Reg

Company Registration No. 10271473 (England and Wales)

# COLLETT HOLDINGS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

D Collett

R Collett (Senior)
R Collett (Junior)
Mark Collett
Michael Collett
P Collett
L Collett
J Collett
R J Collett

Secretary

Michael Collett

Company number

10271473

Registered office

Victoria Terminal

Albert Road Halifax

West Yorkshire

HX2 0DF

**Auditor** 

**BHP LLP** 

**New Chartford House** 

Centurion Way Cleckheaton Bradford West Yorkshire BD19 3QB

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### STRATEGIC REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2019.

### Fair review of the business

As stated in last years report, the directors were hoping that turnover and profitability would return to previous years levels as a result of a reorganisation and the strategic positioning of the subsidiaries. This seems to be working well and the directors are pleased that they have been able to deliver the expectation.

The market place remains very competitive, in particular from larger overseas competitors. The group has always been innovative and committed to remain at the forefront of technological advances in this sector. It remains very focused on that and has again made substantial investment in its fleet, which it is hoped will keep it as competitive as it can be.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The group operates in a highly competitive market, and is continually aware of the need to remain innovative and efficient to meet client requirements and maintain their market position.

### Key performance indicators

The group's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2019	2018
Turnover	£	18,929,340	15,040,222
Profit / (Loss) before tax	£	801,092	(2,671,201)

**D** Collett

Director

- 1 -

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company and group is that of hauliers.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

D Collett

R Collett (Senior)

R Collett (Junior)

Mark Collett

Michael Collett

P Collett

L Collett

J Collett

R J Collett

#### Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £14,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

#### Financial instruments

The group's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors, trade creditors and loans to the business. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the group's operations.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest. All of the group's cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest. The group makes use of money market facilities where funds are available.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Loans comprise loans from the pension scheme in which the directors are trustees. The group manages the liquidity risk by ensuring that there are sufficient funds to meet the payments.

#### **Auditor**

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that BHP LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

On behalf of the board

D Collett

Director 4 11 79

### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF COLLETT HOLDINGS LIMITED

#### noiniaO

We have audited the financial statements of Collett Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows, the company statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF COLLETT HOLDINGS LIMITED

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF COLLETT HOLDINGS LIMITED

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nigel Bullas (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BHP LLP, Statutory Auditor

BHP LLP, Statutory Auditor

**New Chartford House** 

Centurion Way

Cleckheaton

Bradford

West Yorkshire

**BD19 3QB** 

3 December 2019

# GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

•		•	
	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
	110103	~	~
Turnover	3	18,929,340	15,040,222
Cost of sales		(13,668,506)	(10,951,999)
Gross profit		5,260,834	4,088,223
Administrative expenses		(4,410,370)	(6,087,059)
Other operating income		38,370	25,800
Operating profit/(loss)	4	888,834	(1,973,036)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	2,477	1,867
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(90,219)	(700,032)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		801,092	(2,671,201)
Tax on profit/(loss)	10	(30,262)	(230,807)
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		770,830	(2,902,008)
Other comprehensive income		•	
Currency translation differences		(2,677)	2,527
Total comprehensive income for the peri	od	768,153	(2,899,481)
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Profit/(loss) for the financial period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

### **GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		20	19	20	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		5,950,066		6,264,732
Investments	13		3,352		3,352
			5,953,418		6,268,084
Current assets					
Stocks	17	47,328		39,169	
Debtors	18	3,564,813		4,839,190	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,611,126		2,036,807	
		6,223,267		6,915,166	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(3,726,527)		(6,663,450)	
• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Net current assets			2,496,740		251,716
Total assets less current liabilities			8,450,158		6,519,800
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		(1,499,955)		(323,750
Net assets			6,950,203		6,196,050
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		99,995	•	99,995
Profit and loss reserves	_+		6,850,208		6,096,055
Total equity			6,950,203		6,196,050

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{4/11/9}{2}$  and are signed on its behalf by:

