	Company registration number 04294347 (England and Wales)
	JCM HOLDINGS LIMITED HTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR TH	E YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES	FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	934,124		1,039,272	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,474		63,626	
		991,598		1,102,898	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(263,357)		(369,863)	
Net current assets			728,241		733,035
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,238,409		1,238,409
Profit and loss reserves			(510,168)		(505,374)
Total equity			728,241		733,035

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 15 December 2022

Mr J C Musgrave **Director** 

Company Registration No. 04294347

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

JCM Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wynyard Park House, Wynyard Avenue, Wynyard, United Kingdom, TS22 5TB.

#### 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 under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The director assesses whether the use of going concern is appropriate, ie whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The director makes this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of authorisation for issue of the accounts and has concluded that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable. The company is heavily reliant on connected parties to support the ongoing operations of the company. At the date of signing these accounts, the director is confident that this support will not be withdrawn for the period of assessment.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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 and loans from associated companies, 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.

### 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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 E	mployee	s
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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

				2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total			1	1
3	Debtors				
				2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			13,405	12,828
	Corporation tax recoverable			-	20,103
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertaking	igs in which the com	pany has a		
	participating interest			920,518	1,006,092
	Other debtors			201	249
				934,124	1,039,272
					====
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade creditors			10,893	19,126
	Taxation and social security			1,456	2,799
	Other creditors			251,008	347,938
				263,357	369,863
				====	
5	Related party transactions				
	Transactions with related parties				
	During the year the company entered into the following	ng transactions with r	related parties:		
		Sales	Sales	Purchases	Purchases
		2022	2021	2022	2021
			_		
		£	£	£	£
	Entities with control, joint control or significant	£	£	£	£

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5	Related party transactions		(Continued)
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2000	0004
	Amounts due to related parties	2022 £	2021 £
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	250,000	343,304
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	Amounts due from related parties	2022 £	2021 £
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	920,518	1,006,092

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.