
A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Company Information

Directors

A J C Maiden
G R Norfolk
P R Fields

Registered number

01637540

Registered office

Deer Park Court
Donnington Wood
Telford
Shropshire
TF2 7NA

Independent auditors

Hurst Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Lancashire Gate
21 Tiviot Dale
Stockport
Cheshire
SK1 1TD

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

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Strategic Report
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2022.

Business review

The principal activity of the company continues to be the provision of transport, distribution and warehousing services.

The directors are pleased to confirm that turnover for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £12,735,865 compared to £10,254,594 for the year ended 31 December 2021. The company continues to target domestic trade and endeavours to profitably grow this service provision.

The Gross Profit for the year was £2,088,482 compared to £1,867,547 for the year ended 31 December 2021 and gross margin decreased slightly from 18.2% to 16.4%.

Administration costs were down to £1,925,476 compared to £2,464,380 in the year ended 31 December 2021. Overall profit after tax was down at £235,193 compared to £462,081 for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors have assessed the main risks to the company as being the availability of qualified drivers and resources to meet future growth, fuel price, driver wage costs, other cost inflation and the price sensitive nature of pallet network business.

The directors believe that these risks are mitigated by the continued efforts to maintain a competitive advantage through high customer service levels, increasing use of new technology, customer pricing reviews and policies to attract and retain high calibre staff.

The company makes little use of financial instruments other than an operational bank account and so its exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company.

Given the recent shift in the overall economic climate during 2022 with significant increasing costs and some uncertainty around future activity the directors believe there is some price risk in the sector. This is being managed by ensuring customer prices are reviewed annually to pass through these operating costs, particularly with fuel where we have reviewed our surcharge mechanism and implemented fuel and driver surcharges in a number of areas across the group.

During 2022 we have also launched a group procurement initiative to utilise the combined buying power across the group rather than sourcing suppliers locally. This involves prioritising our supplier spend by category and consolidating suppliers focusing on price, service offering, consolidating the number of suppliers and the number of invoices we have to process within our back office.

Strategic Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Financial key performance indicators

The company's financial KPI's focus on a number of critical areas. Gross margin remains the major factor in shaping the future success of the business along with earnings per vehicle.

Business liquidity runs in parallel with margins and is closely monitored through both debtor and creditor management.

Other financial KPI's are as follows:

- Working capital analysis
- Cashflow forecasting
- Review of turnover: actual v forecast
- Analysis of overhead expenditure: actual v forecast.

Other key performance indicators

Non-financial KPI's are numerous but centre on the following:

- Supplier on time delivery performance
- Employee workforce management
- Health & Safety

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

G R Norfolk

Director

Date: 26 September 2023

Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £235,193 (2021: £462,081).

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A J C Maiden
G R Norfolk
P R Fields

Future developments

The future developments of the Company are disclosed in the Strategic Report.

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Directors' Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Hurst Accountants Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

G R Norfolk

Director

Date: 26 September 2023

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A.J. Maiden and Son Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 Auditors' Report to the Members of A.J. Maiden and Son Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matters 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 the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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 directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of A.J. Maiden and Son Limited (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- The nature of the industry and sector in which the company operates; the control environment and business performance including key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets.
- The outcome of enquiries of local management and parent company management, including whether management was aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and whether management had knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud.
- Supporting documentation relating to the Company's policies and procedures for:
 - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud
 - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
 - The outcome of discussions amongst the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.
 - The legal and regulatory framework in which the Company operates, particularly those laws and regulations which have a direct effect on the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006, pensions and tax legislation, or which had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Company, including General Data Protection requirements, Anti-bribery and Corruption, Goods Vehicle (Licensing of Operators) Act, and The Vehicle Drivers Regulations.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statements disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with the provisions of those relevant laws and regulations which have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- Evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities.
- Enquiring of management about any actual and potential litigation and claims.
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charges with governance.
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships which may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of A.J. Maiden and Son Limited (continued)

We have also considered the risk of fraud through management override of controls by:

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments. We have used data analytics software to identify accounting transactions which may pose a heightened risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- Challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates, and assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and
 - Evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above, and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations are from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of them. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 auditors' report.

