

JCK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Company Registration No. 04836027 (England and Wales)

JCK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A M Crangle T Brown N P Crangle S T Crangle
Company number	04836027
Registered office	Pippin Grove 628 London Road Colnbrook Slough SL3 8QH
Auditor	Sears Morgan Accountancy Limited Chartered Certified Accountants Elm Park House Elm Park Court Pinner Middlesex HA5 3NN

JCK LIMITED

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JCK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

JCK Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

Review of the Company's business and future developments

We again focused on distribution centres during 2022 although demand for the set up of new distribution hubs has slowed as we came out of the pandemic.

Future developments continued to be on hold at Heathrow and Gatwick as a consequence of the impact of the pandemic. However, things are slowly looking more positive and expectations are that works within the airports will re-commence during late 2023 early 2024.

During 2022 works did re-commence at Manchester airport and these will continue into 2023.

Works on long term contracts have caused margin issues throughout 2022 and into 2023 due to price increases in both labour and materials. The adverse effect of these price rises is expected to be corrected once the current contracts are completed by the end of 2023.

Our aim continues to be the development of long term, stable relationships with our customers which also requires us to establish strong links with our suppliers to ensure that we deliver a consistent, high quality service. At the core of this is our continued commitment to Health and Safety issues. Our operatives and staff continue to embrace all changes required as pandemic regulations have been lifted and business returns back to some normality.

Principle risks and uncertainties

The overall formal structure for managing risk is discussed and agreed by the board and reviewed on a regular basis. This includes identification, mitigation and management of risks using applicable frameworks and processes.

The principal risks faced by the group are credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from counterparty defaults, primarily attributable to the Company's trade receivables. Credit risk is managed through the use of credit control processes.

The Company has a relatively small number of customers. None of the customer base has ever proven to be a credit risk and all payments are made within the agreed timescales.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its liabilities when they fall due under normal conditions or can do so only at excessive cost. The Company receives monthly progress payments from its customers via direct bank transfer. The monthly receipts are in excess of the Company's cash outflow, therefore mitigating liquidity exposure. The majority of payments made to suppliers are processed in the month following presentation of an invoice.

The Company has a large cash reserve to draw upon should it be required and this will also mitigate liquidity exposure in the short term.

JCK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This risk includes IT, information security, project, outsourcing, tax, legal, fraud and compliance risks. All the key operational risks are monitored and addressed by the board on a regular basis, which includes business continuity plan and resource allocation. In addition, some aspects of the Company's business are outsourced to third parties. The Directors periodically review the services provided by external service providers for the compliance with operational performance standards as defined in the respective agreements.

Key performance indicators

The Company's key annual financial performance indicators, which we also review on a monthly basis, are gross profit, operating profit and cash flows.

For the financial year under review these key financial performance indicators were, gross profit £2,498,561 (2021: £9,201,280), operating profit £465,664 (2021: £5,087,919) and cash flow decrease £5,502,641 (2021: £776,109).

On behalf of the board

A M Crangle

Director

2 August 2023

JCK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of mechanical, electrical and maintenance services within the construction industry, specialising in every aspect of industrial and commercial installation. There has not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A M Crangle
T Brown
N P Crangle
S T Crangle

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid in the year amounting to £4,000,000 in respect of the final dividend approved for the 31 December 2021 financial year. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Sears Morgan Accountancy Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

JCK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A M Crangle

Director

2 August 2023

JCK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JCK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JCK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2022 and of its profit 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.

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

JCK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF JCK LIMITED

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

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

JCK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF JCK LIMITED

Audit response to risk identified

In response to the risk of irregularities, including fraud, 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;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC,
- reviewing legal and regulatory costs;
- considering audit evidence obtained in other testing areas to see if give rise to any indicators of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations
- making enquiries with directors and management of any known or alleged instances of fraud or non-compliance of specific laws and regulations, including industry laws; and
- auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

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.

