Registered number: 11096814

JG CONSTRUCTION (WIGAN) LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

JG Construction (Wigan) Ltd Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

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JG Construction (Wigan) Ltd Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2020

Registered number: 11096814

£ 24,585 24,585
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(6,269)
18,316
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7,202
3

JG Construction (Wigan) Ltd Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 December 2020

For the year ending 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

Mr John Greenhalgh	

Director 16/09/2021

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 20% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles 20% Reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings 20% Reducing balance
Computer Equipment 33% Reducing balance

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.7. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 6 (2019: 6)

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 January 2020	1,153	38,994	399	40,546
Additions		7,985	764	8,749

Additions	-	7,985	764	8,749
As at 31 December 2020	1,153	46,979	1,163	49,295
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2020	231	15,598	132	15,961
Provided during the period	185	9,396	340	9,921
As at 31 December 2020	416	24,994	472	25,882
Net Book Value				

net book value				
As at 31 December 2020	737	21,985	691	23,413
As at 1 January 2020	922	23,396	267	24,585

4. Stocks

3. Tangible Assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Stock - materials and work in progress	1,000	11,000
	1,000	11,000

5. Debtors

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	10,595	-
VAT	-	9,909
	10,595	9,909

Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year 31 31 December December 2020 2019 £ £ Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts 6,240 6,943 Trade creditors 11,696 7,875 Corporation tax 12,002 24,979 Other taxes and social security 1,121 3,923 VAT 17,802 Other creditors 1,182 396 Accruals and deferred income 7,000 Directors' loan accounts 16,902 9,283 40,422 86,922 7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year 31 31 December December 2020 2019 £ £ Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts 10,069 11,114 Bank loans 50,000 60,069 11,114 **Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase** 31 31 December December 2020 2019 £ £ The maturity of these amounts is as follows: Amounts Payable: Within one year 6,240 6,943 Between one and five years 10,069 11,114 16,309 18,057

16,309

18,057

9. Share Capital

	31	31
	December 2020	December 2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

10. General Information

JG Construction (Wigan) Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11096814. The registered office is 15 Market Street, Standish, Wigan, Lancashire, WN6 0HW.

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.