Company registration number: 09151404

TJR Retail Limited Unaudited filleted financial statements 31 May 2018

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Statement of financial position 31 May 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	52,500		60,000	
Tangible assets	6	62,369		74,999	
			114,869		134,999
Current assets					
Stocks		65,278		61,981	
Debtors	7	26,011		20,150	
Cash at bank and in hand		45,424		21,040	
		136,713	•	103,171	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	8	(149,447)		(154,135)	
Net current liabilities			(12,734)		(50,964)
Total assets less current liabilities			102,135		84,035
Creditors: amounts falling due					•
after more than one year	9		(7,438)		(10,054)
Provisions for liabilities			(7,458)		(11,427)
Net assets			87,239		62,554
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			87,238		62,553
Shareholders funds			87,239		62,554

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 May 2018

For the year ending 31 May 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

Mr Roberts

Company registration number: 09151404

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 May 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 18 Newport Road, Barnstaple, Devon, EX32 9BG.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2018

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

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

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2018

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:

Long leasehold property - 5% straight line Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 15% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are 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.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2018

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 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 21 (2017: 17).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2018

5.	Intangible assets		Goodwill	Total
			£	£
	Cost At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018		75,000	75,000
	Amortisation At 1 June 2017		15,000	15,000
	Charge for the year		7,500	7,500
	At 31 May 2018		22,500	22,500
	Carrying amount At 31 May 2018		52,500	52,500
	At 31 May 2017		60,000	60,000
6.	Tangible assets	Long leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018	23,951	76,213	100,164
	Depreciation			
	At 1 June 2017	2,396	22,769	25,165
	Charge for the year	1,198	11,432	12,630
	At 31 May 2018	3,594	34,201	37,795
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 May 2018	20,357	42,012	62,369

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2018

7.	Debtors		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade debtors	515	393
	Other debtors	25,496	19,757
		26,011	20,150
		. =====	 -
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	10,094	14,749
	Trade creditors	96,594	94,671
	Corporation tax	16,835	13,895
	Social security and other taxes	8,306	6,413
	Other creditors	17,618	24,407
		149,447	154,135 ———
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	7,438	10,054

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2018

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2018	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid o	Balance utstanding
	£	£	£	£
Director 1	8,213	61,898	(57,513)	12,598
2017				
	brought	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaidou	Balance utstanding
·	forward f	£	£	£
Director 1	(61,421)		(31,915)	8,213

11. Controlling party

The Company is controlled by the Director, owning 100% of the issued share capital.