

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08790621

E.J. Fire Ltd

Abbreviated Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2015

FRANCIS GRAY

Chartered accountant

Ty Madog

32 Queens Road

Aberystwyth

Ceredigion, SY23 2HN

E.J. Fire Ltd

Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2015

Contents	Page	
Chartered accountant's report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements		1
Abbreviated statement of financial position	2	
Notes to the abbreviated financial statements	3	

E.J. Fire Ltd

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of E.J. Fire Ltd

Year ended 30 November 2015

As described on the abbreviated statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2015, which comprise the abbreviated statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

FRANCIS GRAY Chartered accountant

Ty Madog 32 Queens Road Aberystwyth Ceredigion, SY23 2HN

6 January 2017

E.J. Fire Ltd

Abbreviated Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	2,874	3,833
Current assets			
Debtors		5,061	5,588
Cash at bank and in hand		187	869
		-----	-----
		5,248	6,457
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		8,452	10,268
		-----	-----
Net current liabilities		3,204	3,811
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		(330)	22
Provisions		575	767
		-----	-----
Net liabilities		(905)	(745)
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	2	2
Profit and loss account		(907)	(747)
		-----	-----
Members deficit		(905)	(745)
		-----	-----

For the year ending 30 November 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These abbreviated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 January 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

G Hughes

Director

Company registration number: 08790621

E.J. Fire Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2015

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Llety Gwyn, Aberystwyth Road, Machynlleth, Powys, SY20 8ET.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% reducing balance

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abbreviated statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

3. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 December 2014 and 30 November 2015	5,111

Depreciation	
At 1 December 2014	1,278
Charge for the year	959

At 30 November 2015	2,237

Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2015	2,874

At 30 November 2014	3,833

4. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2	2	2
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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.