Registered number: 10326607

J MECHANICAL LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2024

J Mechanical Ltd
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J Mechanical Ltd
Balance Sheet
As At 31 August 2024

Registered number: 10326607

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**4**		194,105		164,580
			194,105		164,580
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**5**	8,960		68,704	
Debtors	**6**	333,214		318,135	
Cash at bank and in hand		132,059		167,818	
		474,233		554,657	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**7**	(141,105)		(69,109)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			333,128		485,548
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			527,233		650,128
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**8**		(97,804)		(103,594)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(25,566)		(41,145)
NET ASSETS			403,863		505,389
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**10**		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			403,763		505,289
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			403,863		505,389

For the year ending 31 August 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Matthew Jones

Director
19th February 2025

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

J Mechanical Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10326607 . The registered office is 5 Sherwood Avenue, Ruislip, England, HA4 7XL.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles	Reducing Balance
Computer Equipment	Straight Line

2.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 5 (2023: 5)

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 September 2023	16,000	202,842	922	219,764
Additions	(3,850)	112,000	2,218	110,368
Disposals	-	(46,200)	-	(46,200)
As at 31 August 2024	12,150	268,642	3,140	283,932
Depreciation				
As at 1 September 2023	13,875	40,498	811	55,184
Provided during the period	(2,350)	43,725	660	42,035
Disposals	-	(7,392)	-	(7,392)
As at 31 August 2024	11,525	76,831	1,471	89,827
Net Book Value				
As at 31 August 2024	625	191,811	1,669	194,105
As at 1 September 2023	2,125	162,344	111	164,580

5. Stocks

	2024	2023
	£	£
Work in progress	8,960	68,704

6. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	147,578	237,123
VAT	-	8,549
Director's loan account	-	261
Amounts owed by group undertakings	185,636	72,202
	333,214	318,135

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	47,684	17,681
Trade creditors	1,496	12,550
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,556	13,283
Corporation tax	74,002	11,122
Other taxes and social security	11,047	14,473
VAT	992	-
Director's loan account	328	-
	141,105	69,109

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	71,415	71,649
Bank loans	26,389	31,945
	97,804	103,594

9. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase

	2024	2023
	£	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	51,004	22,958
Later than one year and not later than five years	77,832	82,780
	128,836	105,738
Less: Finance charges allocated to future periods	9,737	16,408
	119,099	89,330

10. Share Capital

	2024	2023
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

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.