John Glover (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Hurst Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Lancashire Gate
21 Tiviot Dale
Stockport
Cheshire
SK1 1TD

Date: 26 September 2023

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	12,735,865	10,254,594
Cost of sales		(10,647,383)	(8,387,047)
Gross profit		2,088,482	1,867,547
Administrative expenses		(1,925,476)	(2,464,380)
Exceptional administrative expenses	13	-	1,092,732
Other operating income	5	47,500	68,751
Operating profit	6	210,506	564,650
Interest receivable and similar income	10	-	56
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(54,604)	(113,393)
Profit before tax		155,902	451,313
Tax on profit	12	79,291	10,768
Profit for the financial year		235,193	462,081

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:£NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited
Registered number: 01637540

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	14	1,375,092	1,457,161
Current assets			
Stocks	15	39,295	40,137
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	12,040,279	11,670,361
Cash at bank and in hand	17	366,386	681,087
		<u>12,445,960</u>	<u>12,391,585</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(2,106,614)</u>	<u>(2,395,333)</u>
Net current assets		<u>10,339,346</u>	<u>9,996,252</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>11,714,438</u>	<u>11,453,413</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(25,832)	-
Net assets		<u><u>11,688,606</u></u>	<u><u>11,453,413</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	100	100
Profit and loss account	23	11,688,506	11,453,313
		<u><u>11,688,606</u></u>	<u><u>11,453,413</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

G R Norfolk
Director

Date: 26 September 2023

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	100	11,453,313	11,453,413
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	235,193	235,193
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	235,193	235,193
At 31 December 2022	100	11,688,506	11,688,606

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	100	10,991,232	10,991,332
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	462,081	462,081
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	462,081	462,081
At 31 December 2021	100	11,453,313	11,453,413

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited is a private company limited by members capital incorporated in England and Wales, company number 01637540. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Deer Park Court, Donnington Wood, Telford, Shropshire, TF2 7NA.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activity is the provision of road haulage and warehousing services.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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 £1.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Kinaxia Limited as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Revenue is recognised when the goods have been delivered.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.5 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.

2.6 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.7 Sale and leaseback

Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in a finance lease, no gain is immediately recognised for any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount of the asset. Instead, the proceeds are presented as a liability and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

When a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, and it is clear that the transition is established at fair value any profit or loss is recognised immediately. If the sale price is below fair value, any profit or loss is recognised immediately unless the loss is compensated for by the future lease payments at below market price. In that case any such loss is amortised in proportion to the lease payments over the period for which the asset is expected to be used. If the sale price is above fair value, the excess over fair value is amortised over the period for which the asset is expected to be used.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.14 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, on a straight line or reducing balance basis..

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- Straight line - over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- Trucks, cars and forklifts 25% reducing balance, trailers 20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 5 years straight line
Computer equipment	- 5 years 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.

At 1 January 2022, management reviewed the depreciation policy of tangible fixed assets and determined that the depreciation for plant and machinery should be changed from 20% reducing balance to 5 years straight line, fixture and fittings should be changed from 20% reducing balance to 5 years straight line, computer equipment should be changed from 20% reducing balance to 5 years straight line, and motor vehicles should be changed from 10- 33% reducing balance to 20 - 25% reducing balance.

As a result of the change, the total depreciation charge in respect of plant and machinery is £12,936 higher, the total depreciation charge in respect of fixture and fittings is £9,155 higher, the total depreciation charge in respect of computer equipment is £2,096 higher and the total depreciation charge in respect of motor vehicles is £37,417 higher.

2.15 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.

At each balance sheet 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The directors believe that judgements, estimates and assumptions do not have a significant risk of causing a material difference to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to road haulage contracting and warehousing services.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other operating income	47,500	46,537
Government grants receivable	-	22,214
	47,500	68,751

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	246,881	176,434
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets under finance lease	78,076	245,226
(Profit)/Loss on sale of tangible assets	(7,873)	49,050
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	240,000	208,438
Operating lease rentals - other	301,821	195,620
Defined contribution pension cost	54,280	54,251

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

7. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2022	<i>2021</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	10,275	<i>8,300</i>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2022	<i>2021</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Wages and salaries	3,403,273	<i>3,021,973</i>
Social security costs	348,101	<i>282,804</i>
Cost of defined contribution scheme	54,280	<i>54,251</i>
	<u>3,805,654</u>	<i><u>3,359,028</u></i>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022	<i>2021</i>
	No.	<i>No.</i>
Directors	1	<i>1</i>
Administration	16	<i>18</i>
Drivers	73	<i>66</i>
Warehouse	5	<i>4</i>
	<u>95</u>	<i><u>89</u></i>

9. Directors' remuneration

	2022	<i>2021</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Directors' emoluments	<u>83,472</u>	<i><u>77,441</u></i>

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

10. Interest receivable

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other interest receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>56</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest payable	39,545	17,044
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	15,059	96,349
	<u>54,604</u>	<u>113,393</u>

12. Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(59,004)	(10,768)
Changes to tax rates	(20,287)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(79,291)</u>	<u>(10,768)</u>
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(79,291)</u>	<u>(10,768)</u>

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>155,902</u>	<u>451,313</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	29,621	85,749
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	4,846	11,435
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(609)	(589)
Utilisation of tax losses	(41,530)	-
Depreciation on ineligible assets	1,185	-
Capital gains	-	(207,153)
Change in taxation rates	(20,287)	-
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	(52,517)	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	5,743
Group relief	-	94,047
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(79,291)</u>	<u>(10,768)</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of corporation tax increased to 25% in the tax year commencing 1 April 2023 where companies profits exceed £250,000. A tapered rate will be introduced for profits above £50,000 up to the £250,000 limit.

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

13. Exceptional items

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on disposal of freehold property	-	<u>1,092,732</u>

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2022	-	301,902	4,186,514	162,467	25,449	4,676,332
Additions	255,547	-	13,730	3,181	7,507	279,965
Disposals	-	-	(499,744)	-	-	(499,744)
At 31 December 2022	<u>255,547</u>	<u>301,902</u>	<u>3,700,500</u>	<u>165,648</u>	<u>32,956</u>	<u>4,456,553</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	-	242,839	2,831,735	134,113	10,484	3,219,171
Charge for the year	6,239	24,755	195,562	14,932	5,393	246,881
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	78,076	-	-	78,076
Disposals	-	-	(462,667)	-	-	(462,667)
At 31 December 2022	<u>6,239</u>	<u>267,594</u>	<u>2,642,706</u>	<u>149,045</u>	<u>15,877</u>	<u>3,081,461</u>
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	<u>249,308</u>	<u>34,308</u>	<u>1,057,794</u>	<u>16,603</u>	<u>17,079</u>	<u>1,375,092</u>
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,063</u>	<u>1,354,779</u>	<u>28,354</u>	<u>14,965</u>	<u>1,457,161</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Motor vehicles	<u>148,384</u>	<u>360,524</u>

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

15. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fuel and tyres	<u>39,295</u>	<u>40,137</u>

An impairment loss of £Nil (2021: £Nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

16. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,217,443	1,166,624
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,432,508	10,207,722
Prepayments and accrued income	305,798	290,776
Deferred taxation	84,530	5,239
	<u>12,040,279</u>	<u>11,670,361</u>

An impairment against trade debtors of £Nil (2021: £Nil) was recognised in the year.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>366,386</u>	<u>681,087</u>

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	927,211	815,121
Amounts owed to group undertakings	60,225	61,179
Other taxation and social security	295,741	312,979
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	83,953	219,969
Invoice discounting facility	591,108	872,314
Other creditors	46,595	40,173
Accruals and deferred income	101,781	73,598
	2,106,614	2,395,333

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

The invoice discounting facility is secured on certain book debts of the company.

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	25,832	-

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	89,200	254,373
Between 1-5 years	22,300	-
	111,500	254,373

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

21. Deferred taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
At beginning of year	5,239	(5,529)
Charged to profit or loss	79,291	10,768
At end of year	84,530	5,239

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	14,008	4,214
Other timing differences	1,421	1,025
Losses carried forward	69,101	-
	84,530	5,239

22. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

23. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

24. Contingent liabilities

The company is party to a fixed and floating charge over its assets to secure the liabilities of Kinaxia Logistics Limited and its subsidiaries.

A.J. Maiden and Son Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

25. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme 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 £54,280 (2021: £54,251). Contributions totalling £5,685 (2021: £5,392) were payable at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

26. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	240,000	240,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	960,000	960,000
Later than 5 years	751,562	991,562
	<u>1,951,562</u>	<u>2,191,562</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other		
Not later than 1 year	269,863	255,876
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	571,207	172,055
	<u>841,070</u>	<u>427,931</u>

27. Operating lease receivables

At 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	47,500	11,875
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	154,375	-
	<u>201,875</u>	<u>11,875</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

28. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 "Related Party Transactions" not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group whereby the subsidiary that is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member.

The directors of the company are considered to be the key management personnel and their remuneration is disclosed in note 9.

29. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Kinaxia Transport and Warehousing Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, company number 09447448.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Kinaxia Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, company number 07466536. Kinaxia Limited is the parent company for the largest group for which group accounts are prepared.

The consolidated financial statements of Kinaxia Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, C14 3UZ.

There is no overall controlling party of Kinaxia 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.