REGISTERED NUMBER: 10338132 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 August 2022

for

JEFFERSON CAPITAL LIMITED

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for the Year Ended 31 August 2022

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Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 August 2022

DIRECTORS:	F Shakhidi K Shakhidi
REGISTERED OFFICE:	3 Duke of York Street London SW1Y 6JP
REGISTERED NUMBER:	10338132 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Pembroke Briggs Chartered Accountants 1a The Quadrant Courtyard Quadrant Way Weybridge Surrey KT13 8DR

Abridged Balance Sheet
31 August 2022

	Notes	31.8.22 £	£	31.8.21 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		-		536
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		430,273		414,424	
Investments		33,886		-	
Cash at bank		80,475		215,043	
		544,634		629,467	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		97,027		169,857	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			447,607		459,610
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			447,607		460,146
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			104,000		104,000
Retained earnings			343,607		356,146
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			447,607		460,146

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

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 August 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 May 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

F Shakhidi - Director

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Jefferson Capital Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 25% on cost

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company'spolicies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financial transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is finances at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount woudl have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabillities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical abillity to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liabilitiy is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial asssets and financial liabillities

Financial assets and liabilties are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foregin exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilties denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash, and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within "finance income or costs." All other foreign exchange gains are presented in the profit or loss within "other operating income."

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the forseeable future, being a period of at least tweve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 7 (2021 - 7) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 September 2021	4,232
Additions	2,250
At 31 August 2022	6,482
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 September 2021	3,696
Charge for year	2,786
At 31 August 2022	6,482
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2022	-
At 31 August 2021	536

5. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

S Briggs (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Pembroke Briggs Chartered Accountants

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6. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included within other debtors in an amount of £nil (2021: £1,849) due from a director. The loan was provided interest free and was unsecured. There were no formal terms and conditions regarding repayment of the loan.

During the year the company charged total fees of £54,851 (2021: £303,821) from companies in which the directors have significant influence. No amounts were outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

Other debtors due within one year include loans of £140,000 (2021: £225,274) advanced to a company under common control.