Company Registration No. 09153595

# SJC Partners Ltd

## Unaudited Financial Statements

## For the period ended 31 December 2017

# SJC Partners Ltd

## Unaudited financial statements 2017

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# SJC Partners Ltd

## Unaudited financial statements 2017

## Officers and professional advisers

**Directors**

S Demmer
S J Crossley

**Secretary**

G J A Dolan

**Registered Office**

60 Grosvenor Street
London
W1K 3HZ

# SJC Partners Ltd

## Directors' report

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the 53-week period from 26 December 2016 to 31 December 2017. The comparative period presented relates to the 52-week period to 25 December 2016.

**Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of the provision of contract, permanent and temporary staff and related services.

**Current and Future Developments**

Our core markets are continuing to show strong underlying fundamentals and we have seen a good level of resilience in our client base in terms of net fee income and demand for recruitment services in 2017. We are cautious about the possible economic impact of Britain's upcoming exit from the EU but remain encouraged by the level of business confidence we have observed in 2017 and 2018 to date.

**Post balance sheet events**

There are no events to report at the date of the signing of the directors' report.

**Results and Dividends**

The results for the year are shown on page 4.

**Directors**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from period 26 December 2016 to the date of this report:

S J Crossley

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S Demmer – appointed 6 February 2017

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the directors believe that the company will be supported by the bank and its parent company to enable it to trade for the period of at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements.

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption. The Directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board

S Demmer
Director

21st August 2018

# SJC Partners Ltd

## Directors' responsibilities statement

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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; and*
- 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 to 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.

## SJC Partners Ltd

## Profit and loss account
## For the period ended 31 December 2017

| | Notes | 53 weeks to 31 December 2017 £ | 52 weeks to 25 December 2016 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Turnover** | 2 | 409,511 | 573,098 |
| Cost of sales | | (4,524) | (5,384) |
| **Gross profit** | | 404,987 | 567,714 |
| Administrative expenses | | (379,033) | (555,914) |
| **Operating profit and profit before taxation** | 3 | 25,954 | 11,800 |
| Tax on profit on ordinary activities | 5 | - | - |
| **Profit for the financial period** | | 25,954 | 11,800 |

All results are derived from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those presented in the profit and loss account therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

# SJC Partners Ltd

## Statement of changes in equity
## For the period ended 31 December 2017

| | Called up Share Capital £ | Profit and Loss Account £ | Total £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 27 December 2015 | 10 | (126,310) | (126,300) |
| Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income | - | 11,800 | 11,800 |
| At 25 December 2016 | 10 | (114,510) | (114,500) |
| Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income | - | 25,954 | 25,954 |
| **At 31 December 2017** | 10 | (88,556) | (88,546) |

# SJC Partners Ltd

## Balance sheet
## as at 31 December 2017

| | Notes | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | |
| Intangible Assets | 6 | 7,290 | 8,989 |
| Tangible assets | 7 | 2,532 | 380 |
| | | 9,822 | 9,369 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Debtors | 8 | 47,685 | 86,432 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 30,816 | - |
| | | 78,501 | 86,432 |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | 9 | (126,869) | (160,301) |
| **Net current liabilities** | | (48,368) | (73,869) |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | (38,546) | (64,500) |
| **Creditors** | | | |
| Amounts falling due after more than one year | 10 | (50,000) | (50,000) |
| **Net liabilities** | | (88,546) | (114,500) |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | |
| Called up share capital | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Profit and loss account | | (88,556) | (114,510) |
| **Shareholders' funds** | | (88,546) | (114,500) |

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the period ended 31 December 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".
The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21st August 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

..........................................................................

S Demmer - Director

1. **Accounting policies**

**Company Information**

SJC Partners Limited (the Company) is a private Company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 60 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3HZ, United Kingdom.

**Accounting convention**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in £ Sterling which is the functional currency of the company.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017 are the first financial statements of SJC Partners Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The date of transition to FRS102 was 29 December 2014 the reported financial position and the financial performance of the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS102 other than the redisclosure of computer software as an intangible asset. An explanation of the impact of the transition is contained in note 15 "Explanation of transition to FRS 102".

**Reduced Disclosures**

In accordance with FRS102, the company has taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures.
- Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" & Section 12 "Other Financial Instrument Issues" – Carrying amounts, interest income / expense, and net gains /losses for each category of financial instruments.
- Section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Ignata Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Ignata Limited are available from 60 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3HZ.

**Going Concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the directors believe that the company will be supported by the bank and its parent company to enable it to trade for the period of at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements.

**Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the provision of contract, permanent and temporary staff and related services and is shown net of value added tax.

Turnover arising from the placement of permanent candidates is recognised at the time the candidate commences full-time employment, with a specific provision for terminations occurring within the customers guarantee period.

## 1. Accounting policies continued

Turnover arising from the placement of temporary contract candidates is recognised over the period that staff are provided and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable as validated by a client approved timesheet or equivalent for temporary placements. The amount recognised represents amounts billed for staff, including the salary costs of these staff. Accrued income is identified as those balances derived from timesheets approved and invoiced after the period end but relating to services provided within the accounting period. Accrued income is recognised as turnover and is included as part of debtors due within one year.

