

GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022
Company Registration No. 10691852 (England and Wales)

GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

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GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		1,825		-
Tangible assets	4		55,285		20,541
			<u>57,110</u>		<u>20,541</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	285,410		133,853	
Cash at bank and in hand		97,482		14,141	
		<u>382,892</u>		<u>147,994</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(299,509)		(137,487)	
Net current assets			83,383		10,507
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>140,493</u>		<u>31,048</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(38,441)		(41,856)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(14,278)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>87,774</u>		<u>(10,808)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			87,773		(10,809)
Total equity			<u>87,774</u>		<u>(10,808)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 March 2023

Mr G M Shelton

Director

Company Registration No. 10691852

GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GMS Transport Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Castle Chambers, 43 Castle Street, Liverpool, L2 9TL.

1.1 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, at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have assessed the potential financial and operational impact of the COVID-19 virus situation on the company in reaching their assessment that adopting the going concern basis remains appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue is recognised as and when transportation services are provided for customers.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	20% straight-line
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1.5 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight-line
Computers	33% straight-line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets 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.

1.8 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	1
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GMS TRANSPORT GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 September 2021	-
Additions	2,190
	<hr/>
At 31 August 2022	2,190
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 September 2021	-
Amortisation charged for the year	365
	<hr/>
At 31 August 2022	365
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2022	1,825
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 August 2021	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 September 2021	-	4,003	57,275	61,278
Additions	979	2,798	43,000	46,777
Disposals	-	(1,421)	-	(1,421)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 August 2022	979	5,380	100,275	106,634
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 September 2021	-	3,394	37,343	40,737
Depreciation charged in the year	31	529	11,473	12,033
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,421)	-	(1,421)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 August 2022	31	2,502	48,816	51,349
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2022	948	2,878	51,459	55,285
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 August 2021	-	609	19,932	20,541
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	280,028	130,751
Other debtors	5,382	3,102
	<u>285,410</u>	<u>133,853</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	5,000	6,585
Trade creditors	41,815	26,783
Corporation tax	21,012	-
Other taxation and social security	105,247	19,092
Other creditors	126,435	85,027
	<u>299,509</u>	<u>137,487</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	38,441	41,856
	<u>38,441</u>	<u>41,856</u>
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2022 £	2021 £
Payable by instalments	18,441	-
	<u>18,441</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 10p each	10	10	1	1
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet, the company had a loan within other creditors of £43,882 (2021 - £62,484) with a connected company by virtue of common shareholdings and directorship.

