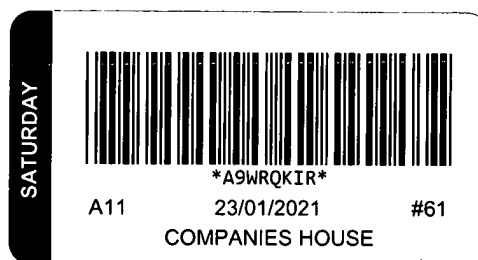


Registration number: 08075607

JDL Strategies Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 April 2020



JDL Strategies Limited

Contents

Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	2 to 5

JDL Strategies Limited

(Registration number: 08075607)
Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	52,646	7,443
Investments	6	512,234	306,484
Cash at bank and in hand		56,822	155,334
		<u>621,702</u>	<u>469,261</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(59,269)</u>	<u>(124,995)</u>
Net assets		<u>562,433</u>	<u>344,266</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		562,333	344,166
Shareholders' funds		<u>562,433</u>	<u>344,266</u>

For the financial year ending 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

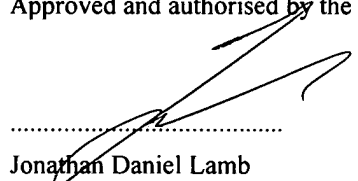
Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 12 January 2021


Jonathan Daniel Lamb
Director

JDL Strategies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

City Pavilion
Cannon Green
27 Bush Lane
London
EC4R 0AA

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 12 January 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

JDL Strategies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2020

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	25% straight line

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

JDL Strategies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2020

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that results in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 0 (2019 - 0).

JDL Strategies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2020

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 May 2019	752	752
At 30 April 2020	752	752
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2019	752	752
At 30 April 2020	752	752
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2020	-	-

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	52,646	7,443
	52,646	7,443

6 Current asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments	512,234	306,484

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Accruals and deferred income	2,000	1,000
Other creditors	57,269	123,995
	59,269	124,995