



G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

Company registration number 00891983 (England and Wales)

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



Smailes Goldie Group is a trading
name of Smailes Goldie Selby Limited.



G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

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G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		17,289		17,112
Current assets					
Debtors	5	16,605		6,968	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,304		16,990	
		24,909		23,958	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(41,662)		(43,237)	
Net current liabilities			(16,753)		(19,279)
Net assets/(liabilities)			536		(2,167)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,500		1,500
Profit and loss reserves			(964)		(3,667)
Total equity			536		(2,167)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

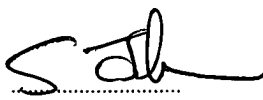
The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10.6.2024 and are signed on its behalf by:



Ms P Jibson
Director



Mr S J Jibson
Director

Company Registration No. 00891983

G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

G. E. Jibson & Son Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sandholme Road, Gilberdyke, Brough, Hull, HU15 2XH. The company registration number is 00891983.

2.1 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.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Going concern

Although the company balance sheet has net current liabilities at the year end, the directors consider that it is still appropriate to conclude the company is a going concern. The directors have given an undertaking to support the company and have reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	nil
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

2.7 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 statement of financial position 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 measured at transaction price including transaction costs. 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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are recognised at transaction price.

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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2022	84,272	32,545	325	117,142
Additions	-	202	-	202
Disposals	-	(15,707)	(325)	(16,032)
At 31 July 2023	84,272	17,040	-	101,312
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2022	67,185	32,521	324	100,030
Depreciation charged in the year	-	5	-	5
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(15,688)	(324)	(16,012)
At 31 July 2023	67,185	16,838	-	84,023
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2023	17,087	202	-	17,289
At 31 July 2022	17,087	24	1	17,112

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,540	600
Other debtors	15,065	6,368
	16,605	6,968

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	25	36
Corporation tax	577	1,788
Other creditors	41,060	41,413
	41,662	43,237

G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

7 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
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