

Company Registration No. 07998253 (England and Wales)

EJJC LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Richard .

EJJC LIMITED

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EJJC LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

| | Notes | 2020 £ | £ | 2019 £ | £ |
|---|-------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 596 | | - |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 4 | 2,983 | | 1,739 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 205,333 | | 158,160 | |
| | | <u>208,316</u> | | <u>159,899</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | <u>(34,081)</u> | | <u>(21,651)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 174,235 | | 138,248 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>174,831</u> | | <u>138,248</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 174,731 | | 138,148 |
| Total equity | | | <u>174,831</u> | | <u>138,248</u> |

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 12 August 2020

EJ Whitworth
Director

Company Registration No. 07998253

EJJC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

EJJC Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. SS1 1EH.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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.

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:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Computer equipment | 33% straight line |
|--------------------|-------------------|

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

EJJC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets 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.

1.6 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

EJJC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery etc |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ |
| Cost | |
| At 1 April 2019 | 1,728 |
| Additions | 714 |
| | <hr/> |
| At 31 March 2020 | 2,442 |
| | <hr/> |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 1 April 2019 | 1,728 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 118 |
| | <hr/> |
| At 31 March 2020 | 1,846 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 March 2020 | 596 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |
| At 31 March 2019 | - |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

EJJC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 4 Debtors | 2020 | 2019 |
| | £ | £ |
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 2,983 | - |
| Corporation tax recoverable | - | 1,649 |
| Other debtors | - | 90 |
| | <u>2,983</u> | <u>1,739</u> |
| | <u><u>2,983</u></u> | <u><u>1,739</u></u> |
| | | |
| 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2020 | 2019 |
| | £ | £ |
| Corporation tax | 10,230 | - |
| Other taxation and social security | 5,287 | 50 |
| Other creditors | 18,564 | 21,601 |
| | <u>34,081</u> | <u>21,651</u> |
| | <u><u>34,081</u></u> | <u><u>21,651</u></u> |

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