COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC270192

Eileen Ramsay Writing Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 July 2017

Eileen Ramsay Writing Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

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Eileen Ramsay Writing Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**4**		904	1,063
Current assets				
Cash at bank and in hand		20,524		23,070
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	42,058		40,337
Net current liabilities			21,534	17,267
Total assets less current liabilities			(20,630)	(16,204)
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			177	213
Net liabilities			(20,807)	(16,417)

Eileen Ramsay Writing Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 July 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			4	4
Profit and loss account			(20,811)	(16,421)
Members deficit			(20,807)	(16,417)

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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 2017 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 her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 March 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs E Ramsay

Director

Company registration number: SC270192

Eileen Ramsay Writing Limited

Accounting Policies

Year ended 31 July 2017

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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 August 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 7.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Taxation

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:

Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Eileen Ramsay Writing Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Bonnyton House, Arbirlot, Arbroath, DD11 2PY.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Trading conditions

The balance sheet is overdrawn at the year by £20,807 and the current liabilities exceed the current assets by £21,534 at that date. The Directors consider that it is in the best interest of the creditors to continue to trade.

4. Tangible assets

	Equipment	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 Aug 2016 and 31 Jul 2017	2,972	2,972
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2016	1,909	1,909
Charge for the year	159	159
At 31 July 2017	2,068	2,068
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2017	904	904
At 31 July 2016	1,063	1,063

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	–	43
Other creditors	42,058	40,294
	42,058	40,337

6. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

The director Mrs Eileen Ramsay has a current account with the company. At the year end the balance was £40,318 in credit (last year it was in credit of £38,554). The loan is repayable on demand.

7. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 August 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.