Registered number 02185738

A A Jupe Developments Limited
Unaudited Filleted Accounts
31 December 2019

TUESDAY



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14/07/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #26

A A Jupe Developments Limited

Registered number:

02185738

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2019

	Notes		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets		•			
Tangible assets	3		111,944		143,277
Current assets					
Stocks		1,693,982		1,705,070	
Debtors	4	31,668		21,567	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	105,893		84,844	
		1,831,543		1,811,481	
Creditors: amounts falling du		,			
within one year	5	(957,134)		(965,174)	
Net current assets	-		874,409		846,307
Total assets less current			u		
liabilities			986,353		989,584
Provisions for liabilities			(13,112)		(17,264)
			(- , · · - /		(,= 1)
Net assets		_	973,241	_	972,320
0					
Capital and reserves			4 000		1 000
Called up share capital Profit and loss account			1,000		1,000
From and loss account			972,241		971,320
Shareholders' funds			973,241		972,320

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 A Jupe Director

Approved by the board on 25 June 2020

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 rendering of services. 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:

Plant and equipment Motor vehicles Boat over 4 years over 4 years over 15 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	5	6

3 Tangible fixed assets				
3	Plant and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Boat £	Total £
Cost			_	_
At 1 January 2019	26,684	47,980	369,937	444,601
At 31 December 2019	26,684	47,980	369,937	444,601
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	19,050	47,980	234,294	301,324
Charge for the year	6,671	<u>-</u>	24,662	31,333
At 31 December 2019	25,721	47,980	258,956	332,657
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	963		110,981	111,944
At 31 December 2018	7,634	<u> </u>	135,643	143,277
4 Debtore			2040	. 2040
4 Debtors			2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors Other debtors			31,668 -	2,532 19,035
		-	31,668	21,567
5 Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year		2019. £	2018 £
Secured loans Obligations under finance lease a	902,110	851,850 22,337		
Trade creditors			16,344	42,949 40,102
Taxation and social security costs Other creditors			36,145 2,535	7,936
		-	957,134	965,174
6 Loans			2019	2018
Creditors include:			£	£
Secured bank loans		_	902,110	851,850

Loans are secured by means of charges over development property included in stock as well as a debenture over other assets.

7 Related party transactions

Dividends totalling £38,250 (2019-£93,500) were paid to A A Jupe during the year.

8 Controlling party

The company is controlled by A A Jupe.

9 Other information

A A Jupe Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

20-21 Cato Street London W1H 5JQ