

Company registration number SC349921 (Scotland)

J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		173,784		124,530
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,102,089		2,558,034	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,197		31,826	
		<u>1,173,286</u>		<u>2,589,860</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(689,116)</u>		<u>(544,381)</u>	
Net current assets			484,170		2,045,479
Total assets less current liabilities			657,954		2,170,009
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(134,431)		(59,255)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(36,295)</u>		<u>(21,861)</u>
Net assets			<u>487,228</u>		<u>2,088,893</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>487,227</u>		<u>2,088,892</u>
Total equity			<u>487,228</u>		<u>2,088,893</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 July 2023

S Craft
Director

Company Registration No. SC349921

J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J C Environmental Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is New Merchant Place, Mitchelston Industrial Estate, Kirkcaldy, Fife, United Kingdom, KY1 3NJ.

1.1 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for waste disposal services and plant hire provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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:

Plant and equipment	15% & 20% Straight Line
Computers	15% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	20% Straight Line

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.6 Financial instruments

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

J C ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	10	19

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 November 2021	935,465	6,937	90,151	1,032,553
Additions	93,083	-	36,250	129,333
Disposals	(9,528)	-	(25,887)	(35,415)
At 31 October 2022	1,019,020	6,937	100,514	1,126,471
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 November 2021	832,078	3,730	72,215	908,023
Depreciation charged in the year	58,117	566	11,041	69,724
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(9,528)	-	(15,532)	(25,060)
At 31 October 2022	880,667	4,296	67,724	952,687
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2022	138,353	2,641	32,790	173,784
At 31 October 2021	103,387	3,207	17,936	124,530

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	178,484	215,110
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,399,563
Other debtors	913,885	936,739
Prepayments and accrued income	9,720	6,622
	1,102,089	2,558,034

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Obligations under finance leases	56,696	44,845
Other borrowings	33,962	-
Trade creditors	155,965	137,769
Amounts owed to group undertakings	163,280	-
Corporation tax	169,923	226,859
Other taxation and social security	57,024	15,378
Other creditors	32,973	102,792
Accruals and deferred income	9,293	6,738
	689,116	544,381

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		28,333	38,333
Obligations under finance leases		58,281	20,922
Other borrowings		47,817	-
		<u>134,431</u>	<u>59,255</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for property. The rental lease term is 10 years with a review after 5 years.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
	402,333	470,333
	<u>402,333</u>	<u>470,333</u>

10 Related party transactions

Included in other debtors is a loan of £159,200 (2021: £156,590) due from a company under common control. Included in creditors is a loan with the parent company of £163,280 (2021: Debtor £1,399,563). Both of these loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Director loan account	-	600,819	(17,664)	583,155
		<u>600,819</u>	<u>(17,664)</u>	<u>583,155</u>

12 Parent company

The parent company of J C Environmental Solutions Ltd is Stewart Craft Farming Limited and its registered office is 133 Finnieston Street, Glasgow, G3 8HB.

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.