UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

A Tunak D A Tunak N J Tunak M J Tunak D L Tunak

Secretary

D L Tunak

Company number

04148800

Registered office

46-54 High Street Ingatestone Essex CM4 9DW

Accountants

Taylor Viney & Marlow 46-54 High Street Ingatestone Essex

CM4 9DW

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3	.51122 202 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	27,887		42,760	
Current assets						
Stocks		161,223		427,626		
Debtors	4	886,639		134,548		
Cash at bank and in hand		71,370		383,640		
	_	1,119,232		945,814		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(290,432)		(361,697)	•	
Net current assets			828,800		584,117	
Total assets less current liabilities			856,687		626,877	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(6,123)	
Provisions for liabilities			(4,584)		(5,634)	
Net assets			852,103		615,120	
Capital and reserves	7		105		105	
Called up share capital	′					
Profit and loss reserves			851,998 ———		615,015	
Total equity			852,103		615,120	

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Tunak **Director**

Company Registration No. 04148800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J F Jones Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46-54 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9DW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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 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 are recoverable.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold

Not depreciated

Plant and machinery

25% on written down value

Motor vehicles

25% on written down value

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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recogniced as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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.

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.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

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 goodwill 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 profit and loss account, 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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2017 - 6).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

3	Tangible fixed assets		-	
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 February 2017	1,549	111,985	113,534
	Additions	-	6,813	6,813
	Disposals		(45,305)	(45,305)
	At 31 January 2018	1,549	73,493	75,042
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 February 2017	-	70,774	70,774
	Depreciation charged in the year	•	7,219	7,219
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(30,838)	(30,838)
	At 31 January 2018	-	47,155	47,155
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 January 2018	1,549	26,338	27,887
	At 31 January 2017	1,549	41,211	42,760
4	Debtors		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		523,838	133,014
	Other debtors		362,801	1,534
			886,639	134,548
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2018 £	2017 £
			-	~
	Trade creditors		97,868	93,692
	Corporation tax		95,376	88,205
	Other taxation and social security		86,715	24,524
	Other creditors		10,473	155,276
			290,432	361,697
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	- 9.		
	Other creditors	-	6,123
			
~	Called on above any fed		
7	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	r.	L
	85 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	85	85
	15 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	15	15
	5 Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	5	5
		105	105

8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £159,883 (2017 - £118,242) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
A Tunak - Director loan account	-	-	360,000	360,000
		-	360,000	360,000

9 Control party

The company is controlled by A Tunak, a director, who owns 65% of the ordinary share capital.