

JOLODA CONVEYOR SERVICES LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

JOLODA CONVEYOR SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 11453831

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	32,157	45,318
		<u>32,157</u>	<u>45,318</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	234,740	201,911
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,496,094	1,839,820
Cash at bank and in hand	8	5,137,219	164,620
		<u>6,868,053</u>	<u>2,206,351</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(4,062,771)	(1,446,673)
Net current assets		<u>2,805,282</u>	<u>759,678</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,837,439</u>	<u>804,996</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,837,439</u></u>	<u><u>804,996</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		2,837,438	804,995
		<u><u>2,837,439</u></u>	<u><u>804,996</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 1 October 2021.

M. Dematteis
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. General information

The entity is a private limited liability company, limited by shares registered in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The registered office is 51 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, L19 2NY and the company number is 11453831.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has cash resources and has no requirement for external funding, other than the support of group companies to fund working capital. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They continue to believe the going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income 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 Company operates and generates income.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- 33% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 15% to 33% straight line
Computer equipment	- 20% to 50% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 40 (2020 - 27).

4. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	719,086	151,306
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(456)	(6,526)
	<u>718,630</u>	<u>144,780</u>
Total current tax	<u>718,630</u>	<u>144,780</u>
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>718,630</u>	<u>144,780</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>3,751,073</u>	<u>779,199</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	712,704	148,048
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	-	23
Fixed asset differences	2,479	680
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(456)	(6,526)
Deferred tax not recognised	3,903	2,555
Total tax charge for the year	<u>718,630</u>	<u>144,780</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

JOLODA CONVEYOR SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2020	24,599	49,294	73,893
Additions	-	19,234	19,234
At 31 March 2021	24,599	68,528	93,127
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2020	6,560	22,015	28,575
Charge for the year on owned assets	18,039	14,356	32,395
At 31 March 2021	24,599	36,371	60,970
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	-	32,157	32,157
At 31 March 2020	18,039	27,279	45,318

6. Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Raw materials and consumables	234,740	201,911
	234,740	201,911

7. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	1,431,815	1,801,437
Other debtors	4	561
Prepayments and accrued income	64,275	37,822
	1,496,094	1,839,820

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	5,137,219	164,620
	<u>5,137,219</u>	<u>164,620</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	551,939	204,309
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,105,004	247,241
Corporation tax	719,086	151,306
Other taxation and social security	533,680	310,864
Other creditors	1,189	8,838
Accruals and deferred income	151,873	524,115
	<u>4,062,771</u>	<u>1,446,673</u>

10. Financial instruments

	2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>5,137,219</u>	<u>164,620</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

11. Pension commitments

The Company pays into personal pension plans. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £99,869 (2020 - £54,630). Contributions totalling £Nil (2020 - £7,797) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 and has not disclosed transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

JOLODA CONVEYOR SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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13. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Joloda Hydraroll Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Joloda Hydraroll Limited prepares consolidated financial statements.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Joloda Hydraroll Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

14. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 1 October 2021 by Stephen Talbot (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Langtons Professional Services Limited.

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.