D Collett **Director** 

### **COMPANY BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		20	19	20	18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		5,950,066		6,264,732
Investments	13		120,871		120,871
			6,070,937		6,385,603
Current assets					
Stocks	17	47,328		39,169	
Debtors .	18	6,495,279		6,532,473	
Cash at bank and in hand		81,291		59,086	
		6,623,898		6,630,728	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(3,364,107)		(4,881,992)	
Net current assets			3,259,791		1,748,736
Total assets less current liabilities			9,330,728		8,134,339
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		(1,499,955)		(323,750)
Net assets			7,830,773		7,810,589
•					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		99,995		99,995
Profit and loss reserves			7,730,778		7,710,594
Total equity			7,830,773		7,810,589

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £34,184 (2018 - £3,525 loss).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{1}{10}$  and are signed on its behalf by:

D Collett Director

Company Registration No. 10271473

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2017		99,995	9,065,536	9,165,531
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Loss for the year		-	(2,902,008)	(2,902,008)
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences		-	2,527	2,527
Total comprehensive income for the year			(2,899,481)	(2,899,481)
Dividends	11	-	(70,000)	(70,000)
Balance at 31 March 2018		99,995	6,096,055	6,196,050
Year ended 31 March 2019:				
Profit for the year		· -	770,830	770,830
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences			(2,677)	(2,677)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	768,153	768,153
Dividends	11	<u> </u>	(14,000)	(14,000)
Balance at 31 March 2019		99,995	6,850,208	6,950,203

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
	Hotes	~	~	~
Balance at 1 April 2017		99,995	7,784,119	7,884,114
Year ended 31 March 2018:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year			(3,525)	(3,525)
Dividends	11	-	(70,000)	(70,000)
Balance at 31 March 2018		99,995	7,710,594	7,810,589
Year ended 31 March 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		_	34,184	34,184
Dividends	11	-	(14,000)	(14,000)
Balance at 31 March 2019		99,995	7,730,778	7,830,773
		====		

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		20	2019		18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	28		131,058		1,871,361
Interest paid			(90,219)		(700,032)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			7,070 		(1,323,816)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating	g				
activities			47,909		(152,487)
Investing activities	•				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(942,204)		(840,962)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		104,313		58,000	
Interest received		2,477		1,867	
Net cash used in investing activities			(835,414)		(781,095)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		2,000,000		-	
Repayment of borrowings		(624,176)		(475,833)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(14,000)		(70,000)	
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
financing activities			1,361,824		(545,833)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas	sh				
equivalents			574,319		(1,479,415)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	f year		2,036,807		3,516,222
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		2,611,126		2,036,807
•			=====		

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Collett Holdings Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Victoria Terminal, Albert Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX2 0DF.

The group consists of Collett Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

### 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.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Collett Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2019. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.3 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.

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:

Freehold land and buildings 2% straight line Leasehold improvements 20% straight line

Plant and equipment 25% or 33% reducing balance Fixtures and fittings 20% or 33% straight line Motor vehicles 10% or 25% 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group 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 group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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 Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### 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 group 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.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

#### 1.11 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 if, and only if, there is 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.

### 1.12 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.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

### 1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leased asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 1.15 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

		2019	2018
	Other significant revenue	£	£
	Interest income	2,477	1,867
		2019	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	<b>*</b>	~
	Sales, UK	13,554,692	10,389,822
	Sales, Europe	3,868,983	2,989,397
	Sales, Rest of the world	1,505,665	1,661,003
		18,929,340	15,040,222
4	Operating profit/(loss)		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange losses/(gains)	10,626	(44,482)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,177,777	1,201,012
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(25,220)	(20,771)
	Stocks impairment losses recognised or reversed	-	8,835
	Operating lease charges	343,000	321,529

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	7,350	4,875
	Audit of the financial statements of the		
	company's subsidiaries	17,895	10,200
		25,245	15.075
		<del></del>	15,075
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	4,450	19,545
			·

### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

,	Group 2019 Number	2018 Number	Company 2019 Number	2018 Number
Administration and support	48	47	48	47
Production	86	79	86	79
Other departments	2	2	2	2
	136	128	136	128
			=	
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	5,672,710	6,591,099	5,672,710	5,143,025
Social security costs	573,851	1,558,913	598,278	555,760
Pension costs	156,719	148,900	156,719	148,900
	6,403,280	8,298,912	6,427,707	5,847,685
	<del>, , , ==</del>			

