John James Luxury Travel Ltd

Filleted Accounts

30 September 2020

John James Luxury Travel Ltd

Registered number: 05908302

Balance Sheet

as at 30 September 2020

N	otes		2020		2019
-			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		913,407		1,002,138
Current assets					
Debtors	4	148,604		299,989	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,713		4,158	
		162,317		304,147	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(258,963)		(298,392)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(96,646)		5,755
Total assets less current liabilities		_	816,761	_	1,007,893
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(739,061)		(812,807)
Net assets		_	77,700	_	195,086
		_		_	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			77,600		194,986
Shareholders' funds		_ _	77,700	- -	195,086

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

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

The directors acknowledge their 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.

Matthew Robert Watson
Director
Approved by the board on 2 June 2021

John James Luxury Travel Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 September 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, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Motor vehicles 10% reducing balance method Plant and machinery 10% reducing balance method

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

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.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Employees

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2020

2019

_			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		7	16
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2019	7,499	1,408,695	1,416,194
	Additions	-	118	118
	Disposals	(6,006)	(89,413)	(95,419)
	At 30 September 2020	1,493	1,319,400	1,320,893
	Depreciation			
	At 1 October 2019	3,939	410,117	414,056
	Charge for the year	59	85,669	85,728
	On disposals	(3,041)	(89,257)	(92,298)
	At 30 September 2020	957	406,529	407,486

Net book value

	At 30 September 2020	536	912,871	913,407
	At 30 September 2019	3,560	998,578	1,002,138
4	Debtors		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade debtors		23	79,373
	HP prepaid		136,013	203,023
	Receivables VAT		8,168	7,843
	Rent prepaid		4,400	9,750
		•	148,604	299,989
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Other creditors		9,540	-
	Bank loans and overdrafts		56,693	56,475
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase c	ontracts	120,619	120,619
	Trade creditors		22,711	54,533
	Director's loan account		18,414	65,765
	Taxation and social security costs		29,986	-
	Accruals		1,000	1,000
			258,963	298,392
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		2020	2019
•			£	£
			4	L
	Bank loans		135,361	129,253
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase of	ontracts	603,700	683,554
		•	739,061	812,807
		•		

7 Other information

John James Luxury Travel Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

20 Pettits road

Dagenham

Essex

RM10 8NP

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.