Company Registration No. 01796543 (England and Wales)

'J' FREIGHT LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

		201	17	201	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		85,966		76,348
Current assets					
Stocks		-		1,790	
Debtors	4	954,385		970,226	
Cash at bank and in hand		737,168		712,308	
		1,691,553		1,684,324	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,045,557)		(1,051,757)	
Net current assets		<u>-</u>	645,996		632,567
Total assets less current liabilities			731,962		708,915
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	6		(10,900)		-
Provisions for liabilities	7		(16,334)		(15,269)
Net assets			704,728		693,646
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			704,528		693,446
Total equity			704,728		693,646
					=======================================

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

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 June 2017 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 Act 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 23 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

SJ Jackson

Director

PA Jackson Director

Company Registration No. 01796543

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

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 \mathfrak{t} .

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

1.2 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.

1.3 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:

Plant and machinery

20% Straight line

Motor vehicles

20% 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.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. There is a single class of Ordinary share There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.12 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.

1.13 Company information

'J' Freight Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Riverside House, Mellor Street, Rochdale, OL11 5BT.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 21 (2016 - 21).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and ma	chinery etc £
	Cost		a.
	At 1 July 2016		291,287
	Additions		38,750
	Disposals		(31,000)
	At 30 June 2017		299,037
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2016		214,939
	Depreciation charged in the year		26,032
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(27,900)
	At 30 June 2017		213,071
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2017		85,966
	At 30 June 2016		76,348
4	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	905,099	949,975
	Other debtors	49,286	20,251
		954,385	970,226
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts 2	285,885	264,209
		368,509	369,117
		48,826	65,282
	•	110,562	103,543
	Other creditors 2	231,775	249,606
	1,0)45,557	1,051,757
	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the	y relate.	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one		
	year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other creditors ==	10,900	-
	Other creditors — Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the		-
7		y relate.	<u>-</u>
7	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the		2016 £
7	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the Provisions for liabilities	y relate.	
	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities	y relate. 2017 £	£
7	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the Provisions for liabilities	y relate. 2017 £ 16,334	15,269
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	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	y relate. 2017 £ 16,334 2017 £	15,269 ————————————————————————————————————
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8	Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured against assets to which the Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	y relate. 2017 £ 16,334 2017 £	15,269 2016 £

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2017 2016 £ £

150,790 147,628

11 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.