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7	Directors' remuneration		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	664,711	645,726
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	5,469 ———	5,432
		670,180	651,158
		<del></del>	
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher	est paid director:	
		2019 £	2018 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	404,815	140,946
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2019 £	2018 £
	Interest income	4 040	770
	Interest on bank deposits Other interest income	1,812 665	770 1,097
	Total income	2,477	1,867
	•		
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,812	770
9	Interest payable and similar expenses	0040	0040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Other interest on financial liabilities  Other finance costs:	79,885	643,387
	Other interest	10,334	56,645
	Total finance costs	90,219	700,032
			<del></del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10	Taxation	2019	2018
		2019 £	2010 £
	Current tax	_	
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	190,731	20,533
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(160,469)	210,274
	Total current tax	30,262	230,807
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(crec profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	dit) for the year I	pased on the
		2019 £	2018 £
	Profit/(loss) before taxation	801,092	(2,671,201
	Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in		
	the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	152,207	(507,528
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	98,732	638,211
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(301,240)	-
	Gains not taxable	-	2,139
	Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	266,374	(21,901
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(160,469)	210,274
	Group relief	(72,772)	
	Research and development tax credit	-	(48,273
	Other permanent differences	3,540	(6,196
	Under/(over) provided in prior years	29,903	-
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	12,459	(35,191
	Foreign exchange differences	1,528	(728)
	Taxation charge	30,262	230,807
11	Dividends		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Final paid	14,000	70,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

12	Tangible fixed assets						
	Group and company	Freehold land and i buildings	Leasehold mprovements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 April 2018	171,420	76,010	1,184,029	48,927	6,461,409	7,941,795
	Additions	-	-	307,128	26,331	608,745	942,204
	Disposals			(60,000)		(395,685)	(455,685
	At 31 March 2019	171,420	76,010	1,431,157	75,258	6,674,469	8,428,314
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 April 2018	4,858	21,536	321,947	15,958	1,312,764	1,677,063
	Depreciation charged in the						
	year	3,428	15,202	287,719	18,055	853,373	1,177,777
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(56,672)	-	(319,920)	(376,592
	At 31 March 2019	8,286	36,738	552,994	34,013	1,846,217	2,478,248
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 March 2019	163,134	39,272	878,163	41,245	4,828,252	5,950,066
	At 31 March 2018	166,562	54,474	862,082	32,969	5,148,645	6,264,732
13	Fixed asset investments						
				roup		Company	
				2019	2018	2019	2018
		Note	es	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	14		-	-	117,520	117,520
	Unlisted investments		3	3,352 —————	3,352	3,351	3,351
			3	3,352	3,352	120,871	120,871

### Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

All investments are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses recognised in accordance with Section 27 of FRS 102, Impairment of Assets.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

13	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments Group			Investments other than loans
	Cost or valuation			~
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019			146,941
	Impairment			
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019			143,589
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2019			3,352
	At 31 March 2018			3,352
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
	Company	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	117,520	3,351	120,871
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2019	117,520	3,351	120,871
	At 31 March 2018	117,520	3,351	120,871

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Collett & Sons Limited	Sevice agent	Ordinary shares	100.00
Collett Heavy Lift Limited	Hauliers	Ordinary shares	100.00
Collett Logistics Limited	Transport logistics	Ordinary shares	100.00
Collett Marine Limited	Hauliers	Ordinary shares	100.00
Collett Special Transport	Hauliers	Ordinary shares	
Limited			100.00
Collett Transport Consulting	g Consulting services	Ordinary shares	
Limited			100.00
Collett Ireland Limited	Hauliers	Ordinary shares	100.00

The registered office of the subsidiaries above is Victoria Terminal, Albert Road, Halifax, HX2 0DF.

