Registered number
10856429

JBM Capital Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2020

JBM Capital Ltd

Registered number: 10856429

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

	Notes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		383,667		383,667
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		8,056		21,501	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(126,622)		(125,140)	
Net current liabilities			(118,566)		(103,639)
Total assets less current liabilities			265,101		280,028
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(251,000)		(276,000)
Net assets			14,101		4,028
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			14,100		4,027
Shareholder's funds			14,101		4,028
Average number of employees			-		-

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M J Welsh

Director

Approved by the board on 8 December 2020

JBM Capital Ltd

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land and buildings which are stated at cost and not depreciated.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings
	£
Cost	
Additions	-
At 31 March 2020	383,667
Depreciation	
At 31 March 2020	-
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	383,667

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Taxation and social security costs	2,363	944
Other creditors	124,259	124,196
	126,622	125,140

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	251,000	276,000

5 Other information

JBM Capital Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Wales. Its registered office is:

Meadhay

The Bridge

Bettws Lane

Newport

NP20 7AZ

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.