Registered number: SC511751

PJM OFFICE SOLUTIONS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

D Napier Accountancy

ACCA

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Eskbank
Midlothian
EH22 3NU

PJM Office Solutions Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 July 2019

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PJM Office Solutions Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 31 July 2019

Registered number: SC511751

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**2**		128,520		128,520
			128,520		128,520
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	**3**	-		100	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,116		746	
		2,116		846	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**4**	(7,580)		(7,530)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(5,464)		(6,684)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			123,056		121,836
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**5**		(110,363)		(113,363)
NET ASSETS			12,693		8,473
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**6**		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			12,593		8,373
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			12,693		8,473

For the year ending 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Peter McBean

18th November 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Investment Properties

All investment properties are carried at fair value determined annually and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided for. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4. 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 statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year 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 timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing 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. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

2. Tangible Assets

	Investment Properties
	£
Cost	
As at 1 August 2018	128,520
As at 31 July 2019	128,520
Net Book Value	
As at 31 July 2019	128,520
As at 1 August 2018	128,520

3. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Due within one year		
Director's loan account	-	100
	-	100

4. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	1,191
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,265	5,265
Corporation tax	2,064	1,074
Director's loan account	251	-
	7,580	7,530

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	71,083	76,363
Other creditors	39,280	37,000
	110,363	113,363

6. Share Capital

	2019	2018
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

7. **General Information**

PJM Office Solutions Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland, registered number SC511751. The registered office is 3 The Maltings, Haddington, EH41 4EF.

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.