### 15 Associates

Details of associates at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busine	ss	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
	Route to Space Alliance SAS	France	Specialist transpo for spatial, aerosp astronautic indust	ace and	Ordinary	20.00
16	Financial instruments					
			Group		Company	
			2019 £	201	8 2019 E £	
	Carrying amount of finance	cial assets	L	`	L E	L
	Debt instruments measured Equity instruments measured	d at amortised cos	t 3,410,337	4,590,90	5 6,352,900	6,351,725
	impairment		3,352	3,352	2 3,351 = <del>====</del>	3,351
	Carrying amount of finance	cial liabilities				•
	Measured at amortised cos	t	4,636,710 ————	6,508,20	5 4,678,594 = <del>======</del>	4,751,326 ————
17	Stocks					
			Group		Company	
			2019	2018		
			£	1	£ £	£
	Stocks		47,328	39,169	9 47,328	39,169

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Debtors					
			Group	0040	Company	0040
	Amounts falling due within one year	r:	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		2,782,490	3,067,946	3,981	2,909
	Corporation tax recoverable		-	38,429	-	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		-	-	6,341,151	6,341,151
	Other debtors		507,076	1,522,959	74,011	7,665
	Prepayments and accrued income		275,247 ————	209,856	76,136 ————	180,748
			3,564,813	4,839,190 ======	6,495,279 ———	6,532,473 ———
19	Creditors: amounts falling due withi	in one yea	ar			
			Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Other borrowings	21	699,619	500,000	699,619	500,000
	Trade creditors		1,421,208	1,014,255	239,339	183,889
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		-		1,480,587	3,486,381
	Corporation tax payable		359	1,456	-	-
	Other taxation and social security		589,413	477,539	185,468	454,416
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income		332,135	4,373,751	153,461	33,874
	Accidais and deferred income		683,793 ————	296,449 ———	605,633	223,432
			3,726,527 ———	6,663,450 ———	3,364,107	4,881,992
20	Creditors: amounts falling due after	more tha	ın one year			
	•		Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Other borrowings	21	1,499,955	323,750	1,499,955	323,750
21	Loans and overdrafts					
			Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
			£	£	£	£
	Other loans		2,199,574	823,750	2,199,574	823,750
	Payable within one year		699,619	500,000	699,619	500,000
	Payable after one year		1,499,955	323,750	1,499,955	323,750

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

22	Retirement benefit schemes		
		2019	2018
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	156,719	148,900

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

Contributions totalling £36,264 (2018: £6,705) were payable to the scheme at the year end and are included in creditors.

### 23 Share capital

		Group ar	nd company
		2019	2018
Ordinary share capital		£	£
Issued and fully paid	•	•	
99,995 Ordinary shares of £1 each		99,995	99,995
		· <u> </u>	

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution, including on winding up, rights and are not redeemable.

### 24 Operating lease commitments

### Lessee

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

	Group			
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	250,500	298,000	250,500	298,000
Between two and five years	564,000	799,500	564,000	799,500
	814,500	1,097,500	814,500	1,097,500

### 25 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group	Company			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	£	£	£	£	
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	91,680	- ···	91,680	· -	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 26 Related party transactions

### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

2019 2018 £ £ 2,046,761 744,830

Aggregate compensation

### Transactions with related parties

During the period the group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The group is related to other related parties by common trustees.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed to related parties

2019 2018
£ £

Group

Other related parties

2,199,574 823,750

### 27 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the group to its directors as follows:

Description	% . Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
D Collett -	_	(2,119)	(2,752)	2,119	(2,752)
J Collett -	-	(171)	(264)	171	(264)
R Collett (Senior) -	<u>.</u> -	-	(264)	-	(264)
R Collett (Junior) -	- -	1,711	(5,615)	2,000	(1,904)
		(579)	(8,895)	4,290	(5,184)
				. =====	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Cash generated from group operations		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	770,830	(2,902,008)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	30,262	230,807
Finance costs	90,219	700,032
Investment income	(2,477)	(1,867)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(25,220)	(20,771)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,177,777	1,201,012
Foreign currency translation	(2,677)	2,527
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(8,159)	(8,316)
Decrease in debtors	1,235,948	122,514
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(3,135,445)	2,547,431
Cash generated from operations	131,058	1,871,361
		<del></del>