

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC540422

CKF Consultancy Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the period ended
31 July 2017

CKF Consultancy Limited

Financial Statements

Period from 18 July 2016 to 31 July 2017

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CKF Consultancy Limited

Director's Report

Period from 18 July 2016 to 31 July 2017

The director presents his report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 July 2017 .

Director

The director who served the company during the period was as follows:

Mr C Foo (Appointed 18 July 2016)

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 December 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C Foo

Director

Registered office:

47 Cadzow Street

Hamilton

ML3 6ED

CKF Consultancy Limited

Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of CKF Consultancy Limited

Period from 18 July 2016 to 31 July 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of CKF Consultancy Limited for the period ended 31 July 2017, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the director of CKF Consultancy Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12 December 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of CKF Consultancy Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than CKF Consultancy Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that CKF Consultancy Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of CKF Consultancy Limited. You consider that CKF Consultancy Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the period. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of CKF Consultancy Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

NELSON GILMOUR SMITH Chartered Accountants

47 Cadzow Street Hamilton ML3 6ED

12 December 2017

CKF Consultancy Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Period from 18 July 2016 to 31 July 2017

		Period from 18 Jul 16 to 31 Jul 17
	Note	£
Turnover		81,606

Gross profit		81,606
Administrative expenses		29,785

Operating profit		51,821

Profit before taxation	5	51,821
Tax on profit		10,824

Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income		40,997

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the period as set out above.

CKF Consultancy Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2017

			31 Jul 17
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6		869
Current assets			
Debtors	7	12,253	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	12,025	

Net current assets			228

Total assets less current liabilities			1,097

Net assets			1,097

Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			100
Profit and loss account			997

Members funds			1,097

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

For the period 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 period in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his 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 December 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C Foo

Director

Company registration number: SC540422

CKF Consultancy Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Period from 18 July 2016 to 31 July 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 18 July 2016	—	—	—
Profit for the period		40,997	40,997
	----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	40,997	40,997
Issue of shares	100	—	100
Dividends paid and payable	—	(40,000)	(40,000)
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Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	(40,000)	(39,900)
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At 31 July 2017	100	997	1,097
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CKF Consultancy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 18 July 2016 to 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 47 Cadzow Street, Hamilton, ML3 6ED.

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. Accounting policies

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

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 - 25% 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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the director, amounted to 2 .

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	Period from 18 Jul 16 to 31 Jul 17 £
Depreciation of tangible assets	289 -----

6. Tangible assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
Additions	1,158 -----
At 31 July 2017	1,158 -----
Depreciation	
Charge for the period	289 -----
At 31 July 2017	289 -----
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	869 -----

7. Debtors

	31 Jul 17 £
Other debtors	12,253 -----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Jul 17 £
Social security and other taxes	10,825
Other creditors	1,200 -----
	12,025 -----

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the company provided loans to /(obtained loans from) the director as follows: C Foo , the outstanding amounts were a follows: beginning of year: £0; end of year: £12,252.54, maximum overdrawn during the year: £12,252.54. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of C K Foo throughout this period. C K Foo is the sole director and a 50% shareholder. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

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.