JMS Drinks Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2019

JMS Drinks Ltd

Registered number: 05923203

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2019

No	tes		2019		2018
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		44,318		52,472
Current assets					
		E7 700		77.057	
Stocks		57,720		77,857	
Debtors	4	98,816		102,343	
Cash at bank and in hand				32,399	
		156,536		212,599	
Cuaditana amazunta fallina dua					
Creditors: amounts falling due	5	(2.004.406)		(2.076.006)	
within one year	Э	(2,881,106)		(2,976,996)	
Net current liabilities			(2,724,570)		(2,764,397)
Net liabilities		-	(2,680,252)	-	(2,711,925)
		_		•	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			526		526
Share premium			1,183,775		1,183,775
Profit and loss account			(3,864,553)		(3,896,226)
Charabaldar'a funda		-	(2, 690, 252)	-	(0.711.005)
Shareholder's funds		-	(2,680,252)	-	(2,711,925)

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.

J M Shearer

Director

Approved by the board on 30 September 2019

JMS Drinks Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

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:

Building improvements 20% straight line

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance
Office equipment 33% reducing balance
Website costs 20% straight line

Fixtures & fittings 15% reducing balance

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.

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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

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

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

2	Employees	2019	2018
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment, fixtures & fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	132,930	18,865	151,795
Disposals	(51,601)	-	(51,601)
At 31 March 2019	81,329	18,865	100,194
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	83,322	16,001	99,323

	Charge for the year	7,438	716	8,154
	On disposals	(51,601)	-	(51,601)
	At 31 March 2019	39,159	16,717	55,876
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2019	42,170	2,148	44,318
	At 31 March 2018	49,608	2,864	52,472
4	Debtors		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade debtors		73,623	85,931
	Other debtors		25,193	16,412
			98,816	102,343
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	r	2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		5,994	-
	Trade creditors		32,004	119,968
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings	akings in which		
	the company has a participating interest		2,795,397	2,827,595
	Taxation and social security costs		16,005	14,700
	Other creditors		31,706	14,733
			2,881,106	2,976,996
6	Related party transactions		Holding company	Other related party

	Holding company	Other related party
	£	£
At start of period	2,567,523	260,072
Transferred	260,072	(260,072)
Repaid	(32,199)	
At end of period	2,795,396	

The loan made by the holding company is interest free.

7 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of JMS Drinks (Holdings) Ltd, a company incorporated in England, whose registered office is the same as that of the company.

8 Other information

JMS Drinks Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is: 47 Markham Street
London
SW3 3NR

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