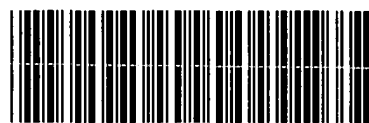


**A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 JULY 2019**

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**A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		2,808		3,120
Investment properties	3		867,000		867,000
			<u>869,808</u>		<u>870,120</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		21,416		27,103	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(39,106)</u>		<u>(36,882)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(17,690)</u>		<u>(9,779)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			852,118		860,341
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	5		<u>(85,435)</u>		<u>(85,487)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>766,683</u>		<u>774,854</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		300		300
Other reserves			666,781		666,781
Profit and loss reserves			<u>99,602</u>		<u>107,773</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>766,683</u>		<u>774,854</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

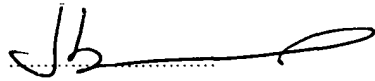
**A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 09/04/2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



J Lennox  
Director

# **A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

A. & J. Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Hardman Street, Manchester, M3 3HF.

#### **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.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental income provided in the normal course of business. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### **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 and equipment	10% reducing balance method
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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.

#### **Investment properties**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

#### **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.

# **A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

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.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

#### **Financial instruments**

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

Financial instruments are recognised 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 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **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, 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.

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

#### **Equity instruments**

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

# **A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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#### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

##### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

##### **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.

# A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	26,485
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 August 2018	23,365
Depreciation charged in the year	312
At 31 July 2019	23,677
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 July 2019	2,808
At 31 July 2018	3,120

### 3 Investment property

	2019 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	867,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 May 2018 by the directors of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	6,331	7,999
Other creditors	32,775	28,883
	39,106	36,882

Within other creditors is an amount of £12,702 (2018: £13,178) due to the controlling party, Bollin Investments Limited.

### 5 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	85,435	85,487

# A. & J. INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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### 6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 300 Ordinary of £1 each	300	300
	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

### 7 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Bollin Investments Limited. Miss Parkinson and Mrs Lennox are both directors of this company.