

Company Registration No. 10226019 (England and Wales)

**MAJ CONSULTING LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# MAJ CONSULTING LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 4

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# MAJ CONSULTING LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	36,440		22,168	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,591		503	
		<u>39,031</u>		<u>22,671</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(38,421)</u>		<u>(22,524)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			610		147
			<u></u>		<u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			608		145
			<u></u>		<u></u>
<b>Total equity</b>			610		147
			<u></u>		<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 30 June 2019 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M A Jackson

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10226019**

# MAJ CONSULTING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

MAJ Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 52 High Street, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 5PW.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out 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 from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# MAJ CONSULTING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.4 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.5 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.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

### 3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	7,020	17,856
Other debtors	29,420	4,312
	<u>36,440</u>	<u>22,168</u>

## MAJ CONSULTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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**4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	-	150
Taxation and social security	38,421	22,374
	<u>38,421</u>	<u>22,524</u>
	<u><u>38,421</u></u>	<u><u>22,524</u></u>

**5 Called up share capital**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></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.