

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11926965**

**D Walker Transport Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**30 April 2022**

# **D Walker Transport Limited**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 30 April 2022**

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# D Walker Transport Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2022

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		33,120		41,400
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	20,603		16,816	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,749		5,419	
		-----		-----	
		29,352		22,235	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	28,263		17,759	
		-----		-----	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,089		4,476
			-----		-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			34,209		45,876
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		32,388		45,370
			-----		-----
<b>Net assets</b>			1,821		506
			-----		-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,721		406
			-----		---
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			1,821		506
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

**D Walker Transport Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position (continued)**

**30 April 2022**

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 January 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Walker

Director

Company registration number: 11926965

# **D Walker Transport Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 30 April 2022**

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### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Printing House, 66 Lower Road, Harrow, HA2 0DH, London, United Kingdom. The company was incorporated and commenced trading on 4 April 2019.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

#### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

## Impairment of fixed assets

### Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2021: 1 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	<b>Plant and machinery</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022</b>	46,000
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 May 2021	4,600
Charge for the year	8,280
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<b>At 30 April 2022</b>	12,880
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 30 April 2022</b>	33,120
	-----
At 30 April 2021	41,400
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## 6. Debtors

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	20,603	16,816
	-----	-----

**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,706	4,630
Trade creditors	6,139	4,149
Accruals and deferred income	1,500	1,500
Corporation tax	8,505	—
Social security and other taxes	2,385	7,432
Director loan accounts	28	48
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	28,263	17,759
	-----	-----

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	32,388	45,370
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This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.