COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10068021

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Unaudited Financial Statements

Period from 17 March 2016 to

31 March 2017

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Financial Statements

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

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JAT PROJECTS LTD

Director's Report

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

The director presents his report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 March 2017 .

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was Engineering Services related

Director

The director who served the company during the period was as follows:

Mr J Tosh

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 7 August 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Tosh

Director

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

	Note	Period from 17 Mar 16 to 31 Mar 17 £
Turnover		56,043
Gross profit		56,043
Administrative expenses		29,784
Operating profit		26,259
Profit before taxation	**5**	26,259
Tax on profit		5,252
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income		21,007

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the period as set out above.

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	Note	31 Mar 17 £
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		6,827
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	6,727
Net current assets		100
Total assets less current liabilities		100
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Members funds		100

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

For the period ending 31 March 2017 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 period 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 financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 August 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Tosh

Director

Company registration number: 10068021

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 17 March 2016	–	–	–
Profit for the period		21,007	21,007
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	21,007	21,007
Issue of shares	100	–	100
Dividends paid and payable	–	(21,007)	(21,007)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	(21,007)	(20,907)
At 31 March 2017	100	–	100

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C/O Black Diamond,, 1 Derby Street,, Leigh,, Lancashire, WN7 4PF, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. 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.

This is based on the requirements of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102

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:

Equipment	-	100%-Annual Investment Allowance

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the director, amounted to 1.

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	Period from 17 Mar 16 to 31 Mar 17
	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	922

6. Tangible assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
Additions	922
At 31 March 2017	922
Depreciation	
Charge for the period	922
At 31 March 2017	922
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	–

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Mar 17
	£
Corporation tax	5,252
Social security and other taxes	1,454
Other creditors	21
	6,727

8. Ultimate controlling party

The company was under the control of Mr J Tosh throughout the current period. Mr Tosh is the managing director and majority shareholder.

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Other creditors is in respect of Mr J Tosh. There are no fixed repayment terms and no interest is charged to the company in respect of this balance.

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid dividends amount of £21,006.81 to Mr. J Tosh, director and shareholder of the company.

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Management Information

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

The following pages do not form part of the financial statements.

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Detailed Income Statement

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

	Period from 17 Mar 16 to 31 Mar 17 £
Turnover	
Sales	52,498
Flat Rate Scheme Benefits	3,545
	56,043
Gross profit	56,043
Overheads	
Administrative expenses	29,784
Operating profit	26,259
Profit before taxation	26,259

JAT PROJECTS LTD

Notes to the Detailed Income Statement

Period from 17 March 2016 to 31 March 2017

	Period from 17 Mar 16 to 31 Mar 17 £
Administrative expenses	
Directors fees	11,520
Directors national insurance contributions	470
Rent rates and water	1,463
Insurance	48
Motor expenses	2,693
Travel and subsistence	9,961
Telephone	547
Office expenses	13
Subscriptions	57
Other professional fees	8
Accountancy fees	2,082
Depreciation of tangible assets	922
	29,784

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.