Registered number: 08863970

KIERON M OWEN TRANSPORT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

KIERON M OWEN TRANSPORT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08863970

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		2,000		4,000
Tangible assets	6		2,831,019		2,837,476
			2,833,019	•	2,841,476
Current assets					
Stocks	7	13,740		13,440	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	278,537		348,530	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	20,206		380	
		312,483		362,350	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,314,405)		(1,316,623)	
Net current liabilities			(1,001,922)		(954, 273)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,831,097	•	1,887,203
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(1,006,419)		(1,212,368)
Net assets			824,678		674,835
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			824,578		674,735
			824,678	•	674,835

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KIERON M OWEN TRANSPORT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08863970

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

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

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

KM Owen
Director

Date: 26 February 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Kieron M Owen Transport Limited, 08863970, is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Glasfryn, Carno, Caersws, Powys,SY17 5JS.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's's accounting policies.

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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery - 12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles - 12.5% Straight line
Office equipment - 12.5% Staight line
Property improvements - 4% 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Stocks

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

At each 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 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.9 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.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 31 (2016 - 28).

4. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

There are trading losses brought forward of £1,256,546 (2016: £761,968) that may affect the tax charge for the year.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are trading losses carried forward of £1,575,322 (2016: £1,256,546) that may affect future tax charges.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	10,000
At 31 December 2017	10,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	6,000
Charge for the year	2,000
At 31 December 2017	8,000
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	2,000
At 31 December 2016	4,000



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. Tangible fixed assets

Freehold property	Plant & machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017 142,306	3,547,827	54,027	11,086	3,755,246
Additions -	830,779	-	150	830,929
Disposals -	(500,022)	-	-	(500,022)
At 31 December 2017 142,306	3,878,584	54,027	11,236	4,086,153
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	899,047	15,159	3,563	917,769
Charge for the year on owned				
assets 5,692	564,526	6,144	1,470	577,832
Disposals -	(240,466)	-	-	(240,466)
At 31 December 2017 5,692	1,223,107	21,303	5,033	1,255,135
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017 136,614	2,655,477	32,724	6,203	2,831,018
At 31 December 2016 142,306	2,648,780	38,868	7,522	2,837,476
The net book value of land and buildings may be further a	analysed as follo	ws:		
			2017 £	2016 £
Freehold			136,613	142,306
			136,613	142,306



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7.	Stocks		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	13,740	13,440
		13,740	13,440
8.	Debtors		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	277,965	312,099
	Other debtors	-	36,014
	Prepayments and accrued income	572	417
		278,537	348,530
9.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	20,206	380
	Less: bank overdrafts	•	(62,168)
		20,206	(61,788)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank overdrafts	-	62,168
	Bank loans	16,400	-
	Trade creditors	262,110	219,967
	Other taxation and social security	79,446	23,654
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	723,140	745,953
	Other creditors	228,800	226,954
	Accruals and deferred income	4,509	37,927
		1,314,405	1,316,623
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,006,419	1,212,368
		1,006,419	1,212,368
12.	Hire purchase and finance leases Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Within one year	205,769	277,187
	Between 1-5 years	135,722	195,161
	Over 5 years	50,791	169,563
		392,282	641,911
13.	Share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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