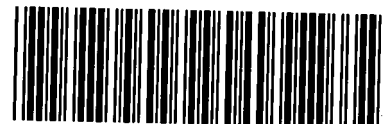


Company registration number 11202088 (England and Wales)

JLT SYNDICATION LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JFL SYNDICATION LTD**

JLT SYNDICATION LTD

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JLT SYNDICATION LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors		11,117		35,347	
Cash at bank and in hand		552,244		346,972	
		<u>563,361</u>		<u>382,319</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(56,389)</u>		<u>(67,222)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>506,972</u>		<u>315,097</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		4
Profit and loss reserves			<u>506,968</u>		<u>315,093</u>
Total equity			<u>506,972</u>		<u>315,097</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

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 28 February 2023 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 28 November 2023

Miss J Taberner
Director



Company registration number 11202088 (England and Wales)

Company registration number 11503388 (England and Wales)

Director
Miss J. Turner

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and approved for issue on 28 November 2023. Companies supplied to the small companies regime. These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies with section 41A. The company has not retained the company to obtain an audit of the financial statements for the year in question in respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements. The director acknowledges her responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. For the financial year ended 28 February 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 41A, therefore. The director of the company has elected not to inquire to audit of the profit and loss account within the financial and Globe (Accounts and Directors, Report) Regulations (SI 2008/0610) for the preparation of audited financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies in accordance with section 144 of the Companies Act 2006. All of the members of the company have consented to

Total equity	200,000	212,000
Profit and loss reserves	200,000	212,000
Called up share capital	4	4
Capital and reserves	200,000	212,000
Net current assets	(20,000)	(01,555)
due Asset	203,901	385,310
Creditors: amounts falling due within	225,541	340,005
Current assets	14,410	32,341
Current liabilities	14,410	32,341
Notes	£ 5053	£ 5055

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

BALANCE SHEET

JLT SANDBICATION LTD

JLT SYNDICATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jlt Syndication Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 38 Bonner Hill Road, Kingston, KT1 3HE.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

assets or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

There is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net financial assets and liabilities are offset, when the net amounts presented in the financial statements when

the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to

Other Financial Instruments Issues, of FRS 105 to all of its financial instruments.

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments, and Section 15

1.2 Financial instruments

overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Bank's, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services

1.3 Turnover

continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company

1.5 Going concern

value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary and fair value

and fair value.

section 14 of FRS 105 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view. The disclosures are applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosures are applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 105) and the requirements of the Companies These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting

1.4 Accounting convention

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the syndication Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered Company information

1 Accounting policies

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLT SYNDICATION LTD

JLT SYNDICATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 28 FEBRUARY 2023

(Continued)

Accounting policies

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include deposits 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 contains 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 receivables 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
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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 accepted 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.

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JLT SYNDICATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Total		
	Number	Number
	3053	3053

The average number of bureau (including Quebec) employed by the company during the year was:

5 Employees

on retention in the bank are included in brief or loss
 provided on pages and represented by the first division on the reporting and date. Certain and other rights
 of the insurance. At each reporting and date, workers' assets and liabilities first are demonstrated in
 transactions in currencies other than dollars and are recorded in the table of exchange basis of the
 foreign exchange

continued to represent the employment of an employee as to provide remuneration payable.
 Insurance benefits are recorded numerically as an expense when the company is demonstrably
 receiving

The cost of such funded foreign employee is recorded in the bank in which the employee's services are
 are included in the recorded as part of the cost of stock or other assets.
 The range of significant employee benefits are recorded as a liability and an expense unless there exists
 18 Employee benefits

from tax liability.
 Other current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the
 in other. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are other when the company has a legally enforceable right to
 when it relates to future credits or credits eligible to offset in which case the deferred tax is then paid with
 is settled on the asset is realized. Deferred tax is credited or debited in the profit and loss account, except
 is recorded. Deferred tax is recognized if the tax loss will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax
 first it is not a current asset and, as such, will be a liability to show, all or part of the asset to be
 The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting and date and reduced to the extent
 neither the tax benefit nor the accounting profit
 arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects
 liabilities or other from taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recorded if the future difference
 recorded to the extent that it is probable that the company will be recovering against the reversal of deferred tax
 Deferred tax liabilities are beneficially recorded for all timing differences and deferred tax assets and
 Deferred tax

1 Accounting policies (Continued)