A & J Enterprise Solutions Ltd

Registered number: SC382429

Filleted financial statements

For the year ended 30 November 2018

A & J ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC382429

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		665,053		716,425
Current assets					
Stocks		6,800		6,800	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	62,284		4,492	
Bank & cash balances		73,925		84,956	
Current liabilities		143,009		96,248	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(208,213)		(243,060)	
Net current liabilities			(65,204)		(146,812)
Total assets less current liabilities			599,849		569,613
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(355,890)		(380,036)
Net assets			243,959		189,577
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account	11		243,859		189,477
			243,959		189,577

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

alan arnott (Aug 29, 2019)

A Arnott
Director

Date: Aug 29, 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

1. General information

A & J Enterprise Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland, SC382429. The registered office address is 53 Kilpatrick Drive, Erskine, Renfrewshire, PA8 7AF.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

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 pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 15%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowances for goods past their useable date.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 38 (2017 - 41).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Heritable property £	Plant & machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 December 2017	632,371	350,720	983,091
Additions	-	1,300	1,300
At 30 November 2018	632,371	352,020	984,391
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2017	-	266,666	266,666
Charge for the year	-	52,672	52,672
At 30 November 2018	-	319,338	319,338
Net book value			
At 30 November 2018	632,371	32,682	665,053
At 30 November 2017	632,371	84,054	716,425

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Other debtors (note 12)	54,049	-
Deferred taxation (note 9)	8,235	4,492
	62,284	4,492

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans (note 8)	38,549	38,549
Trade creditors	48,211	27,301
Accruals	2,250	2,250
Amounts owed to related parties (note 13)	19,685	19,685
Directors' loan account (note 12)	7,007	87,650
Corporation tax	37,529	27,957
Other taxation and social security	54,982	39,668
	208,213	243,060

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans (note 8)	355,890	380,036

Secured loans

The bank loan is secured over the heritable property.

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	38,549	38,549
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	355,890	380,036
	394,439	418,585

9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	4,492	-
Charged to profit or loss	3,743	4,492
At end of year	8,235	4,492

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed asset timing differences	8,235	4,492

10. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

11. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account is comprised of current and prior period profits, losses and equity distributions.

12. Transactions with directors

Included within debtors / (creditors) at the year end is an amount of £46,585 (2017 - (£51,548)) due from A Arnott, a director of the company. This loan is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

Included within creditors at the year end is an amount of £7,007 (2017 - £36,102) due to J Hay, a director of the company. This loan is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

13. Related party transactions

Included within creditors at the year end is an amount of £19,685 (2017 - £19,685) due to Kilpatrick Leisure Limited, a company in which both directors have an interest. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

14. Controlling party

In the directors' opinion the controlling party is A Arnott, by virtue of his shareholding.