Registration number: 01508443

# ANGLO PACIFIC FORWARDING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



\*A7EHOJF5\* 14/09/2018 **COMPANIES HOUSE** 

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director S Shah

Registered office Anglo House

Anglo House Laxcon Close Drury Way London NW10 0TG

Auditors Hazlewoods LLF

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

# STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The director presents his strategic report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

## Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of shipping and freight forwarding agents.

#### Fair review of the business

The director considers that the business has performed well during the period, achieving reasonable profits in a challenging environment and the financial position at the year end is considered to be satisfactory.

The results for the year, which are set out in the profit and loss account, show a pre tax profit of £93,348 (2016 - £352,609). The group has tangible fixed assets including fixtures and fittings and motor vehicles valued in the financial statements at net book value amounting to £350,928 (2016 - £506,208) and trade debtors of £1,408,856 (2016 - £1,582,195). The group has trade creditors of £2,927,587 (2016 - £2,862,472).

## Key performance indicators

The directors are of the opinion that key performance indicators are important. They use a number of indicators to monitor and improve the development, performance and position of the business. Indicators are reviewed and altered to meet changes in the internal and external environments.

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

	Unit	2017	2016
Revenue	£	13,832,000	14,740,000
Cash at bank and in hand	£	536,000	243,000

The Group management hold regular meetings, enabling an accurate measurement of performance of the business. The bank balance is monitored on a monthly basis throughout the year, to ensure sufficient headroom is available.

### **Future developments**

The external commercial environment is expected to be challenging in 2018, however the director is committed to driving the business forward in this difficult environment.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the group's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from both national and local providers of shipping services and the general state of the shipping and freight forwarding market.

The group is exposed to the usual credit risk and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of its financial instruments means that they are not subject to liquidity risk. The risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates deflating or inflating the group's foreign currency assets and liabilities is mitigated through the use of forward contracts and bank accounts held in foreign currencies.

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## Going concern

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2009' the directors of all companies are now required to provide disclosures regarding the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting.

The group has considerable financial resources available and continues to trade profitably generating cash. The director has prepared forecasts for the next 12 months that indicate that these trends will continue. The director therefore has a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and has continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Approved by the director on .3 19118... and signed on its behalf by:

S Shah

Director

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

The director presents his report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

## Director of the group

The director who held office during the year was as follows:

S Shah

### **Dividends**

The director recommends a final dividend payment of £Nil be made in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

## Disclosure of information to the auditor

The director has taken the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditor is unaware.

## Reappointment of auditors

Hazlewoods have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the director on 3.19.18. and signed on its behalf by:

S Shah Director

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report, Strategic Report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 and Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANGLO PACIFIC FORWARDING LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anglo Pacific Forwarding Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Company Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

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 December 2017 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 group 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 director is 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 TO THE MEMBERS OF ANGLO PACIFIC FORWARDING LIMITED

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In the light of our 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 Director's 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 the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, set out on page 5, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Scott Lawrence (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Date: 6/9/18

# CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	13,832,302	14,740,094
Cost of sales		(9,741,268)	(9,898,013)
Gross profit		4,091,034	4,842,081
Administrative expenses		(3,996,284)	(4,489,031)
Operating profit Interest payable and similar charges	<b>4</b>	94,750 (1,402)	353,050 (441)
Profit before tax		93,348	352,609
Taxation	8	(19,618)	(69,176)
Profit for the financial year		73,730	283,433
Total comprehensive income for the year		73,730	283,433

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The group has no other comprehensive income for the year.

