

## **Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements**

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All of the members of MJ Wood Solutions Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31st March 2018 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05679779

**MJ Wood Solutions Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements**

**31 March 2018**

# **MJ Wood Solutions Limited**

## **Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31st March 2018**

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# MJ Wood Solutions Limited

## Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	20,940	25,090
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		3,860	3,549
Debtors		3,100	8,642
Cash at bank and in hand		22,819	749
		29,779	12,940
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		( 39,746)	( 12,199)
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		( 9,967)	741
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		10,973	25,831
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		( 2,019)	( 16,365)
<b>Provisions</b>		( 3,979)	( 5,018)
<b>Net assets</b>		4,975	4,448

# MJ Wood Solutions Limited

## Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital			1	1
Profit and loss account			4,974	4,447
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<b>Shareholders funds</b>			4,975	4,448
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These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st March 2018 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 abridged financial statements for the year 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 abridged financial statements .

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 November 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M. Jackson

Director

Company registration number: 05679779

# **MJ Wood Solutions Limited**

## **Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31st March 2018**

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### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Kingfisher House, Hurstwood Grange, Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 7QX.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **(a) Basis of preparation**

The abridged 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 abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **(b) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **(c) 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.

#### **(d) 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.

**(e) 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.

**(f) 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:

Plant and equipment	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Live stock	-	20% straight line

**(g) 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.

**(h) Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

**(i) Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

**(j) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

**(k) Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.



#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2017: 1 ).

#### 5. Tangible assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1st April 2017	71,499
Additions	11,105
Disposals	( 9,350)
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<b>At 31st March 2018</b>	<b>73,254</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1st April 2017	46,409
Charge for the year	12,918
Disposals	( 7,013)
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<b>At 31st March 2018</b>	<b>52,314</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31st March 2018</b>	<b>20,940</b>
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At 31st March 2017	25,090
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#### 6. Related party transactions

There were no transactions with related parties that require disclosure under FRS102.

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.