N. Kerr FCCA

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Sears Morgan Accountancy Limited

3 August 2023

Chartered Certified Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Elm Park House
Elm Park Court
Pinner
Middlesex
HA5 3NN

JCK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	23,512,065	35,644,661
Cost of sales		(21,013,504)	(26,443,381)
Gross profit		2,498,561	9,201,280
Administrative expenses		(2,083,987)	(4,208,886)
Other operating income		51,090	95,525
Operating profit	4	465,664	5,087,919
Interest receivable and similar income	7	15,269	1,553
Amounts written off investments	8	(300,000)	564,657
Profit before taxation		180,933	5,654,129
Tax on profit	9	(5,776)	172,334
Profit for the financial year		175,157	5,826,463

The Profit and Loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

JCK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022*

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year	175,157	5,826,463
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>175,157</u>	<u>5,826,463</u>

JCK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		136,052		54,127
Investment properties	12		1,700,000		2,000,000
Investments	13		85		-
			<u>1,836,137</u>		<u>2,054,127</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	15	4,431,054		1,626,907	
Debtors	16	6,617,341		7,218,781	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,206,228		6,708,869	
		<u>12,254,623</u>		<u>15,554,557</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(5,075,764)		(4,768,930)	
Net current assets			<u>7,178,859</u>		<u>10,785,627</u>
Net assets			<u>9,014,996</u>		<u>12,839,754</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		185		100
Profit and (loss) reserves			<u>9,014,811</u>		<u>12,839,654</u>
Total equity			<u>9,014,996</u>		<u>12,839,754</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

A M Crangle
Director

Company Registration No. 04836027

JCK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and (loss) reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021		100	10,013,191	10,013,291
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	5,826,463	5,826,463
Dividends	10	-	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021		100	12,839,654	12,839,754
Year ended 31 December 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	175,157	175,157
Issue of share capital	20	85	-	85
Dividends	10	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022		185	9,014,811	9,014,996

JCK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	23		(1,569,431)		1,391,969
Income taxes refunded			172,336		24,913
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(1,397,095)		1,416,882
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(130,312)		(40,588)	
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		11,500		50,350	
Proceeds from disposal of investment property		-		252	
Proceeds from disposal of investments		-		800,000	
Interest received		15,269		1,553	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			(103,543)		811,567
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(2,003)		(4,558)	
Dividends paid		(4,000,000)		(3,000,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(4,002,003)		(3,004,558)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(5,502,641)		(776,109)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			6,708,869		7,484,978
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			1,206,228		6,708,869

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

JCK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Pippin Grove, 628 London Road, Colnbrook, Slough, SL3 8QH.

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.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of JCK Engineering PTE Ltd. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Raffles Place, #27, Republic Plaza, Singapore (048619).

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised over time and when the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably.

For contracts with income in advanced, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised as revenue and costs respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date (percentage of completion method).

For contracts with income in arrears, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion based on surveys of work performed at the year end and which have been approved at the balance sheet date (survey of work method).

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the terms of the rental contract.

1.4 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.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Computer equipment	33.33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of individual construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date.

The stage of completion of contracts are normally measured either by a percentage of completion method or surveys of work performed method depending on the underlying individual contract. At each reporting date individual contracts year to date values are reviewed and measured against their expected profit margin with costs deferred to work in progress or turnover deferred to advanced income depending on the outcome of the review. No profit margin is recognised until the outcome of the contract can be estimated with reasonable certainty.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as a cost immediately.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 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, 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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.

1.16 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.

1.17 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 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Construction contracts

The management of construction contracts can incur unforeseen delays or additional costs which can impact their individual gross profit margins. Contracts are reviewed regularly and where significant are amended to reflect changes in determining income recognition or accrue for additional costs.

Investment property valuations

The investment properties are valued based on the directors opinion of the open market value as at the reporting date. This involves an estimation and subjective opinion based on general property prices in the area of the property. Investment properties have been valued on an assessed open market value of £1,700,000 (2021: £2,000,000) as at the reporting date of 31 December 2022.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Turnover and other revenue

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principle activity of the company and arose substantially, 99% (2021: 99%), within the UK.

