

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
Company Registration No. 05627021 (England and Wales)



Alan Cooper Saunders Angel
Chartered Accountants
Kenton House
666 Kenton Road
Harrow, Middlesex
HA3 9QN

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Joseph Kelly Mr G Kelly Mr J Kelly
Secretary	Mrs Ita Kelly
Company number	05627021
Registered office	Kenton House 666 Kenton Road Harrow, Middlesex HA3 9QN
Accountants	Alan Cooper Saunders Angel Chartered Accountants Kenton House 666 Kenton Road Harrow, Middlesex HA3 9QN

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

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JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			65,000		72,500
Tangible assets	4		1,090,736		907,980
Current assets					
Stocks		37,020		62,420	
Debtors	5	111,487		182,226	
Cash at bank and in hand		439,656		276,908	
		588,163		521,554	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(591,933)		(628,510)	
Net current liabilities			(3,770)		(106,956)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,151,966		873,524
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(200,972)		(138,573)
Provisions for liabilities			(133,491)		(118,902)
Net assets			817,503		616,049
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			817,403		615,949
Total equity			817,503		616,049

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

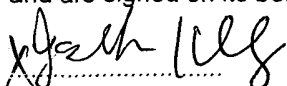
For the financial year ended 31 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

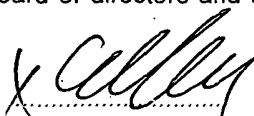
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24.11.2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr Joseph Kelly
Director


Mr G Kelly
Director


Mr J Kelly
Director

Company Registration No. 05627021

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 September 2015		100	340,899	340,999
Year ended 31 August 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	311,050	311,050
Dividends		-	(36,000)	(36,000)
Balance at 31 August 2016		100	615,949	616,049
Year ended 31 August 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	236,454	236,454
Dividends		-	(35,000)	(35,000)
Balance at 31 August 2017		100	817,403	817,503

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Joe Kelly Haulage Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kenton House, 666 Kenton Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA3 9QN.

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 Turnover

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

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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:

Plant and machinery	10% Straight Line Method
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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.

1.5 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.

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

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.

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.

1.6 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.

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.

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.

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue 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.

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.

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 10).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017	150,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 September 2016	77,500
Amortisation charged for the year	7,500
At 31 August 2017	85,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2017	65,000
At 31 August 2016	72,500

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 September 2016	1,672,057
Additions	451,188
Disposals	(97,881)
At 31 August 2017	2,025,364
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2016	764,078
Depreciation charged in the year	201,736
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(31,186)
At 31 August 2017	934,628
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2017	1,090,736
At 31 August 2016	907,980

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery	888,043	542,701
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	100,261	61,890

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	83,850	159,143
Other debtors	27,637	23,083
	111,487	182,226

JOE KELLY HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	43,768	38,101
Corporation tax	48,145	67,788
Other taxation and social security	31,857	44,101
Other creditors	468,163	478,520
	<u>591,933</u>	<u>628,510</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	200,972	138,573
	<u>200,972</u>	<u>138,573</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £24,800 (2016 - £26,880) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed its directors £265,841 (2016: £321,303).