Company registration number 02575550 (England and Wales)	
J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023	
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		302,404		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	4,873,719		5,725,374	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,353,828		1,347,483	
		6,227,547		7,072,857	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(5,262,820)		(5,600,498)	
year	3	(5,262,620)		(5,600,498)	
Net current assets			964,727		1,472,359
Total assets less current liabilities			1,267,131		1,472,359
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(860,000)		(840,000
Net assets			407,131		632,359
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		500,003		500,003
Profit and loss reserves			(92,872)		132,356
Total equity			407,131		632,359

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 April 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

M H Craft

Director

Company Registration No. 02575550

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J.S.M. Finance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Regency Chambers, Jubilee Way, Bury, Lancashire, BL9 0JW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents income arising on the sale of goods prior to the balance sheet date. It is stated after VAT.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment 33% per annum reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 33% per annum reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles 25% per annum reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group 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 payments 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The company has no employees. Employee services are provided by the parent company.

3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangara Intel decese	n	Plant and nachinery etc
		£
Cost		
At 1 August 2022		1,500
Additions		396,309
At 31 July 2023		397,809
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 August 2022		1,500
Depreciation charged in the year		93,905
At 31 July 2023		95,405
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2023		302,404
At 31 July 2022		-
Debtors		
	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	4,168,091	5,002,055
Amounts owed by group undertakings	200,000	-
Other debtors	505,628	723,319
	4,873,719	5,725,374

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	,	2023	2022		
		£	£		
	Bank loans and overdrafts	2,962,653	2,223,292		
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,886,222	2,972,235		
	Taxation and social security	5,518	834		
	Other creditors	408,427	404,137		
		5,262,820	5,600,498		

The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and personal guarantees provided by a director.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more	than one year			
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Other creditors			860,000	840,000
7	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	3	3	3	3
		500,003	500,003	500,003	500,003

The 'B' Ordinary shares do not have any voting rights.

Included within creditors amounts falling due after more than one year are the 110,000 fully paid up redeemable preference shares of £1 each.

8 Related party transactions

M H Craft, a director of the company, has given personal guarantees in relation to the bank overdraft included within note 5.

Creditors due after more than one year includes a loan of £325,000 (2022: £325,000) from an individual connected to one of the directors of the ultimate parent company. During the year the company paid interest of £23,156 (2022: £19, 500) in connection with this loan.

9 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is QF Holdings NW Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

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.