Company Registration No. SC337233 (Scotland)

WELL ROUNDED GROUP LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WELL ROUNDED GROUP LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

WELL ROUNDED GROUP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	-		12,611	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,292		3,927	
		1,292		16,538	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(5,258)		(5,702)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(3,966)		10,836
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(22,129)		(26,733)
Net liabilities			(26,095)		(15,897)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(26,195)		(15,997)
Total equity			(26,095)		(15,897)

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

For the financial year ended 31 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 May 2018

Mr C Mitchell
Director

Company Registration No. SC337233

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Well Rounded Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 1D Slateford Gait, Edinburgh, EH11 1GT.

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.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2017 are the first financial statements of Well Rounded Group Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 September 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At 31 August 2017, the company had net liabilities of £26,095 (2016 - £15,897). The company meets its liabilities as they fall due through the support of the director Colin Mitchell.

On the basis of the above, the director has prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

1.3 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6.

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	-	12,611

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Trade creditors	2,258	4,474
Other taxation and social security	843	1,228
Other creditors	2,157	-
	5,258	5,702

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	26,733
Other creditors	22,129	-
	22,129	26,733

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

7 Related party transactions

During the year, The Money Station Limited incurred expenses of £19,243 (2016 - £2,583) on behalf of the company. In addition, the company received income on behalf of The Money Station Limited of £24,369 (2016 - £14,331) and net cash advances to The Money Station Limited of £36,518 (2016 - from £26,295).

The amount due to The Money Station Limited at the year end was £Nil (2016 - due from £6,943).

The Money Station Limited is a related party by common directorship.

During the year, the company invoiced a trust the sum of £9,203 (2016 - £1,375) and made a one of payment on behalf of the trust for £nil (2016 - £4,293). At the year end the trust owed the company the sum of £665 (2016 - £5,667). This trust was set up for the benefit of the children of the director Colin Mitchell.

8 Directors' transactions

During the year, Colin Mitchell, a director, incurred expenses on behalf of the company totalling £500 (2016 - £27,647). The company received net cash advances from Colin Mitchell of £18,797 (2016 - made cash advances to - £22,820) and the company recharged expenses to Colin Mitchell of £2,026 (2016 - £790). In addition, the company invoiced Colin Mitchell £21,875. At the year end the company was due the sum of £22,129 to the director Colin Mitchell.

Amounts owed are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party of The Well Rounded Group Limited is Mr Colin Mitchell by virtue of his shareholding.

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.