Registration number: 06027746

A J Technology Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2014

Wilds Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Lancaster House
70-76 Blackburn Street
Radcliffe
Manchester
M26 2JW

A J Technology Limited
Contents

A J Technology Limited
(Registration number: 06027746)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	31,521	34,070
Investments	2	100	100
		31,621	34,170
Current assets			
Stocks		5,000	5,000
Debtors		484,398	168,988
Cash at bank and in hand		239,761	191,336
		729,159	365,324
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(679,630)	(362,739)
Net current assets		49,529	2,585
Total assets less current liabilities		81,150	36,755
Provisions for liabilities		(5,000)	(6,000)
Net assets		76,150	30,755
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		76,050	30,655
Shareholders' funds		76,150	30,755

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For the year ending 31 March 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Approved by the director on 2 December 2014

....
Mr A Jackson
Director

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Going concern

The directors consider that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the year, exclsive of value added tax

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. it is reviewed for impairment at the end of its first financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	Fully amortised

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation , less any estimated residential value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office Equipment	15% & 25% Straight Line

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on the selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rate that is expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2013	8,595	114,392	100	123,087
Additions	-	13,171	-	13,171
At 31 March 2014	8,595	127,563	100	136,258
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2013	8,595	80,322	-	88,917
Charge for the year	-	15,720	-	15,720
At 31 March 2014	8,595	96,042	-	104,637
Net book value				
At 31 March 2014	-	31,521	100	31,621
At 31 March 2013	-	34,070	100	34,170

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	Principal activity
Subsidiary undertakings			
Leopardlea Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Import and distribution of IT accessories

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100