Bocu Music Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 December 2021

WEDNESDAY

A9 17/08/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

#298

Bocu Music Limited Registered number:

00705718

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2021

	Notes .	•	2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets			_		_
Tangible assets	2		11,144,328		7,438,830
Investments	3		2,500,100		2,500,100
		-	13,644,428	•	9,938,930
Current assets					
Debtors	4	614,562		621,414	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	5,308,411		9,240,992	
		5,922,973		9,862,406	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(277,581)		(356,666)	
Net current assets			5,645,392		9,505,740
Total assets less current				-	
liabilities	•		19,289,820		19,444,670
Provisions for liabilities			(699)		(1,047)
. To thorough for madelling			(000)		(1,017)
				-	
Net assets			19,289,121	-	19,443,623
Our Made and the					
Capital and reserves			40.000		40.000
Called up share capital Revaluation reserve	c		10,000		10,000
	6		2,409,961		2,409,961
Profit and loss account			16,869,160		17,023,662
Shareholders' funds		•	19,289,121	-	19,443,623
Charenolacia lunus			13,203,121	-	13,773,023

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.

C D Broughton

Director

Approved by the board on 15 August 2022

le D Benton

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.

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:

Freehold buildings
Plant and machinery
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

not depreciated 25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

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.

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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2 Tangible fixed assets

Land and	Plant and machinery	
buildings £	etc	Total £
~	~	~
7,429,402	28,954	7,458,356
3,706,500	1,807	3,708,307
11,135,902	30,761	11,166,663
-	19,526	19,526
	2,809	2,809
	22,335	22,335
11,135,902	8,426	11,144,328
7,429,402	9,428	7,438,830
	buildings £ 7,429,402 3,706,500 11,135,902	buildings etc £ £ 7,429,402 28,954 3,706,500 1,807 11,135,902 30,761 - 19,526 - 2,809 - 22,335 11,135,902 8,426

3 Investments

3	mvestments		Investments in subsidiary undertakings £
	Cost At 1 January 2021		2,500,100
	At 31 December 2021		2,500,100
4	Debtors	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	38,957 575,605 614,562	47,821 573,593 621,414
	Included in other debtors is a loan to The Bocu Trust of £69,000.		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security costs Other creditors	252,588 20,508 4,485	205,344 146,674 4,648
		277,581	356,666
6	Revaluation reserve	2021 £	2020 £
	At 1 January 2021	2,409,961	2,409,961
	At 31 December 2021	2,409,961	2,409,961

7 Related party transactions

Wickham Down Estates(Thurrock) Limited

Bocu Music Limited owns 50% of the share capital of Wickham Downs Estates(Thurrock) Limited for the cost of £2,500,000, currently held as an investment.C D Broughton is also a director of that company.

Bocu Music Limited charged management fees to Wickham Downs Estates(Thurrock) Limited totalling £152,763 (2020 £209,860).

8 Controlling party

The company is owned by The Bocu Music Trust in which the directors C D Broughton and JC White are the Trustees.

9 Other information

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

28 Booth Drive

Finchampstead

Wokingham

Berkshire

RG40 4HL