

A J Cocker Associates Limited**Registered number: 04745410****Balance Sheet****as at 31 August 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
<u>Fixed assets</u>			
Intangible assets	4	3,200	4,600
Tangible assets	5	2,830	3,287
		<u>6,030</u>	<u>7,887</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Debtors		47,527	29,557
Cash at bank and in hand		85,403	48,640
		<u>132,930</u>	<u>78,197</u>
<u>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</u>		<u>(66,195)</u>	<u>(55,731)</u>
<u>Net current assets</u>		66,735	22,466
<u>Total assets less current liabilities</u>		<u>72,765</u>	<u>30,353</u>
<u>Provisions for liabilities</u>		(371)	(421)
<u>Net assets</u>		<u>72,394</u>	<u>29,932</u>
<u>Capital and reserves</u>			
Called up share capital		104	104
Profit and loss account		72,290	29,828
<u>Shareholders' funds</u>		<u>72,394</u>	<u>29,932</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

A J Cocker

Director

Approved by the board on 8 December 2020

A J Cocker Associates Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 August 2020

1 Compliance with accounting standards

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A for small entities. There were no material departures from that standard.

The Balance Sheet has been abridged pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/49). All the members of the company have consented to the abridgement.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities. The transition to FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities may result in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously.

The nature of these changes and their impact on shareholders' funds at the transition date and the comparative Balance Sheet date and profit for the comparative period are explained in the notes below.

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% straight line

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially

recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

3	<u>Employees</u>	2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	5	5

4	<u>Intangible fixed assets</u>	£
	Goodwill:	

Cost

At 1 September 2019	10,000
At 31 August 2020	10,000

Amortisation

At 1 September 2019	5,400
Provided during the year	1,400
At 31 August 2020	6,800

Net book value

At 31 August 2020	3,200
At 31 August 2019	4,600

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

5 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 September 2019	54,896
Additions	444
At 31 August 2020	55,340

Depreciation

At 1 September 2019	51,609
Charge for the year	901
At 31 August 2020	52,510

Net book value

At 31 August 2020	2,830
At 31 August 2019	3,287

6 Other information

A J Cocker Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

New Century House
176 Drake Street
Rochdale
Lancashire
OL16 1BL

registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.