

Statement of consent to prepare abridged financial statements

All of the members of J B-Monitor Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the current year ending 30 September 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Company registration number: 04076708

J B-Monitor Limited

Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

30 September 2017

J B-Monitor Limited

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J B-Monitor Limited

Directors and other information

Directors

Mr John Bullock
Mrs Elaine Bullock
Mr Robert Bullock

Secretary

John Bullock

Company number

04076708

Registered office

Windsor House
26 Mostyn Avenue
Llandudno
Conwy
LL30 1YY

Business address

11 Wynnstay Road
Colwyn Bay
Conwy
LL29 8NB

Accountants

Butterworths
Windsor House
26 Mostyn Avenue
Llandudno
Conwy
LL30 1YY

Bankers

Nat West Bank Plc
2 Abergele Road
Colwyn Bay
Conwy
LL29 7NR

J B-Monitor Limited

Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of J B-Monitor Limited

Year ended 30 September 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of J B-Monitor Limited for the year ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the abridged statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of J B-Monitor Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 5 September 2003. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of J B-Monitor Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of J B-Monitor Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than J B-Monitor Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that J B-Monitor Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of J B-Monitor Limited. You consider that J B-Monitor Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of J B-Monitor Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Butterworths

Chartered Accountants

Windsor House

26 Mostyn Avenue

Llandudno

Conwy

LL30 1YY

12 April 2018

J B-Monitor Limited

Abridged statement of financial position

30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	-		-	
Tangible assets	6	13,447		15,060	
			13,447		15,060
Current assets					
Stocks		700		600	
Debtors		52,694		32,215	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,225		61,839	
		122,619		94,654	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(49,093)		(48,174)	
Net current assets			73,526		46,480
Total assets less current liabilities					
			86,973		61,540
Provisions for liabilities			(695)		(839)
Net assets			86,278		60,701
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			2,106		2,106
Profit and loss account			84,072		58,495
Shareholders funds			86,278		60,701

For the year ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 April 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr John Bullock

Director

Company registration number: 04076708

J B-Monitor Limited**Statement of changes in equity****Year ended 30 September 2017**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2015	100	2,106	61,911	64,117
Profit for the year			29,370	29,370
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,370</u>	<u>29,370</u>
Dividends paid and payable			(32,786)	(32,786)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(32,786)</u>	<u>(32,786)</u>
At 30 September 2016 and 1 October 2016	100	2,106	58,495	60,701
Profit for the year			45,569	45,569
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,569</u>	<u>45,569</u>
Dividends paid and payable			(19,992)	(19,992)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,992)</u>	<u>(19,992)</u>
At 30 September 2017	<u>100</u>	<u>2,106</u>	<u>84,072</u>	<u>86,278</u>

J B-Monitor Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Windsor House, 26 Mostyn Avenue, Llandudno, Conwy, LL30 1YY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2016: 8).

5. Intangible assets

£

Cost

At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017 6,000

_____ |

Amortisation

At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017 6,000

_____ |

Carrying amount

At 30 September 2017 -

_____ |

At 30 September 2016 -

_____ |

6. Tangible assets

£

Cost

At 1 October 2016

94,181

Additions

2,901

At 30 September 2017

97,082

Depreciation

At 1 October 2016

79,121

Charge for the year

4,514

At 30 September 2017

83,635

Carrying amount

At 30 September 2017

13,447

At 30 September 2016

15,060

7. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2017

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Balance o/standing £
Mr John Bullock	(26,034)	4,292	(21,742)

2016

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Balance o/standing £
Mr John Bullock	(29,034)	3,000	(26,034)

8. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its director Mr John Bullock .

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.

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.