

Company Registration No. SC369720 (Scotland)

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr C Baxter Mrs L Baxter
Secretary	Mrs L Baxter
Company number	SC369720
Registered office	66 Tay Street PERTH PH2 8RA
Accountants	Johnston Carmichael LLP 66 Tay Street PERTH PH2 8RA
Business address	62 Victoria Road KIRKCALDY KY1 1DQ

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

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CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		19		39
Current assets					
Debtors	4	10,560		4,801	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,247		27,819	
		<u>30,807</u>		<u>32,620</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(27,860)</u>		<u>(30,643)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,947</u>		<u>1,977</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,966</u>		<u>2,016</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(3)</u>		<u>(7)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,963</u></u>		<u><u>2,009</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		20		20
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,943</u>		<u>1,989</u>
Total equity			<u><u>2,963</u></u>		<u><u>2,009</u></u>

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

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

The directors acknowledge their 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 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.

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/06/17.....
and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr C Baxter
Director

Company Registration No. SC369720

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CLEA Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 66 Tay Street, PERTH, PH2 8RA. The business address is 62 Victoria Road, KIRKCALDY, KY1 1DQ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of CLEA Consulting 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for IT consultancy services net of VAT imputed under the flat rate scheme and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised when the company has entitlement to the income in exchange for the provision of services.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33.33% 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.

1.4 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).

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

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

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	
		£	
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016		3,346
	Disposals		(700)
	At 31 March 2017		2,646
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		3,307
	Depreciation charged in the year		20
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(700)
	At 31 March 2017		2,627
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		19
	At 31 March 2016		39
4	Debtors	2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	10,560	4,801
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Corporation tax	7,742	8,141
	Other taxation and social security	2,219	3,062
	Other creditors	17,899	19,440
		27,860	30,643
6	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10 ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	10	10
	10 ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	10	10
		20	20

CLEA CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company operates a loan account with the directors. At the balance sheet date the company owed the directors £15,799 (2016 - £17,700) and this is included within other creditors. The loan is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.