

Company registration number: 09151404

TJR Retail Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 May 2022

TJR Retail Limited

Contents

Statement of financial position

Statement of changes in equity

Notes to the financial statements

TJR Retail Limited
Statement of financial position
31 May 2022

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	22,500		30,000	
Tangible assets	6	222,594		228,827	
		<u> </u>	245,094	<u> </u>	258,827
Current assets					
Stocks		80,151		69,419	
Debtors	7	18,065		28,263	
Cash at bank and in hand		94,720		134,056	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		192,936		231,738	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(206,690)		(205,431)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(13,754)		26,307
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>231,340</u>		<u>285,134</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(201,432)		(170,020)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,693)		(3,597)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			27,215		111,517
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			27,213		111,515
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			27,215		111,517
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 May 2022 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 Section 1A of 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr T Roberts

Director

Company registration number: 09151404

TJR Retail Limited**Statement of changes in equity****Year ended 31 May 2022**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 June 2020	1	86,171	86,172
Profit for the year		117,344	117,344
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	117,344	117,344
Issue of shares	1		1
Dividends paid and payable		(92,000)	(92,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total investments by and distributions to owners	1	(92,000)	(91,999)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 May 2021 and 1 June 2021	2	111,515	111,517
Profit for the year		47,198	47,198
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	47,198	47,198
Dividends paid and payable		(131,500)	(131,500)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(131,500)	(131,500)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 May 2022	2	27,213	27,215
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TJR Retail Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 May 2022

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.

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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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 12 (2021: 11).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022	75,000	75,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation		
At 1 June 2021	45,000	45,000
Charge for the year	7,500	7,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 May 2022	52,500	52,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 31 May 2022	22,500	22,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 May 2021	30,000	30,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 June 2021	191,612	23,951	93,023	308,586
Additions	-	-	6,037	6,037
At 31 May 2022	191,612	23,951	99,060	314,623
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2021	-	7,188	72,571	79,759
Charge for the year	-	1,198	11,072	12,270
At 31 May 2022	-	8,386	83,643	92,029
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2022	191,612	15,565	15,417	222,594
At 31 May 2021	191,612	16,763	20,452	228,827

7. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other debtors	18,065	28,263

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,034	24,870
Trade creditors	131,302	123,302
Corporation tax	13,518	31,358
Social security and other taxes	13,675	18,148
Other creditors	17,161	7,753
	206,690	205,431

Debentures were created on 7 February 2019 and 8 January 2021 in respect of any liabilities owing to Lloyds Bank Plc .

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	201,432	170,020

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

2022	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Director 1	21,477	93,546	(102,582)	12,441
2021	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Director 1	9,046	84,040	(71,609)	21,477

11. Controlling party

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

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.