 2022	**8,165**
At 30 November 2021	10,886

8. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**6,171**	19,120
Other debtors	**8,889**	6,341
	15,060	25,461

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**17,000**	13,523
Trade creditors	**5,949**	9,899
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**34,605**	2,829
Accruals and deferred income	**2,000**	2,000
Corporation tax	**20,980**	22,500
Social security and other taxes	–	3,836
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**3,984**	5,976
Director loan accounts	**207,684**	290,615
Other creditors	**138**	8,673
	292,340	359,851

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**53,061**	71,477
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	–	3,984
	53,061	75,461

11. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	**100**	**100**	100	100

12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year there were no director's advances, credits and guarantees.