Registered number 07203627

JI Prydal Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2017

JI Prydal Limited

Registered number: 07203627

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		18,000		24,000
Tangible assets	4		3,922		3,887
		_	21,922	_	27,887
Current assets					
Debtors	5	27,820		21,165	
Investments held as current assets	6	57,185		48,427	
Cash at bank and in hand	·	75,420		34,743	
	-	160,425		104,335	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(23,793)		(19,805)	
Net current assets	-		136,632		84,530
Total assets less current liabilities		_	158,554	_	112,417
Provisions for liabilities			(2,662)		(951)
Net assets		-	155,892	- -	111,466
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Non-distributable reserve			9,870		2,742
Profit and loss account			146,020		108,722
Shareholders' funds		_	155,892	_	111,466

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.

Dr J I Prydal Director

Approved by the board on 23 December 2017

JI Prydal Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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:

Plant and equipment 33% straight line Computer equipment 33% straight line

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account net of deferred taxation.

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.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees and directors	2017	2016
		Number	Number
	Average number of directors and persons employed by the company	2	2
3	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016		60,000
	At 31 March 2017	-	60,000

Amortisation

At 1 April 2016	36,000
Provided during the year	6,000
At 31 March 2017	42,000
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	18,000
At 31 March 2016	24,000

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 10 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2016	8,336	4,187	12,523
	Additions	3,838	-	3,838
	Disposals	(342)	(2,188)	(2,530)
	At 31 March 2017	11,832	1,999	13,831
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2016	6,049	2,587	8,636
	Charge for the year	2,683	1,120	3,803
	On disposals	(342)	(2,188)	(2,530)
	At 31 March 2017	8,390	1,519	9,909
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2017	3,442	480	3,922
	At 31 March 2016	2,287	1,600	3,887
5	Debtors		2017	2016
5	Deptors		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors		27,582	21,165
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and ur	=		
	which the company has a participating intere	st	238	
			27,820	21,165
6	Investments held as current assets		2017	2016
			£	£
	Fair value		~	~
	Listed investments		52,185	43,427
	Unlisted investments		5,000	5,000
			57,185	48,427

Increase/(decrease) in fair value included in the profit and loss account for the financial year

	Listed investments	7,128	(523)
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,338	2,525
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	-	8,515
	Taxation and social security costs	17,903	5,580
	Director current accounts	881	185
	Other creditors	3,671	3,000
		23,793	19,805

8 Loans to directors

	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	£	£	£	£
Dr J I Prydal				
Short-term interest free loan	-	10,000	(10,000)	-
Mrs R Prydal				
Short-term interest free loan	-	10,000	(10,000)	-
		20,000	(20,000)	

9 Related party transactions

The directors maintain current accounts with the company. These were maintained in credit throughout the year. The amount due by the company to the directors as at 31 March 2017 was £881 (2016 £185).

10 Other information

JI Prydal Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

The Old Bull Pens

Sezincote

Moreton-in-Marsh

Gloucestershire

GL56 9AW

11 First time adoption of FRS102

Capital and reserves (as previously stated)	152,690	108,724
Investment fair value adjustments	4,081	3,427
Deferred tax on investment fair value adjustments	(816)	(685)
Capital and reserves (as restated)	155,955	111,466

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.