# (REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01508443) CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	72,396	-
Tangible assets	10	350,928	506,208
Other investments	11 .		683
	•	423,324	506,891
Current assets			
Stocks	12	89,160	88,430
Debtors	13	4,660,852	4,750,585
Cash at bank and in hand		535,536	242,596
		5,285,548	5,081,611
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14 .	(4,243,685)	(4,223,637)
Net current assets		1,041,863	857,974
Total assets less current liabilities		1,465,187	1,364,865
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(42,234)	(8,388)
Provisions for liabilities	8	(20,366)	(27,620)
Net assets	:	1,402,587	1,328,857
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	134	134
Share premium reserve	•	38,679	38,679
Capital redemption reserve		70,000	70,000
Other reserves		24,430	24,430
Retained earnings		1,269,344	1,195,614
Total equity	•	1,402,587	1,328,857

Approved and authorised by the director on 319118...

S Shah

Director

# (REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01508443) COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets Investments	11	154,751	154,751
Current assets		·	
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	2,725,000 11	2,725,000 200
		2,725,011	2,725,200
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,425,215)	(2,446,804)
Net current assets	•	299,796	278,396
Net assets		454,547	433,147
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	134	134
Share premium reserve		38,679	38,679
Capital redemption reserve		178,000	178,000
Other reserves		29,980	29,980
Retained earnings		207,754	186,354
Total equity		454,547	433,147

The company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £21,400 (2016 - profit of £221,126).

Approved and authorised by the director on 319118....

S Shah

Director

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital and other non- distributable reserves (analysed below) £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	133,243	1,062,181	1,195,424
Profit for the year	-	283,433	283,433
Dividends		(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 December 2016	133,243	1,195,614	1,328,857
At 1 January 2017	133,243	1,195,614	1,328,857
Profit for the year		73,730	73,730
At 31 December 2017	133,243	1,269,344	1,402,587

# Analysis of share capital and other non-distributable reserves

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Merger reserve £	Total £
At 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017	134	38,679	70,000	24,430	133,243

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital and other non- distributable reserves (analysed below)	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	246,793	115,228	362,021
Profit for the year	-	221,126	221,126
Dividends	<u>-</u>	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 December 2016	246,793	186,354	433,147
At 1 January 2017	246,793	186,354	433,147
Profit for the year		21,400	21,400
At 31 December 2017	246,793	207,754	454,547

# Analysis of share capital and other non-distributable reserves

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Merger reserve £	Total £
At 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017	134	38,679	178,000_	29,980	246,793

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		73,730	283,433
Depreciation and amortisation		227,720	227,149
Profit on disposal of property plant and equipment		(38,874)	(14,895)
Finance costs		1,402	441
Income tax expense		19,618	69,176
		283,596	565,304
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in inventories		(730)	(17,853)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		94,615	(327,441)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		47,482	(9,754)
Decrease in provisions			(46,174)
Cash generated from operations		424,963	164,082
Income taxes paid		(80,138)	(64,425)
Net cash flow from operating activities		344,825	99,657
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of property plant and equipment		(8,716)	(103,836)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment		55,276	44,830
Acquisition of intangible assets	9	(77,707)	
Net cash flows from investing activities		(31,147)	(59,006)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(1,402)	(441)
Payments to finance lease creditors		(19,336)	(6,105)
Dividends paid			(150,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities	v	(20,738)	(156,546)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		292,940	(115,895)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		242,596	358,491
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		535,536	242,596

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 General information

The company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Anglo House Laxcon Close Drury Way London NW10 0TG

## 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 December 2017.

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

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Going concern

The Group has considerable financial resources available and continues to trade profitably generating cash. The director has prepared forecasts for the next 12 months that indicate that these trends will continue. The director therefore has a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

## Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

## Judgements and estimation uncertainty

Included within accruals is an amount relating to insurance claims taken out against the Group. This is calculated by multiplying the original claim by a percentage, the percentage being what proportion of the claim they believe will eventually be payable. This percentage is based on past experience of insurance claims against the Group.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The Group recognises revenue at such time that containers are loaded.

## Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

## Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements on unused tax losses or tax credits in the Group. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### Asset class

Short leasehold land and buildings Fixtures, fittings and equipment Motor vehicles

#### Depreciation method and rate

over the lease term 10% - 25% of cost per annum 25% of cost per annum

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade receivables

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Stock

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### **Trade Creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

## **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

#### Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Other fees to auditors

Taxation compliance services

The audit of the company's subsidiaries' annual accounts

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Turnover		
	The analysis of the Group's turnover for the year from continuing operations	is as follows:	
		2017	2016
	Rendering of services	13,832,302 	£ 14,740,094
	The analysis of the Group's turnover for the year by market is as follows:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	United Kingdom	458,838	623,001
	Other EU Countries	543,840	612,130
	United States of America	2,440,336	2,590,026
	Australasia	6,405,010	7,172,453
	Rest of the world	3,984,278	3,742,484
		13,832,302	14,740,094
4	Operating profit		
	Arrived at after charging/(crediting)	•	
	, minoc at a table of a ging (or calling)	2017 £	2016 £
	Depreciation expense	227,720	227,149
	Operating lease expense - property	597,457	474,066
	Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	6,645	15,190
	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(38,874)	(14,895)
5	Auditors' remuneration		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Audit of the financial statements	3,150	3,150

9,000

7,000

16,000

19,150

9,000

7,000 16,000

19,150

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 6 Staff costs

7

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,840,849	2,559,165
Social security costs	220,031	285,494
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	29,490	48,988
•	2,090,370	2,893,647
The average number of persons employed by the group (include category was as follows:	ding the director) during the year	ar, analysed by
	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Administration and support	24	21
Sales, marketing and distribution	53	65
	77	86
Directors' remuneration		
The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration	65,670	69,723
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	3,580	1,194
	69,250	70,917
During the year the number of directors who were receiving benef	fits was as follows:	
During the year the number of directors who were receiving benef	fits was as follows:  2017 No.	2016 No.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 8 Taxation

Tax	charge	d//cred	lited) in	the profit	and loss	account
Ian	CHAIGE	u/   C  <del>C</del> C	iileu) iii	uie biolit	anu iuss	account

,	2017 £	2016 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	31,754	80,138
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	<u> </u>	(717)
	31,754	79,421
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(12,136)	(10,245)
Tax expense in the income statement	19,618	69,176

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before tax	93,348	352,609
Corporation tax at standard rate	17,969	70,522
Non-deductible expenses	55	50
Depreciation add back	-	1,752
Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	1,594	(844)
Deferred tax expense (credit) from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	-	(1,587)
Increase (decrease) in UK and foreign current tax from adjustment for prior periods		(717)
Total tax charge	19,618	69,176

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9

At 31 December 2017

}	Taxation (continued)	
	Deferred tax	
	Group Deferred tax assets and liabilities	
		Liability / (Asset)
	2017	£
	Fixed asset timing differences Other timing differences	27,620 (12,136) 15,484
	2016	Liability / (Asset) £
	Fixed asset timing differences Other timing differences	33,375 (5,755) 27,620
•	Intangible assets	
	Group	Website £
	Cost Additions	77,707
	At 31 December 2017	77,707
	Amortisation Amortisation charge	5,311
	At 31 December 2017	5,311
	Carrying amount	

72,396

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 10 Tangible assets

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	Short leasehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	128,748	1,056,051	509,810	1,694,609
Additions	-	3,235	79,613	82,848
Disposals	(128,748)	(263,450)	(259,535)	(651,733)
At 31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	795,836	329,888	1,125,724
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	89,261	710,712	388,428	1,188,401
Charge for the year	39,487	123,867	59,055	222,409
Eliminated on disposal	(128,748)	(263,451)	(243,815)	(636,014)
At 31 December 2017		571,128	203,668	774,796
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017		224,708	126,220	350,928
At 31 December 2016	39,487	345,339	121,382	506,208

# Hire purchase assets

Included within the net book value of tangible fixed assets is £25,068 (2016 - £25,068) in respect of assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £6,996 (2016 - £2,915).

