
BC Transport 2017 Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

BC Transport 2017 Limited

Company Information

Directors	P R Fields G R Norfolk C Wagstaffe
Registered number	05059819
Registered office	Unit 18 Adlington Business Park Adlington Cheshire SK10 4NL
Independent auditors	Hurst Accountants Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Lancashire Gate 21 Tiviot Dale Stockport Cheshire SK1 1TD

BC Transport 2017 Limited

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Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 £56,832 (2018 -£40,722).

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P R Fields
G R Norfolk
C Wagstaffe

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.

BC Transport 2017 Limited

Directors' Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Auditors

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

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

.....
G R Norfolk

Director

Date: 29 September 2020

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of BC Transport 2017 Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BC Transport 2017 Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet 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 2019 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of BC Transport 2017 Limited (continued)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, 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 BC Transport 2017 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.

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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

29 September 2020

BC Transport 2017 Limited

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		1,350,489	3,573,430
Cost of sales		(1,168,375)	(2,939,784)
Gross profit		182,114	633,646
Administrative expenses		(125,228)	(584,734)
Operating profit		56,886	48,912
Interest payable and expenses		(1,782)	(7,661)
Profit before tax		55,104	41,251
Tax on profit		1,728	(529)
Profit for the financial year		56,832	40,722

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

BC Transport 2017 Limited
Registered number: 05059819

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	-	240,855
Investments	5	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>240,856</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	98,651	730,325
Cash at bank and in hand		3,104	34,213
		<u>101,755</u>	<u>764,538</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(354)	(959,625)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>101,401</u>	<u>(195,087)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>101,402</u>	<u>45,769</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		-	(1,199)
Net assets		<u><u>101,402</u></u>	<u><u>44,570</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		101,302	44,470
		<u><u>101,402</u></u>	<u><u>44,570</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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
G R Norfolk
Director

Date: 29 September 2020

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

1. General information

BC Transport 2017 Limited is a private company limited by members capital, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Unit 18, Adlington Business Park, Adlington, Macclesfield, England, SK10 4NL. The company's principal activity is the provision of road haulage services.

During the year, the trade and assets of BC Transport 2017 Limited were transferred to a fellow subsidiary, William Kirk Limited. As a result, the company is no longer trading.

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 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.

2.3 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.

2.4 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20%	Straight line
Computer equipment	-	25%	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.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 (2018 -41).

BC Transport 2017 Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	43,283	243,200	6,622	293,105
Transfers intra group	(43,283)	(243,200)	(6,622)	(293,105)
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2019	7,799	43,087	1,364	52,250
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,607	-	690	4,297
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	16,572	-	16,572
Transfers intra group	(11,406)	(59,659)	(2,054)	(73,119)
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-	-
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2018</i>	<i>35,484</i>	<i>200,113</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>240,855</i>

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

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	£
Motor vehicles	-	<i>200,113</i>

BC Transport 2017 Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>1</u></u>

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
BC Transport (Bollington) 1991 Limited	Ordinary	100 %

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	644,010
Amounts owed by group undertakings	98,651	18,103
Prepayments and accrued income	-	68,212
	<u>98,651</u>	<u>730,325</u>

BC Transport 2017 Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	£
Trade creditors	354	<i>147,094</i>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	<i>305,851</i>
Other taxation and social security	-	<i>105,553</i>
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	<i>101,917</i>
Proceeds of factored debts	-	<i>246,277</i>
Other creditors	-	<i>52,933</i>
	354	<i>959,625</i>

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase are secured on the assets to which they relate.

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

8. 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.

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions 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 £7,254 (2018: £16,015). Contributions totalling £nil (2018: £7,080) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

10. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Kinaxia Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, company number 07466536. Kinaxia Limited's registered office is Adlington Business Park, Adlington, Macclesfield, SK10 4NL. This company prepares consolidated financial statements. 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.