AJR Eco Ltd

Registered number: 04194358

Balance Sheet

as at 31 May 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
Fixed assets			£		£
Tangible assets	2		316,967		298,090
Investments	3		310,501		230,030
mvodmonto	C	-	316,968	-	298,091
			310,500		230,031
Current assets					
Stocks		225,710		139,421	
Debtors	4	77,450		150,642	
Cash at bank and in hand		120,393		259,337	
		423,553		549,400	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(171,857)		(224,954)	
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Net current assets			251,696		324,446
Total assets less current		-		-	
liabilities			568,664		622,537
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one yea	ar 6		(103,405)		(111,594)
Net assets		-	465,259	-	510,943
		-		-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			465,159		510,843
Shareholders' funds		-	465,259	_	510,943
		-		-	

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

A J Rogers

Director

Approved by the board on 28 February 2018

AJR Eco Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 May 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 15% per annum reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% per annum reducing balance

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 June 2016	260,000	7,611	60,856	328,467
Additions	-	2,384	37,123	39,507
At 31 May 2017	260,000	9,995	93,979	363,974
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2016	-	6,656	23,721	30,377
Charge for the year	-	501	19,829	20,330
At 31 May 2017		7,157	39,850	47,007
Net book value				
At 31 May 2017	260,000	2,838	54,129	316,967

At 31 May 2016	260,000	955	37,135	298,090
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3	Investments
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	Cost At 1 June 2016		vestments in subsidiary undertakings
	At 31 May 2017		1
4	Debtors	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	68,516	92,642
	Other debtors	8,934	58,000
		77,450	150,642
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	1,511	2,686
	Trade creditors	102,838	130,917
	Corporation tax	1,050	24,315
	Other taxes and social security costs	32,176	31,548
	Other creditors	34,282	35,488
		171,857	224,954
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017	2016
-	······································	£	£
	Bank loans	103,405	110,535
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	1,059
		103,405	111,594

7 Other information

AJR Eco Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit 1, Brookside Centre

Sumpters Way

Temple Farm Industrial Estate Southend on Sea Essex SS2 5RR

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.