

Company registration number 11537146 (England and Wales)

JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD

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JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022**

	Notes	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		301,202		301,202
Current assets					
Debtors	4	253		10,885	
Cash at bank and in hand		338		827	
		<u>591</u>		<u>11,712</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(117,874)		(125,416)	
Net current liabilities			(117,283)		(113,704)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>183,919</u>		<u>187,498</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(183,582)		(190,007)
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>337</u>		<u>(2,509)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			237		(2,609)
Total equity			<u>337</u>		<u>(2,509)</u>

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 August 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 18 May 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Jenner
Director

Company Registration No. 11537146

JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jack Ronnie Properties Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quantum House, Dialog, Fleming Way, Crawley, RH10 9NQ.

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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

At the balance sheet date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets. The company has however received assurances from the directors that they will give financial support to the company as necessary for at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the total value of rent receivable during the period.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are 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.

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.

JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 and bank loans, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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 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.

JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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.

2 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	1	1

3 Investment property

2022
£

Fair value

At 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022

301,202

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the balance sheet date by the director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cost	301,202	301,202
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	301,202	301,202

JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

4 Debtors	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Unpaid share capital	100	100
Other debtors	-	10,696
Prepayments and accrued income	153	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	253	10,885
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	5,961	5,658
Trade creditors	1,380	-
Corporation tax	55	-
Other taxation and social security	5,109	401
Other creditors	102,033	116,721
Accruals and deferred income	3,336	2,636
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	117,874	125,416
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The bank loan is secured on the investment property

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	183,582	190,007
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The bank loan is secured on the investment property

JACK RONNIE PROPERTIES LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022****7 Called up share capital**

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and not fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Related party transactions**Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Receipt/(repayment) of finance	Provision/(repayment) of finance		
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Other related parties	(9,300)	106,196	(10,696)	10,696
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.