## 11 Investments

Group

Coup	Unlisted investments
	£
Cost and net book value	
At 1 January 2017	683
Disposal	(683)
At 31 December 2017	

The unlisted investment of £683 represents a trade investment in shares of International Movers Mutual Insurance Company Limited. In the opinion of the directors the value of these shares are not less than cost.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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	2017	2016
·	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	<u> 154,751</u>	154,751

# **Details of undertakings**

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
Subsidiary undertakings			2017	2016
Anglo Pacific International Plc	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Anglo Pacific (Fine Art) Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Anglo Pacific Shipping Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%

The principal activity of Anglo Pacific International Plc is shipping and freight forwarding agents.

The principal activity of Anglo Pacific (Fine Art) Limited is dormant.

The principal activity of Anglo Pacific Shipping Limited is dormant.

# 12 Stocks

Group		Company	
2017	2016	2017	2016
£	£	£	£
89,160	88,430	<del>-</del>	
Gro	up	Comp	any
2017	2016	2017	2016
£	£	£	£
1,408,856	1,582,195	-	-
2,995,000	2,725,000	2,725,000	2,725,000
216,479	201,747	-	-
40,517	241,643		
4,660,852	4,750,585	2,725,000	2,725,000
	2017 £ 89,160 Gro 2017 £ 1,408,856 2,995,000 216,479 40,517	2017 £ £ 89,160 88,430  Group 2017 2016 £ 1,408,856 1,582,195 2,995,000 2,725,000 216,479 201,747 40,517 241,643	2017         2016         2017           £         £         £           89,160         88,430         -    Group  2017  2016  2017  £  1,408,856  1,582,195  2,995,000  2,725,000  2,725,000  216,479  201,747  40,517  241,643  -         2,725,000  -

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 14 Creditors

·		Gro	up	Comp	any
	Note	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year					
Loans and borrowings	15	35,769	14,819	-	-
Trade creditors		2,927,587	2,862,472	-	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	20	270,000	-	2,417,115	2,440,023
Payments received on account		743,296	804,985	-	-
Social security and other taxes		57,095	67,955	-	-
Outstanding defined contribution					
pension costs		30,761	33,853	-	-
Other creditors		9,271	93,657	-	-
Accrued expenses		138,152	265,758	3,000	1,500
Corporation tax liability	8	31,754	80,138	5,100	5,281
		4,243,685	4,223,637	2,425,215	2,446,804
Due after one year					
Loans and borrowings	15	42,234	8,388		

## 15 Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Current loans and borrowings	L	L		L
Finance lease liabilities	35,769	14,819	-	

## Intercompany loans

Intercompany loans are repayable upon demand and are denominated in £ with a nominal interest rate of nil%.

	Group		Company	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Non-current loans and borrowings	_	_	_	
Finance lease liabilities	42,234	8,388		

The finance lease liability is secured on the asset to which it relates.

## 16 Pension and other schemes

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £29,490 (2016 - £48,988).

Contributions totalling £30,761 (2016 - £33,853) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 17 Share capital

Allotted	called un	and fully	paid shares
Alloueu.	caneu uu	anu iunv	Daiu Shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
A ordinary shares of £0.01 each	12,000	120	12,000	120
B ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1,407	14	1,407	14
	13,407	134	13,407	134

All shares rank pari passu.

## 18 Dividends

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interim dividend paid of £0.00 (2016: £11.19) per ordinary share	<u>-</u> _	150,000

# 19 Obligations under leases

## Group

## Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than one year	726,564	226,042
Later than one year and not later than five years	628,598	

## 20 Related party transactions

The company advanced funds to its immediate and ultimate parent company, Anglo Pacific Holdings Limited. At the year end the company is owed £2,725,000 (2016 - £2,725,000). This loan is interest free and there are no fixed terms of repayment.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

## 21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is Rishi Mehta.