

**DOUBLE TROUBLE PUBLISHING LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

Double Trouble Publishing Limited
Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2—4

Double Trouble Publishing Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 30 September 2024

Registered number: 05144534

		2024		2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	5		329		439
			329		439
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	210		3,523	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,504		1,011	
		1,714		4,534	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(12,087)		(9,984)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(10,373)		(5,450)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(10,044)		(5,011)
NET LIABILITIES			(10,044)		(5,011)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			(10,045)		(5,012)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(10,044)		(5,011)

For the year ending 30 September 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

D M Ellis

Director

27 June 2025

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

Double Trouble Publishing Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 September 2024

1. General Information

Double Trouble Publishing Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 05144534. The registered office is No 1 Pavilion Way, Meltham, Holmfirth, HD9 5QN.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated.

2.3. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable intangible assets. It is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated.

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures & Equipment	25% on the reducing balance
----------------------	-----------------------------

2.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period. Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 1 (2023: 1)

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Double Trouble Publishing Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 September 2024

4. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
As at 1 October 2023	25,000
As at 30 September 2024	25,000
Amortisation	
As at 1 October 2023	25,000
As at 30 September 2024	25,000
Net Book Value	
As at 30 September 2024	-
As at 1 October 2023	-

5. Tangible Assets

	Fixtures & Equipment
	£
Cost	
As at 1 October 2023	15,322
As at 30 September 2024	15,322
Depreciation	
As at 1 October 2023	14,883
Provided during the period	110
As at 30 September 2024	14,993
Net Book Value	
As at 30 September 2024	329
As at 1 October 2023	439

6. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	210	-
Other debtors	-	3,523
	210	3,523

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other creditors	11,936	9,869
Taxation and social security	151	115
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,087	9,984
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Double Trouble Publishing Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 September 2024

8. Share Capital

	2024	2023
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>