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Mechanical, electrical and maintenance services	23,512,065	35,644,661

	2022 £	2021 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	15,269	1,553
Grants received	-	62,275
Rental income arising from investment properties	29,090	22,250
Other rental income	22,000	11,000

4 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(33,048)	(628)
Government grants	-	(62,275)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,500	7,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	37,133	32,689
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	-	9,057
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(246)	(14,822)

5 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Direct wages and salaries	15	20
Administration wages and salaries	35	35
Total	50	55

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	2,737,766	2,770,742
Social security costs	330,336	314,090
Pension costs	222,938	221,021
	<u>3,291,040</u>	<u>3,305,853</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	180,932	176,720
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	81,321	160,907
	<u>262,253</u>	<u>337,627</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2021 - 3).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	15,269	1,553
	<u>15,269</u>	<u>1,553</u>

8 Other gains and losses

	2022 £	2021 £
Gain on disposal of financial assets held at cost	-	799,950
Changes in the fair value of investments	(300,000)	(235,293)
	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>564,657</u>

9 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	5,776	(172,334)
	<u>5,776</u>	<u>(172,334)</u>

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	180,933	5,654,129
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	34,377	1,074,285
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	15,816	13,630
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(9,492)
Research and development tax credit	(81,817)	(1,303,145)
Effect of revaluations of investments	57,000	44,706
Capital allowances	(19,600)	7,682
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	5,776	(172,334)

10 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Final paid	4,000,000	3,000,000

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	-	191,821	191,821
Additions	12,021	118,291	130,312
Disposals	-	(46,219)	(46,219)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	12,021	263,893	275,914
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	-	137,694	137,694
Depreciation charged in the year	3,005	34,128	37,133
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(34,965)	(34,965)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	3,005	136,857	139,862
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	9,016	127,036	136,052
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	-	54,127	54,127
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2022 £	2021 £
Motor vehicles	-	4,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

12 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2022	2,000,000
Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments	(300,000)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	1,700,000
	<hr/>

Investment property has been valued as at the balance sheet date on an open market value by the directors of the company. The historical cost of the investment property was £2,235,293 (2021: £2,235,293).

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

13 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	14	85	-

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022	-
Additions	85
At 31 December 2022	85
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	85
At 31 December 2021	-

14 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for JCK Limited.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
JCK Canada INC.	3600 Billings Court, Suite 103, Burlington, Ontario, L7R 3N6	Ordinary	100.00
JCK USA Ltd	1343 Canton Road, Suite H, Marietta, Georgia, GA-30066	Ordinary	100.00

The company has taken advantage of exemptions from disclosing the subsidiaries results on the basis that they are all members of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company and its subsidiary undertakings.

15 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Contract work in progress	4,431,054	1,626,907

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,621,460	4,764,278
Corporation tax recoverable	-	172,335
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,371,395	1,259,177
Other debtors	537,774	913,750
Prepayments and accrued income	86,712	109,241
	<u>6,617,341</u>	<u>7,218,781</u>

Included within trade debtors above are accrued customer retentions totalling £451,123 (2021: £486,223).

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Obligations under finance leases	18	-	2,003
Trade creditors		2,046,386	2,310,576
Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,426,861	691,704
Corporation tax		5,777	-
Other taxation and social security		93,663	92,645
Other creditors		1,254,595	670,247
Accruals and deferred income		248,482	1,001,755
		<u>5,075,764</u>	<u>4,768,930</u>

Net obligations under finance leases are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

18 Finance lease obligations

	2022	2021
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,003</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. The average lease term is 24 months from inception. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	222,938	221,021

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered funds. Contributions totaling £8,992 (2021: £11,367) were payable to the scheme at the year end and are included in within other creditors.

20 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	185	100	185	100

On 17 May 2022 85 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued at par value in a share for share exchange with the parent company for fellow subsidiary shares.

