

**ECJ Joinery Ltd FILLETED ACCOUNTS
COVER**

ECJ Joinery Ltd

Company No. 07641921

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 July 2017

ECJ Joinery Ltd DIRECTORS REPORT**REGISTRAR**

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 July 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was carpentry and joinery.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

R. Graham

D. Morris

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

D. Morris

Director

25 April 2018

ECJ Joinery Ltd BALANCE SHEET
REGISTRAR
at 31 July 2017

Company No. 07641921

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	304,945	269,461
		<u>304,945</u>	<u>269,461</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	3	4,000	452
Debtors	4	774,576	45,388
Cash at bank and in hand		711,241	390,570
		<u>1,489,817</u>	<u>436,410</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one	5	(923,218)	(223,608)
Net current assets		<u>566,599</u>	<u>212,802</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>871,544</u>	<u>482,263</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more	6	(270,989)	(305,758)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	7	(20,933)	-
Net assets		<u>579,622</u>	<u>176,505</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	8	579,522	176,405
Total equity		<u>579,622</u>	<u>176,505</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 July 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 25 April 2018

And signed on its behalf by:

D. Morris
Director

**ECJ Joinery Ltd NOTES TO THE
ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR
for the year ended 31 July 2017**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below. These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A "Small Entities". The date of transition is 1 August 2015. The transition to FRS 102 Section 1A "Small Entities" has resulted in no material changes to opening equity and profit for the comparative period.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

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

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

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

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 profit and loss account 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 temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary 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.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate 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.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Leasehold land and buildings	1.67% Straight line
Plant and machinery	25% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight line
Furniture, fittings and equipment	25% Straight line

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Pensions

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 payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or revaluation					
At 1 August 2016	324,450	53,862	66,150	1,124	445,586
Additions	24,775	50,872	15,495	2,431	93,573
Disposals	-	(2,400)	(23,500)	-	(25,900)
At 31 July 2017	<u>349,225</u>	<u>102,334</u>	<u>58,145</u>	<u>3,555</u>	<u>513,259</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2016	148,933	13,465	12,913	814	176,125
Charge for the year	5,521	14,244	12,599	425	32,789
Disposals	-	(600)	-	-	(600)
At 31 July 2017	<u>154,454</u>	<u>27,109</u>	<u>25,512</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>208,314</u>
Net book values					
At 31 July 2017	<u>194,771</u>	<u>75,225</u>	<u>32,633</u>	<u>2,316</u>	<u>304,945</u>
At 31 July 2016	<u>175,517</u>	<u>40,397</u>	<u>53,237</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>269,461</u>

3 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u>4,000</u>	<u>452</u>
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>452</u>

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	754,688	45,388
Other debtors	120	-
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>19,768</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>774,576</u>	<u>45,388</u>

5 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,555	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	25,678	-
Trade creditors	257,650	150,532
Corporation tax	191,388	40,938
Other taxes and social security	117,569	32,138
Loans from directors	71,887	-
Accruals and deferred income	<u>244,491</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>923,218</u>	<u>223,608</u>

6 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	219,643	305,758
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	51,346	-
	<u>270,989</u>	<u>305,758</u>
Liabilities repayable in more than five years after the balance sheet date		
Amount repayable by instalments	163,757	173,875
	<u>163,757</u>	<u>173,875</u>

National Westminster Bank Plc registered a fixed charge against the leasehold property known as Plot 4, Pitwood Park Light Industrial Area, KT20 5JL, on 26 May 2015. National Westminster Bank Plc also registered a fixed and floating charge against the assets of the company on 15 April 2015.

7 Provisions for liabilities

Deferred taxation

	Accelerated capital allowances, losses and other timing differences	Arising from revaluation	Total
	£	£	£
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	20,933		20,933
At 31 July 2017	<u>20,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,933</u>
	2017		2016
	£		£
Accelerated capital allowances	20,933		-
	<u>20,933</u>		<u>-</u>

8 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

9 Dividends

	2017	2016
	£	£
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	196,574	100,000
	<u>196,574</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	196,574	100,000
	<u>196,574</u>	<u>100,000</u>

10 Related party disclosures

Controlling parties

Immediate controlling parties

Darren Morris and Ross Graham

11 Additional information

Its registered number is:

07641921

Its registered office is:

Precision House

Pitwood Park Industrial Est.

Waterfield

Tadworth

KT20 5JL

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.