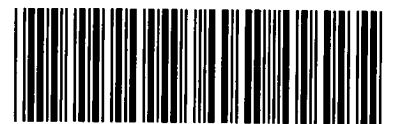


Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021
for
Jump Constructs Limited

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Jump Constructs Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 31 December 2021

	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Report of the Independent Auditors	3
Profit and Loss Account	7
Balance Sheet	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Jump Constructs Limited

Company Information
for the Year ended 31 December 2021

DIRECTORS:

S Jevons
C D Lee
N C Reynolds

SECRETARY:

N C Reynolds

REGISTERED OFFICE:

c/o Populous Limited
14 Blades Court
Deodar Road
London
SW15 2NU

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08357055 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Rouse Audit LLP
55 Station Road
Beaconsfield
Buckinghamshire
HP9 1QL

Jump Constructs Limited

Directors' Report
for the Year ended 31st December 2021

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company has had no activity in the current or previous period under review, or subsequent to year end.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the year to the date of this report.

S Jevons

C D Lee

N C Reynolds

S T Jordan (resigned 03/12/2021)

R Sheard (resigned 15/04/2021)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, at the date of approving this report, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small company exemptions.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



N Reynolds

Director

Date 29 July 2022

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
Jump Constructs Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jump Constructs Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
Jump Constructs Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
Jump Constructs Limited

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- through discussions with the directors and other management and from our commercial knowledge and experience, we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company; and
- focusing on the specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, we assessed the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting relevant correspondence.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias;
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

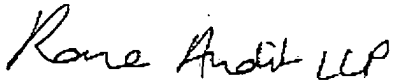
Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
Jump Constructs Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Bindi Palmer (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Rouse Audit LLP

1 August 2022
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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

55 Station Road
Beaconsfield
Buckinghamshire
HP9 1QL

Jump Constructs Limited

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Year to 31.12.21 £	Year to 31.12.20 £
TURNOVER	-	-
Cost of sales	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	-	-
Administrative expenses	<u>5,538</u>	<u>5,743</u>
OPERATING LOSS	(5,538)	(5,743)
Interest payable and similar expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(5,538)	(5,743)
Tax on loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>(5,538)</u>	<u>(5,743)</u>

Jump Constructs Limited (Registered number: 08357055)

Balance Sheet
31st December 2021

	Notes	31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	32,088	43,097
Cash at bank		<u>87,806</u>	<u>88,623</u>
		119,894	131,720
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>15,897</u>	<u>22,186</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>103,997</u>	<u>109,534</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>103,997</u>	<u>109,534</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	6	120	120
Retained earnings		<u>103,877</u>	<u>109,414</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>103,997</u>	<u>109,534</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on and were signed on its behalf by:



N Reynolds

Director

Date 29 July 2022

Jump Constructs Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st December 2021

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Jump Constructs Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o Populous Limited, 14 Blades Court, Deodar Road, London SW15 2NU.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its accounts.

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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, and loans from fellow group companies 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.

Jump Constructs Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year ended 31 December 2021

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

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

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. An asset is recognised to the extent that the transfer of economic benefits in the future is more likely than not. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the period was NIL (2020 - NIL). This does not include Directors.

4. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>32,088</u>	<u>43,097</u>
	<u>32,088</u>	<u>43,097</u>

5. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Social security and other taxes	10,897	10,897
Accrued expenses	<u>5,000</u>	<u>11,289</u>
	<u>15,897</u>	<u>22,186</u>

Jump Constructs Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year ended 31st December 2021

6. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
120	Ordinary shares	£1	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>

7. **PARENT COMPANY**

Populous Limited is the parent of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include Jump Constructs Limited. Its registered office is 14 Blades Court, Deodar Road, London, SW15 2NU.