21 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate compensation	274,252	337,627

Transactions with related parties

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

During the year JCK Engineering PTE Ltd, the company's parent company, advanced £3,926,861 (2021: £953,592 advanced by the company) and was repaid £3,191,704 (2021: £Nil). At the balance sheet date JCK Limited owed its parent company £1,426,861 (2021: £691,704 owed by JCK Engineering PTE Ltd). The balance is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

JCK Engineering PTE Ltd invoiced the company £300,000 (2021: £Nil) in relation to job contracts profit share and £nil (2021: £300,000) in management fees during the year. At the balance sheet date trade creditors included £Nil (2021: £75,000) in this regard.

The company recharged costs to JCK Engineering PTE Ltd totalling £187,956 (2021: £133,204). At the balance sheet date JCK Engineering PTE Ltd owed the company £39,370 (2021: £62,742) in this regard.

The company recharged costs to JCK Canada Inc, a fellow subsidiary company, totalling £696,293 (2021: £16,679), advanced them £16,679 (2021: £Nil) and was repaid £Nil (2021: £Nil). At the balance sheet date JCK Canada Inc owed the company £696,293 (2021: £16,679) held in trade debtors and £16,679 (2021: £Nil) held in intercompany debtors. These balances are repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

21 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The company recharged costs to JCK USA Ltd, a fellow subsidiary company, totalling £34,476 (2021: £9,177), advanced them £819,009 (2021: £Nil) and was repaid £Nil (2021: £Nil). At the balance sheet date JCK USA Ltd owed the company £7,945 (2021: £Nil) held in trade debtors and £854,716 (2021: £9,177) held in intercompany debtors. These balances are repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

During the year the company advanced Hamilton Robson Limited, a company which JCK Engineering PTE Ltd has a participating interest and common controlling directors, £1,820,000 (2021: £1,200,000) and was repaid £1,570,000 (2021: £50,000). At the balance sheet date Hamilton Robson Limited owed the company £1,500,000 (2021: £1,250,000). The balance is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

During the year the company advanced Hamilton Robson VA Limited, a company which JCK Engineering PTE Ltd has a participating interest and common controlling directors, £839,554 (2021: £Nil) and was repaid £864,476 (2021: £Nil). At the balance sheet date JCK Limited owed Hamilton Robson VA Limited £24,922 (2021: £Nil). The balance is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

The company credited Hamilton Robson Limited and Hamilton Robson VA Limited, companies which JCK Engineering PTE Ltd also has a participating interest, £Nil (2021: £21,333) for accounting services provided in the previous year.

The company advanced £4,460 (2021: £82,765) to Autotech Ltd and £6,000 (2021: £494,005) to Bellham Ltd, companies in which the director A M Crangle has an interest. All amounts were repaid by the yearend.

During the year the company purchased goods and management services from P&P Interiors Limited, a company controlled by a director's wife totalling £Nil (2021: £35,000) .

During the year the company paid rent to A M Crangle, a director, totalling £Nil (2021: £50,000) and rent of £150,000 (2021: £100,000) to a trust in which three of the directors have an interest.

At the balance sheet date the company owed to A M Crangle £763,109 (2021: £161,610). This balance is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

22 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is JCK Engineering PTE Ltd, a company registered in Singapore, and which owns 100% of the issued share capital of the company. Their registered office address is Raffles Place, #27, Republic Plaza, Singapore (048619).

The ultimate controlling party is A M Crangle, director and sole shareholder of JCK Engineering PTE Ltd.

The company is consolidated into the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

JCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

23 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	175,157	5,826,463
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged/(credited)	5,776	(172,334)
Investment income	(15,269)	(1,553)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(246)	(14,822)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	37,133	41,746
Other gains and losses	300,000	(564,657)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(2,804,147)	(584,962)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	429,105	(708,235)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	303,060	(2,429,677)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(1,569,431)	1,391,969

24 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January 2022 £	Cash flows 31 December 2022 £	£
Cash at bank and in hand	6,708,869	(5,502,641)	1,206,228
Obligations under finance leases	(2,003)	2,003	-
	6,706,866	(5,500,638)	1,206,228

