We consider unital finite dimensional Jordan superalgebras $J$, with solvable radical $N$ and such that $N^2 = 0$ and $J/N$ is simple Jordan superalgebra of some of the following type: superform, $D_t$ or Kac or is of type $K_3 + F1$. We proved that an analogue to the Wedderburn’s Principal Theorem (WPT) is valid when some restrictions are imposed on the types of irreducible summands in the Jordan bimodule $N$. That the restrictions imposed are essential is shown with counter-examples.