

Company Registration No. SC538713 (Scotland)

EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr E Robertson	(Appointed 23 June 2016)
Company number	SC538713	
Registered office	22 Stafford Street Edinburgh EH3 7BD	
Accountants	Thomson Cooper 22 Stafford Street Edinburgh EH3 7BD	

EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

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EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3		1,199
Current assets			
Debtors	4	68,803	
Cash at bank and in hand		121,723	
		<u>190,526</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(45,942)</u>	
Net current assets			144,584
Total assets less current liabilities			145,783
Provisions for liabilities			(228)
Net assets			<u>145,555</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>145,455</u>
Total equity			<u>145,555</u>

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

For the financial period ended 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period 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 14 September 2017



Mr E Robertson
Director

Company Registration No. SC538713

EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Euan Robertson Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The principal place of business is 8 Drover Place, Larbert, FK5 4GX and the registered office is 22 Stafford Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7BD.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the principal accounting policies set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

The financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2017 are presented for a period longer than one year as the company incorporated on 23 June 2016.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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:

Computer equipment	33% straight line
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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.

1.5 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.

EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.7 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price. 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 and bank loans are classified as debt and recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1.

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc
£

Cost

At 23 June 2016

Additions

1,798

At 30 June 2017

1,798

Depreciation and impairment

At 23 June 2016

Depreciation charged in the period

599

At 30 June 2017

599

Carrying amount

At 30 June 2017

1,199

4 Debtors

2017

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

Other debtors

68,803

EUAN ROBERTSON CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017
	£
Corporation tax	36,005
Other taxation and social security	8,490
Other creditors	1,447
	<u>45,942</u>
	<u><u>45,942</u></u>

6 Called up share capital

	2017
	£
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>

During the period 100 ordinary shares having an aggregate nominal value of £1 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £1 for the purpose of incorporation.