

Company Registration No. 03942026 (England and Wales)

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FRIDAY



A6EIKSWZ

A16

08/09/2017

#109

COMPANIES HOUSE

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		-		-
Investment properties	6		1,025,000		790,000
Current assets					
Debtors	7	2,283		4,724	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,570		85,006	
		106,853		89,730	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(284,693)		(279,429)	
Net current liabilities			(177,840)		(189,699)
Total assets less current liabilities			847,160		600,301
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(266,123)		(266,123)
Provisions for liabilities	11		(21,000)		(14,000)
Net assets			560,037		320,178
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12	300,000		300,000	
Profit and loss reserves		260,037		20,178	
Total equity			560,037		320,178

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

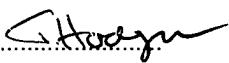
The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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 financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29.8.17


.....
T M J Hodgson
Director

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

TMJ Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 North Park Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 5PG.

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.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of TMJ Estates Limited prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements of TMJ Estates Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) (FRSSE).

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from FRSSE. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made, except to the extent that the directors have taken advantage of exemptions to retrospective application of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. Adjustments are recognised directly in equity at the transition date and are detailed in note 14.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At the year end the company had net current liabilities of £177,840 which might indicate that the company is not a going concern. However, included in current liabilities is an amount owed to a company under common control of £277,023 which, although is technically repayable on demand, will not be called in within the next twelve months. Taking this into account and the profitable nature of the company, the director is confident that the company will continue to be able to meet its financial obligations for a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents rental income received during the year.

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.

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Fixtures and Fittings	20% straight line basis (fully depreciated)
-----------------------	---

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.

Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the income statement.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

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.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its director. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2015 - 1).

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Director's remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration paid to directors	6,000	6,000

Dividends totalling £0 (2015 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2015 - 1).

4 Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	1,054	1,987
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	7,000	8,000
Total tax charge	8,054	9,987

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and Fittings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	14,274
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	14,274
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016	-

6 Investment property

	2016 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2016	790,000
Revaluations	235,000
At 31 December 2016	1,025,000

In the opinion of the director, the investment properties are shown at open market value.

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Investment property (Continued)

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Cost	820,862	820,862
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>820,862</u>	<u>820,862</u>

7 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	<u>2,283</u>	<u>4,724</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	-	367
Amounts due to group undertakings	277,023	277,023
Corporation tax	1,054	1,987
Other creditors	<u>6,616</u>	<u>52</u>
	<u>284,693</u>	<u>279,429</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>266,123</u>	<u>266,123</u>

Security has been given in respect of bank loans of £266,123 (2015 - £266,123).

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>21,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
	<u>21,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
Revaluations	21,000	14,000
	<u>21,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
Movements in the year:		2016 £
Liability at 1 January 2016		14,000
Charge to profit or loss		7,000
		<u>21,000</u>
Liability at 31 December 2016		<u>21,000</u>

Deferred tax has been provided at a rate of 17% (2015 - 18%).

12 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
300,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	300,000
	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

13 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has a contingent liability in respect of cross guarantees to its banker under which this company and companies in the group of which the company is a member are contingently liable for the debts of all the companies under the composite bank guarantee. At the year end the contingent liability was £nil.

14 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

TMJ ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (Continued)

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 January 2015 £	31 December 2015 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		270,872	334,178
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred taxation on increase in fair value of investment property	b	(6,000)	(14,000)
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>264,872</u>	<u>320,178</u>

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Notes	2015 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		13,306
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Increase in fair value of investment property	a	50,000
Deferred taxation on increase in fair value of investment property	b	(8,000)
Profit reported under FRS 102		<u>55,306</u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(a) Increase in fair value of investment property

During the prior period, under previous UK GAAP, the increase in fair value of investment property of £50,000 was recognised directly in reserves. Under FRS 102, it is recognised in profit or loss. There was no overall effect on equity as a result of this transition adjustment.

(b) Deferred taxation on increase in fair value of investment property

Under previous UK GAAP, deferred taxation on the increase in fair value of investment property was not recognised. Under new UK GAAP it has been recognised. There has been a £14,000 reduction in equity as at 31 December 2015 as a result of this transition adjustment.