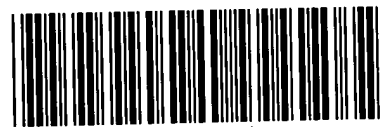


Registration number: 10925599

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

THURSDAY



AAIZWBNF

A16

09/12/2021

#88

COMPANIES HOUSE

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

CONTENTS

Company Information	1
Director's Report	2
Statement of Director's Responsibilities	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 to 5
Profit and Loss Account	6
Balance Sheet	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 to 13

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	R D Eggleton
Company secretary	M Davis
Registered office	Birchwood Way Somercotes Alfreton Derbyshire DE55 4QQ
Auditors	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the period from 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2020.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

R D Eggleton

J D Matthews (resigned 30 June 2020)

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of transport and logistics services.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The director has taken the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors BDO LLP are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

24 November 2021

Approved by the director on.....and signed on its behalf by:



R D Eggleton
Director

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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 director is 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 enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its losses for the period 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.

We have audited the financial statements of TTT Logistics Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, and the statement of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements, 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)*

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 Auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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 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 auditor's 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. 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.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period 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.

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 take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that 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. We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006. The engagement team's procedures included:

- discussion with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- consideration of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates; and
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries outside the normal course of business for this entity, posted with unusual account combinations or posted by senior management.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, 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 auditor's 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 as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Alexander Tapp

8AC8C078A40044A...

Alexander Tapp (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK

Date: 24 November 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

		1 October 2019 to 31 December 2020	1 April 2018 to 30 September 2019
	Note	£	£
Turnover		4,509	83,865
Administrative expenses		(17,564)	(323,285)
Write back of borrowings		225,000	-
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>211,945</u>	<u>(229,420)</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax		211,945	(229,420)
Taxation	4	<u>(44,497)</u>	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		<u><u>167,448</u></u>	<u><u>(229,420)</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the period.

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10925599)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	-	2,256
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,316</u>	<u>595</u>
		1,316	2,851
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(59,067)</u>	<u>(3,050)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		(57,751)	(199)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	<u>-</u>	<u>(225,000)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(57,751)</u>	<u>(225,199)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		400	400
Profit and loss account		<u>(58,151)</u>	<u>(225,599)</u>
Total equity		<u>(57,751)</u>	<u>(225,199)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 November 2021


R D Eggleton
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 October 2019	400	(225,599)	(225,199)
Profit for the period	-	167,448	167,448
At 31 December 2020	<u>400</u>	<u>(58,151)</u>	<u>(57,751)</u>

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2018	400	3,821	4,221
Loss for the period	-	(229,420)	(229,420)
At 30 September 2019	<u>400</u>	<u>(225,599)</u>	<u>(225,199)</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Birchwood Way
Somercotes
Alfreton
Derbyshire
DE55 4QQ

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Name of parent of group

The parent of the smallest group preparing consolidated financial statements is EV Logistics Holdings Limited. The registered office of EV Logistics Holdings Limited is Centrum West, Callister Way, Burton-On-Trent, Staffordshire, DE14 2SY.

Disclosure of long or short period

The financial statements presented are for the period from 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2020, as a result of aligning the reporting date with those of its group undertakings. The comparative amounts are for the period from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2019 and are therefore not comparable.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, was 0 (2019 - 1).

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

4 Taxation

Tax charged in the profit and loss account

	1 October 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	1 April 2018 to 30 September 2019 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	40,302	-
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	<u>4,195</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>44,497</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Debtors

	31 December 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Amounts owed by related parties	-	2,000
Other debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>256</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,256</u>

6 Creditors

	Note	31 December 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	-	1,300
Amounts due to related parties		12,800	-
Accrued expenses		1,770	1,750
Corporation tax liability		<u>44,497</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>59,067</u>	<u>3,050</u>

	Note	31 December 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	<u>-</u>	<u>225,000</u>

7 Loans and borrowings

	31 December 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Other borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>1,300</u>

TTT LOGISTICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2019 TO 31
DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)**

7 Loans and borrowings (continued)

	31 December 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Other borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>225,000</u>