

CJA CONSULTING (UK) LTD

Unaudited Financial Statements

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 May 2018

End date: 30 April 2019

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CJA CONSULTING (UK) LTD
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 April 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	1,161	1,548
		1,161	1,548
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	3	238	270
Cash at bank and in hand		3,892	4,142
		4,130	4,412
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	4	(1,887)	(1,783)
Net current assets		2,243	2,629
Total assets less current liabilities		3,404	4,177
Provisions for liabilities	5	(221)	(294)
Net assets		3,183	3,883
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	100	100
Profit and loss account		3,083	3,783
Shareholders funds		3,183	3,883

For the year ended 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the companies act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' Responsibilities:

1. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476
2. 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

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Registered Number: 05106557.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

Mr C. Allen
Director

Date approved by the board: 19 July 2019

CJA CONSULTING (UK) LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 April 2019

General Information

CJA Consulting (UK) Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales , registration number 05106557 , registration address West Suite, Second Floor, Main House , Turkey Mill, Turkey Court, Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5PP.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland

1. Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities. There were no material departures from the standard.

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 £.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and value added taxes.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 companys liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred taxation

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 good will 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 income statement, 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount 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 capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that 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 capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over the useful lives on the following basis:

Plant and Machinery	25% Reducing Balance
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Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairments carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

2. Tangible fixed assets

Cost	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£	£
At 01 May 2018	8,031	8,031
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 30 April 2019	8,031	8,031
Depreciation		
At 01 May 2018	6,483	6,483
Charge for year	387	387
On disposals	-	-
At 30 April 2019	6,870	6,870
Net book values		
Closing balance as at 30 April 2019	1,161	1,161
Opening balance as at 01 May 2018	1,548	1,548

3. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade Debtors	238	270
	238	270

4. Creditors: amount falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Corporation Tax	-	995
Accrued Expenses	732	726
Other Creditors	1,155	1
Directors' Current Accounts	-	61
	1,887	1,783

5. Provisions for liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred Tax	221	294
	221	294

6. Share Capital

Authorised

100 Class A shares of £1.00 each

Allotted

100 Class A shares of £1.00 each

2019	2018
£	£
100	100
100	100

7. Number of employees.

During the year, the company had 1 employee.

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.