

JJC ENGINEERING LTD

**Company Registration Number:
05783380 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 April 2017

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 May 2016

End date: 30 April 2017

JJC ENGINEERING LTD

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JJC ENGINEERING LTD

Balance sheet

As at 30 April 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets:	3	69,759	42,007
Total fixed assets:		69,759	42,007
Current assets			
Stocks:		5,617	5,641
Debtors:		118,577	129,005
Cash at bank and in hand:		658,306	597,417
Total current assets:		782,500	732,063
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(74,839)	(84,430)
Net current assets (liabilities):		707,661	647,633
Total assets less current liabilities:		777,420	689,640
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year:		(31,093)	0
Provision for liabilities:		(4,768)	(8,283)
Total net assets (liabilities):		741,559	681,357
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		10	10
Profit and loss account:		741,549	681,347
Shareholders funds:		741,559	681,357

The notes form part of these financial statements

JJC ENGINEERING LTD

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 05 December 2017
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: P Warren
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

JJC ENGINEERING LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2017

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods manufactured and services performed during the period, net of VAT.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases: Leasehold improvements 20% straight line basis Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance basis Fixtures, fittings and equipment 15% reducing balance basis Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance basis The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Other accounting policies

Company information JJC Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 26, Bonlea Trading Estate, Thornaby, TS17 7AQ. 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. These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of JJC Engineering Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102. Stocks Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. 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. The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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. 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 are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Basic financial liabilities 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. 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. Deferred tax Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Retirement benefits Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Leases Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease .

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2017

2. Employees

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
Average number of employees during the period	9	8

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 April 2017

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 May 2016	102,051
Additions	49,060
Disposals	(3,250)
At 30 April 2017	147,861
Depreciation	
At 01 May 2016	60,044
Charge for year	18,871
On disposals	(813)
At 30 April 2017	78,102
Net book value	
At 30 April 2017	69,759
At 30 April 2016	42,007