

**REGISTRAR OF  
COMPANIES**

Company Registration No. 03895278 (England and Wales)

**A & J HAULAGE LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 DECEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



**A & J HAULAGE LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		12,350		24,700
Tangible assets	4		70,334		78,152
			<u>82,684</u>		<u>102,852</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		-		4,300	
Debtors	5	68,257		42,147	
Cash at bank and in hand		813,107		735,456	
		<u>881,364</u>		<u>781,903</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(75,458)</u>		<u>(23,899)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>805,906</u>		<u>758,004</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>888,590</u>		<u>860,856</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	7		<u>(2,652)</u>		<u>(542)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>885,938</u></u>		<u><u>860,314</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	9		885,838		860,214
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>885,938</u></u>		<u><u>860,314</u></u>

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

# **A & J HAULAGE LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20/9/19



Mr E Smith  
Director

# A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

A & J Haulage Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Hardman Street, Manchester, M3 3HF

#### 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.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax.

#### Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2000, The goodwill is being amortised evenly over 20 years.

#### 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:

Improvements to property	25% on reducing balance
Plant and machinery	15% on straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% on straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% on 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.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

# A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

#### **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.

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.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

#### **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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **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.

# A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

#### **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.

#### **Retirement benefits**

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

# A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2017 - 6).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	247,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018	222,300
Amortisation charged for the year	12,350
At 31 December 2018	234,650
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2018	12,350
At 31 December 2017	24,700

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2018	32,182	102,488	4,804	188,738	328,212
Additions	-	448	-	27,250	27,698
Disposals	-	-	-	(65,630)	(65,630)
At 31 December 2018	32,182	102,936	4,804	150,358	290,280
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 January 2018	30,690	83,977	4,263	131,130	250,060
Depreciation charged in the year	373	7,537	240	17,717	25,867
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(55,981)	(55,981)
At 31 December 2018	31,063	91,514	4,503	92,866	219,946
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2018	1,119	11,422	301	57,492	70,334
At 31 December 2017	1,492	18,510	542	57,608	78,152

# A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

<b>5 Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	60,257	41,947
Other debtors	-	200
	<u>68,257</u>	<u>42,147</u>
	<u><u>68,257</u></u>	<u><u>42,147</u></u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	8,200	6,431
Corporation tax	17,933	1,453
Other taxation and social security	25,476	8,926
Other creditors	23,849	7,089
	<u>75,458</u>	<u>23,899</u>
	<u><u>75,458</u></u>	<u><u>23,899</u></u>
<b>7 Provisions for liabilities</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	2,652	542
	<u>2,652</u>	<u>542</u>
	<u><u>2,652</u></u>	<u><u>542</u></u>
<b>8 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
<b>9 Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At the beginning of the year	860,214	896,074
Profit/(loss) for the year	58,277	(21,860)
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(32,653)	(14,000)
	<u>885,838</u>	<u>860,214</u>
At the end of the year	<u><u>885,838</u></u>	<u><u>860,214</u></u>



# **A & J HAULAGE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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### **10 Related party transactions**

At the year end the amount owed by the company to the directors was £408 (2017: £906).

During the year the company paid dividends to directors of £16,000 (2017: £14,000).

### **11 Ultimate controlling party**

Mrs D Poulton is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of her shareholding.