

Company registration number: 05814349

Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 June 2023

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Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr N A Pegler Ms B H Jones
Secretary	Ms B H Jones
Company number	05814349
Registered office	Bangor Business Centre 2 Farrar Road Bangor Gwynedd LL57 1LJ
Business address	317 High Street Bangor Gwynedd LL57 1YA
Accountants	Parker, O'Regan, Tann & Co Bangor Business Centre 2 Farrar Road Bangor Gwynedd LL57 1LJ

Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd

**Chartered Certified accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the
unaudited statutory financial statements of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd**

Year ended 30 June 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2023 as set out on pages 3 to 8 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants , we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.accaglobal.com.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at www.accaglobal.com. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd. You consider that Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Parker, O'Regan, Tann & Co

Chartered Certified Accountants

Bangor Business Centre

2 Farrar Road

Bangor

Gwynedd

LL57 1LJ

22 August 2023

Haf Jones & Pegler Ltd

Statement of financial position

30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	2,151		2,054	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			2,151		2,054
Current assets					
Debtors	6	2,100		30,318	
Cash at bank and in hand		133,504		204,806	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		135,604		235,124	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(39,640)		(61,425)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			95,964		173,699
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>98,115</u>		<u>175,753</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(409)		(390)
Net assets			<u>97,706</u>		<u>175,363</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			97,704		175,361
Shareholders funds			<u>97,706</u>		<u>175,363</u>

For the year ending 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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 directors acknowledge 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 Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 22 August 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N A Pegler

Director

Company registration number: 05814349

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Parker O'Regan Tann & Co, Bangor Business Centre, 2 Farrar Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1LJ.

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 represents the total amount receivable for the period, excluding value added tax and net of trade discounts.

Taxation

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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Long leasehold property | - Over the
term of the
lease |
| Fittings fixtures and equipment | - 12.50 % straight line |

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. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

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. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship. 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. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. 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 the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2022: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 July 2022	22,212	22,212
Additions	666	666
Disposals	(267)	(267)
At 30 June 2023	22,611	22,611
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2022	20,158	20,158
Charge for the year	568	568
Disposals	(266)	(266)
At 30 June 2023	20,460	20,460
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2023	2,151	2,151
At 30 June 2022	2,054	2,054

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	100	28,318
Other debtors	2,000	2,000
	2,100	30,318

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	3,725	3,830
Corporation tax	24,155	40,669
Social security and other taxes	9,987	15,163
Other creditors	1,773	1,763
	39,640	61,425

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.