JONATHAN DAVID LIMITED

Company Registration Number:
05623592 (England and Wales)

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 January 2022

End date: 31 December 2022

JONATHAN DAVID LIMITED

Contents of the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2022

JONATHAN DAVID LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets:	3	**150,876**	275
Total fixed assets:		**150,876**	275
Current assets			
Stocks:		**6,550**	66,205
Debtors:	4	**46,411**	32,580
Cash at bank and in hand:		**60,718**	42,595
Total current assets:		**113,679**	141,380
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	5	**(126,939)**	(69,966)
Net current assets (liabilities):		**(13,260)**	71,414
Total assets less current liabilities:		**137,616**	71,689
Total net assets (liabilities):		**137,616**	71,689
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		**1,000**	1,000
Profit and loss account:		**136,616**	70,689
Shareholders funds:		**137,616**	71,689

The notes form part of these financial statements

JONATHAN DAVID LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company’s profit & loss account.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 03 August 2023
and signed on behalf of the board by:

Name: D Scogings
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods suppliedand services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership havetransferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measuredreliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurredor to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Valuation and information policy

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocksto their present location and condition.

Other accounting policies

Basis of preparationThe financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluationof certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profitor loss.The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.-----------TaxationThe taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in thereporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent thatit relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In thiscase, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured atthe amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted orsubstantively enacted at the reporting date.Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved taxlosses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will berecovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax ismeasured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by thereporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.-----------Tangible assetsTangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulateddepreciation and impairment losses.Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluationless any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in othercomprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses arevaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in thecarrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income tothe extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves inrespect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gainsaccumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit orloss.---------Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value,over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balanceIf there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life orresidual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.-----------ImpairmentA review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amountbeing estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverableamount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal ateach reporting date.When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is madeof the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generatingunit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows thatare largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.----------Government grantsGovernment grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are notrecognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditionsattaching to them and the grants will be received.Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basisover the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended tocompensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or forthe purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs arerecognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful lifeof the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred incomeand not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-relatedconditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received orreceivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on therecipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met.Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as aliability.---------Financial instrumentsA financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to thecontractual provisions of the instrument.Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangementconstitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future paymentsdiscounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares orpreference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, theinvestment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless paymentfor an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not amarket rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future paymentsdiscounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised inprofit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence ofimpairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, animpairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individuallysignificant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessedindividually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversaldoes not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount wouldhave been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

2. Employees

	2022	*2021*
Average number of employees during the period	2	2

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2022

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 January 2022	11,598
Additions	150,670
At 31 December 2022	**162,268**
Depreciation	
At 01 January 2022	11,323
Charge for year	69
At 31 December 2022	**11,392**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	**150,876**
At 31 December 2021	**275**

4. Debtors

Trade debtors - 2022 - £46,411 2021 - £32,580

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2022

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year note

Trade creditors - 2022 - NIl 2021 - £23,996Corporation tax - 2022 - £15,950 2021 - £11,051Social security and other taxes - 2022 - £9,637 2021 - £3,681Other creditors - 2022 - £101,352 2021 - £31,238Total - 2022 - £126,939 2021 - £69,966