Company Alegistration number: 06800286

A5 Logistics Ltd

Financial statements

31 January 2019

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Statement of financial position

31st January 2019

	2019		2018	
Note	2	£	£	£
5	87,074		582,937	
		87,074		582,937
6	159,421		373,833	
	5,088		1,141	
	164,509		374,974	
7	(169,798)		(290,364)	
		(5,289)		84,610
		81,785		667,547
8		(23,360)		(393,226)
		(14,252)		(33,265)
		44,173		241,056
		2		2
		44,171		241,054
		44,173		241,056
	6	Note £ 5 87,074 6 159,421 5,088 164,509	Note £ £ £ 87,074 87,074	Note £ £ £ 5 87,074 582,937 87,074 87,074 6 159,421 373,833 5,088 1,141 164,509 374,974 7 (169,798) (290,364) 8 (23,360) (14,252) 44,173 2 44,171 44,171 44,171

For the year ending 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has 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 their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 October 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J. Woodley

Director

Company registration number: 06800286

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Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31st January 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1st February 2017	2	202,463	202,465
(Loss)/profit for the year		70,591	70,591
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	70,591	70,591
Dividends paid and payable		(32,000)	(32,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		(32,000)	(32,000)
At 31st January 2018 and 1st February 2018	2	241,052	241,054
(Loss)/profit for the year		(158,981)	(158,981)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(158,981)	(158,981)
Dividends paid and payable		(37,900)	(37,900)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(37,900)	(37,900)
At 31st January 2019	2	44,171	44,173

A5 Logistics Ltde

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31st January 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is A5 Logistics Ltd, Unit F1, Little Heath Industrial Estate, Old Church Road, Coventry, CV6 7ND.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation $\frac{-}{Apache}$

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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:

Freehold property	-	2 %	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	33 %	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	_	25 %	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Provisions Apache

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are paid.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2018: 9).

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	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1st February 2018	488,600	26,791	6,567	161,748	683,706
Additions	-	-	-	33,240	33,240
Disposals	(488,600)	-	-	(44,965)	(533,565)
At 31st January 2019	-	26,791	6,567	150,023	183,381
Depreciation					
At 1st February 2018	16,005	14,104	5,760	64,900	100,769
Charge for the year	-	4,188	266	20,357	24,811
Disposals	(16,005)	-	-	(13,268)	(29,273)
At 31st January 2019	-	18,292	6,026	71,989	96,307
Carrying amount					
At 31st January 2019	-	8,499	541	78,034	87,074
At 31st January 2018	472,595	12,687	807	96,848	582,937

6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	84,522	170,961
Other debtors	74,899	202,872
	159,421	373,833

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	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,890	135,580
Trade creditors	34,409	29,575
Corporation tax	48,831	17,853
Social security and other taxes	5,607	40,780
Other creditors	30,061	66,576
	169,798	290,364

The bank loan and overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company assets.

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	355,520
Other creditors	23,360	37,706
	23,360	393,226

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

	During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:			
2019				
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
		3	3	£
	J. Woodley	(24,700)	88,152	63,452
2018				
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£
	J. Woodley	(1,051)	(23,649)	(24,700)