Registered Number SC511658

MELISSA WILSON HR CONSULTANCY LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2016

MELISSA WILSON HR CONSULTANCY LTD **Registered Number SC511658**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	*2016*
		£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	2	1,239
		1,239
Current assets		
Debtors	3	4,500
Cash at bank and in hand		54,503
		59,003
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(36,426)
Net current assets (liabilities)		22,577
Total assets less current liabilities		23,816
Provisions for liabilities		(248)
Total net assets (liabilities)		23,568
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	4	2
Profit and loss account		23,566
Shareholders' funds		23,568

- For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 27 April 2017

And signed on their behalf by:
Mrs M N Wilson, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 December 2016

1 **Accounting Policies**

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
Company information

Melissa Wilson HR Consultancy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 77 Fox Covert Avenue, Edinburgh, EH12 6UH.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 section 1A small entities. The company chose to early adopt FRS 102 section 1A.

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.

Turnover policy
Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
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:

Computers 33.33% Straight line

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.

Other accounting policies
Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial

statements.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

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.

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non - discounted basis.

Balance sheet note

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

Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:

Corporation tax 21,519
Other taxation and social security 7,137
Other creditors 7,770

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
Additions	1,859
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 December 2016	1,859
Depreciation	
Charge for the year	620
On disposals	-
At 31 December 2016	620
Net book values	

At 31 December 2016	1,239

3 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors £4,500

4 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016
	£
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2

5 **Transactions with directors**

Name of director receiving advance or credit:	Melissa Wilson
Description of the transaction:	Directors Loan Account
Balance at 27 July 2015:	-
Advances or credits made:	£ 1,053
Advances or credits repaid:	-
Balance at 31 December 2016:	£ 1,053

The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

At the period end, the company was also due Mrs M N Wilson £6,717 for unpaid salary.

Related party transactions:

The company was under the control of Mrs M N Wilson throughout the current financial period.

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.