

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
Company Registration No. 00051851 (England and Wales)

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

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JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ | 2017 £ | £ |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 20 | | 20 |
| Investments | 4 | | 244,747 | | 244,747 |
| | | | <u>244,767</u> | | <u>244,767</u> |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 5 | 6,010,100 | | 5,970,692 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 25,818 | | 84,658 | |
| | | <u>6,035,918</u> | | <u>6,055,350</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | (5,954,438) | | (5,827,121) | |
| Net current assets | | | 81,480 | | 228,229 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>326,247</u> | | <u>472,996</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | 2,768,441 | | 2,768,441 | |
| Profit and loss reserves | | (2,442,194) | | (2,295,445) | |
| Total equity | | | <u>326,247</u> | | <u>472,996</u> |

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 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 25 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Newns
Director

Company Registration No. 00051851

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

John Holt & Company (Liverpool) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o DSG, Chartered Accountants, Castle Chambers, 43 Castle Street, Liverpool, L2 9TL.

1.1 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. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis by the directors as they are committed to supporting the company. They are also confident of the ongoing support of the principal subsidiary's' (John Holt Plc) shareholders, bankers and major creditors and the continued support of the company's main suppliers and professional advisors.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Fixtures and fittings | 10% straight line |
| Computer equipment | 33.33% straight line |

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.

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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 balance sheet 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 initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. 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 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 profit and loss account 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.

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year in accordance with FRS 17.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2017 - 7).

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc

£

Cost

At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018

31,899

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018

31,879

Carrying amount

At 30 September 2018

20

At 30 September 2017

20

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

4 Fixed asset investments

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Investments | 244,747 | 244,747 |

Movements in fixed asset investments

| | Shares in group undertakings £ | Other investments other than loans £ | Total £ |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| At 1 October 2017 & 30 September 2018 | 229,237 | 15,510 | 244,747 |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 30 September 2018 | 229,237 | 15,510 | 244,747 |
| At 30 September 2017 | 229,237 | 15,510 | 244,747 |

5 Debtors

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 159,237 | - |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 5,844,552 | 5,948,725 |
| Other debtors | 6,311 | 21,967 |
| | 6,010,100 | 5,970,692 |

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade creditors | 711,257 | 572,577 |
| Taxation and social security | 1,090 | 16,500 |
| Other creditors | 4,944,342 | 4,936,488 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 297,749 | 301,556 |
| | 5,954,438 | 5,827,121 |

Included within other creditors is an amount of £791,498 (2017: £791,498) secured on the shareholding in John Holt Plc.

JOHN HOLT & COMPANY (LIVERPOOL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7 Called up share capital

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Issued and fully paid | | |
| 11,073,764 Ordinary shares of 25p each | 2,768,441 | 2,768,441 |

In addition, one 'A' Ordinary share with a nominal value of 25p has been issued. This share has no right to dividends, no priority on winding up and no voting rights.

8 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| | 4,862 | 1,995 |

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

| | Sale of goods | |
|--|---------------|---------|
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ | £ |
| Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence | 2,504,570 | 218,424 |

At the year end a balance of £5,844,552 (2017: £5,948,725) was owed by entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence

At the year end the company owed the company directors £4,837,813 (2017: £4,827,922).

10 Parent company

The Ultimate controlling party is John Holt Group Ltd by virtue of holding 100% of called up share capital.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.