Company registration number 09660921 (England and Wales)
JBK3 LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 30 APRIL 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		81,778		94,781
Current assets					
Debtors	5	475,143		344,394	
Cash at bank and in hand		92,862		252,769	
		568,005		597,163	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(129,563)		(185,714)	
Net current assets			438,442		411,449
Total assets less current liabilities			520,220		506,230
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	7		(34,507)		(55,864)
Net assets			485,713		450,366
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			485,711		450,364
Total equity			485,713		450,366

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 30 April 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## **AS AT 30 APRIL 2022**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 April 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs K Speller Director

Company Registration No. 09660921

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

JBK3 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Market House, 10 Market Walk, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JZ.

#### 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 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.

#### 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:

Plant and machinery 25% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% per annum reducing balance
Clubhouse fixtures & fittings 25% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles 25% per annum reducing balance

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 Cash at bank and in hand

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 only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value. The company has no bank loans or other more complex financial instruments that require measurement 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 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.

### 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 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.10 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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	15	20

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
		n	achinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2021		160,328
	Additions		13,058
	At 30 April 2022		173,386
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2021		65,547
	Depreciation charged in the year		26,061
	At 30 April 2022		91,608
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 April 2022		81,778
	At 30 April 2021		94,781
5	Debtors		
•		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	475,143	344,394
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	10,000	-
	Trade creditors	21,690	38,865
	Corporation tax	40,227	60,807
	Other taxation and social security	32,183	39,439
	Other creditors	25,463 ———	46,603
		129,563	185,714

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	,	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	30,833	50,000
	Other creditors	3,674	5,864
		34,507	55,864

#### 8 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

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

	Rent pa	Rent payable		
	2022	2021		
	£	£		
Other related parties	57,600	57,600		

During the period, the company continued to pay rent to Nazeing Golf Club Limited, a company with common directors and owners, Mr J & Mrs K Speller. The rent paid in the period amounted to £57,600.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed by related parties	2022 Balance £
Other related parties	366,086 =
Amounts owed in previous period	2021 Balance £
Other related parties	331,944

During the year, the company continued to loan monies to Nazeing Golf Club Limited, on an interest-free basis. At 30 April 2022, the balance outstanding amounted to £366,086 (2021: £331,944) and this loan has no fixed repayment terms.

### 9 Controlling party

Throughout the current and preceding periods, the company was controlled by Mr J & Mrs K Speller, by virtue of their owning 100% of the company's issued share capital.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £120,000 (2021 - £78,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors

During the year, the company advanced loans to directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amountsntere advanced	st chargedClosi	ng balance
		£	£	£	£
Directors' loan	2.25	-	71,319	704	72,023
			71,319	704	72,023

These loans are subject to interest at the rate of 2.25% and have no fixed repayment terms.

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.