**Intangible fixed assets other than Goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangibles assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measure reliably.

Amortisation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

| | |
|---|---|
| Computer software & websites | 5 years straight line |

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently ate cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant and equipment | 3 - 10 years straight line |

**Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 1. Accounting policies continued

### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

***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.

***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 company 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 receipts 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 1. Accounting policies continued

### 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 income statement 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. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted. Any deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable.

### 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 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.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A provision for doubtful debt is recognised in the accounts. At present, a provision is made for the total expected irrecoverable debt.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 1. Accounting policies continued

***Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty***

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

***Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies***

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

***Bad debt provision***
Trade debtors are stated at recoverable amounts, after appropriate provision for bad and doubtful debts. At each balance sheet date, the company evaluates the collectability of trade debtors and makes an estimate of the recoverable value of the customer balances. Calculation of the bad debt provision requires judgement from the management team, based on the creditworthiness of the customer.

***Revenue recognition***
Turnover arising from the placement of permanent candidates is recognised at the time the candidate commences full-time employment, with a specific provision for any terminations in the probationary period. Calculations of the provision for terminations in the probationary period require judgement from the management team, based on the historical pattern and levels of such terminations.

Turnover arising from the placement of temporary candidates is recognised over the period that temporary staff are provided and represents amounts billed for staff, including the salary costs of these staff. Calculations of the turnover from such placements requires judgement from the management team regarding the accrual level to be set for late submitted and missing time sheets and the period over which to carry out the review post year end.

SJC Partners Ltd

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

| | 53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 £ | 52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Derived from permanent placements | 397,496 | 567,344 |
| Derived from temporary placements | 12,015 | 5,754 |
| | 409,511 | 573,098 |

## 3. Operating profit

The operating is stated after charging:

| | 53 weeks to 31 December 2017 £ | 52 weeks to 25 December 2016 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation-owned assets | 599 | 219 |
| Amortisation-owned assets | 1,699 | 1,308 |
| Directors' remuneration and other benefits etc | 68,637 | 65,720 |

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 4. Employees

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

| | 53 weeks to 31 December 2017 Number | 52 weeks to 25 December 2016 Number |
|---|---|---|
| Directors | 1 | 1 |
| Consultants | 6 | 8 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 7 | 9 |

| | 53 weeks to 31 December 2017 £ | 52 weeks to 25 December 2016 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Wages and salaries | 222,894 | 339,057 |
| Social Security costs | 25,142 | 31,780 |
| | 248,036 | 370,837 |

## 5. Taxation

### Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the period ended 31 December 2017 nor for the period ended 25 December 2016.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 6. Intangible fixed assets

| | Software & websites £ |
|---|---|
| **Cost** | |
| At 25 December 2016 | 10,297 |
| Additions | - |
| At 31 December 2017 | 10,297 |
| **Depreciation** | |
| At 25 December 2016 | 1,308 |
| Charge for the period | 1,699 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 3,007 |
| **Net book value** | |
| At 31 December 2017 | 7,290 |
| At 25 December 2016 | 8,989 |

## 7. Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and equipment £ |
|---|---|
| **Cost** | |
| Brought forward | 610 |
| Additions | 2,751 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 3,361 |
| **Depreciation** | |
| Brought forward | 230 |
| Charge for the period | 599 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 829 |
| **Net book value** | |
| At 31 December 2017 | 2,532 |
| At 25 December 2016 | 380 |

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

## 8. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 18,012 | 83,366 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 27,805 | - |
| Other debtors | 1,868 | 3,066 |
| | 47,685 | 86,432 |

The directors consider that the carrying amount of the financial assets disclosed above approximate to their fair value.

## 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 14,204 | 574 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 89,293 | 75,569 |
| Taxation and social security | 14,544 | 36,307 |
| Other creditors | 8,828 | 47,851 |
| | 126,869 | 160,301 |

The directors consider that the carrying amount of the financial liabilities disclosed above approximate to their fair value.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand.

## 10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Other creditors | 50,000 | 50,000 |

The directors consider that the carrying amount of the financial liabilities disclosed above approximate to their fair value

## 11. Called up share capital

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Authorised, called up and fully paid:** | | |
| 10,000 ordinary shares of £0.001 each | 10 | 10 |

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)
# For the period ended 31 December 2017

**12. Ultimate parent company**

SF Recruitment Limited is the immediate parent, and Ignata Limited (formerly SF Resourcing Limited) is the smallest and the largest company for which consolidated accounts including SJC Partners Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Ignata Limited are available from its registered office.

**13. Related party disclosures**

During the year the SF Recruitment Limited received funds of £75,148 (2016 £627,775) on behalf of SJC Partners Limited, a company of which there are common Directors. In addition, SF Recruitment Limited paid business expenses on behalf of SJC Partners Limited totalling £448,262 (2016: £561,298). The amount owed by SJC Partners Limited to SF Recruitment Limited at 31 December 2017 was £125,529 (2016: £20,098).

**14. Ultimate controlling party**

SJC Partners Limited is 60% owned by SF Recruitment Limited. The directors do not consider there to be an ultimate controlling party.