

Company registration number 05669237 (England and Wales)

**MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors</b>	M Goldman B Nyman R Hunter
<b>Company number</b>	05669237
<b>Registered office</b>	Hollinwood Business Centre Albert Street Oldham Lancashire OL8 3QL
<b>Business address</b>	Hollinwood Business Centre Albert Street Oldham Lancashire OL8 3QL

---

**MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED**

**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

---

# MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	10,619	13,580
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		166,793	191,254
Debtors	4	328,417	287,452
Cash at bank and in hand		451	460
		<u>495,661</u>	<u>479,166</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(298,892)</u>	<u>(220,523)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>196,769</u>	<u>258,643</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>207,388</u>	<u>272,223</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6	(148,934)	(234,576)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(2,643)</u>	<u>(2,569)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>55,811</u></u>	<u><u>35,078</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		102	102
Profit and loss reserves		<u>55,709</u>	<u>34,976</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>55,811</u></u>	<u><u>35,078</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 January 2023 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

## **MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Hunter  
**Director**

Company registration number 05669237 (England and Wales)

# **MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

MJG Accounts Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hollinwood Business Centre, Albert Street, Oldham, Lancashire, OL8 3QL.

#### **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, except for modification to a fair value basis where specified in the accounting policies below.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

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

Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under contracts to provide professional services. It is measured at the fair value of the rights to consideration.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of the work performed. Revenue not billed to date is included within stock.

#### **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:

Computer & office equipment	25% straight line basis
-----------------------------	-------------------------

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). 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.

# **MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.5 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, which include debtors and cash, together with basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction cost and not amortised as they are either receivable or payable within one year.

Creditors payable after one year constitute loans incurring a market rate of interest. These are recognised in full.

#### **1.6 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.

##### ***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.

#### **1.7 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.

#### **1.8 Retirement benefits**

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

# MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	13	13

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2022	61,878
Additions	2,845
Disposals	(39,478)
At 31 January 2023	25,245
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2022	48,298
Depreciation charged in the year	5,806
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(39,478)
At 31 January 2023	14,626
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2023	10,619
At 31 January 2022	13,580



## MJG ACCOUNTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

<b>4 Debtors</b>		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>			
Trade debtors		281,248	266,259
Other debtors		47,169	21,193
		<u>328,417</u>	<u>287,452</u>
<b>5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts		39,347	30,425
Trade creditors		19,585	16,576
Taxation and social security		163,209	151,413
Other creditors		76,751	22,109
		<u>298,892</u>	<u>220,523</u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts		48,934	73,805
Other creditors		100,000	160,771
		<u>148,934</u>	<u>234,576</u>

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.