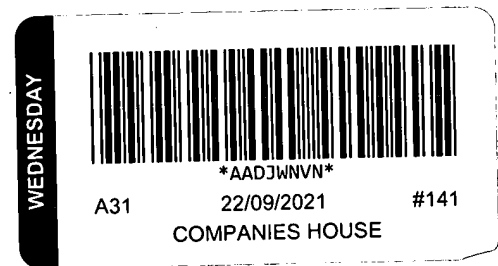


A & J HAULAGE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



A & J HAULAGE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		95,413		81,232
Current assets					
Stocks		32,495		33,233	
Debtors	4	53,622		57,269	
Cash at bank and in hand		708,229		750,576	
		<u>794,346</u>		<u>841,078</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(53,758)</u>		<u>(64,160)</u>	
Net current assets			740,588		776,918
Total assets less current liabilities			836,001		858,150
Provisions for liabilities	6		(12,540)		(3,523)
Net assets			<u>823,461</u>		<u>854,627</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves	7		823,361		854,527
Total equity			<u>823,461</u>		<u>854,627</u>

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

A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

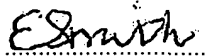
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16/9/21



Mr E Smith

Director

A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

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

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

During the year the UK was in a period of uncertainty with the Covid-19 outbreak. The company is considered to offer a key service in the essential food sector and has continued to operate. Therefore whilst acknowledging the revenues of the company may be affected, the director believes the business together with the strong balance sheet means the company is well positioned to come through this difficult period without the need for any additional funding.

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

Turnover

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

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

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

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	5	5

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	32,182	102,936	7,004	184,041	326,163
Additions	-	1,458	-	37,658	39,116
Disposals	-	(63,819)	-	(14,500)	(78,319)
At 31 December 2020	32,182	40,575	7,004	207,199	286,960
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2020	31,343	98,384	4,787	110,417	244,931
Depreciation charged in the year	210	2,143	263	20,825	23,441
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(63,073)	-	(13,752)	(76,825)
At 31 December 2020	31,553	37,454	5,050	117,490	191,547
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	629	3,121	1,954	89,709	95,413
At 31 December 2019	839	4,552	2,217	73,624	81,232

A & J HAULAGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	32,489	35,153
Corporation tax recoverable	9,838	-
Other debtors	11,295	22,116
	<u>53,622</u>	<u>57,269</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,411	18,971
Taxation and social security	4,405	3,652
Other creditors	47,942	41,537
	<u>53,758</u>	<u>64,160</u>

6 Provisions for liabilities

	2020	2019
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>12,540</u>	<u>3,523</u>

7 Profit and loss reserves

	2020	2019
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	854,527	885,838
Loss for the year	(166)	(311)
Dividends declared and paid in the year	<u>(31,000)</u>	<u>(31,000)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>823,361</u>	<u>854,527</u>

8 Related party transactions

At the year end the amount owed by the company to the director was £1,542 (2019: £475).

During the year the company paid dividends to directors of £15,190 (2019: £15,190).

9 Ultimate controlling party

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