Company Registration No. 03230813 (England and Wales)

RNB COMMERCIALS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

RNB COMMERCIALS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

RNB COMMERCIALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		449,945		427,218
Current assets					
Inventories		49,378		49,378	
Trade and other receivables	4	1,655,467		1,073,536	
Cash and cash equivalents		238,171		1,538,059	
		1,943,016		2,660,973	
Current liabilities	5	(465,557)		(529,495)	
Net current assets			1,477,459		2,131,478
Total assets less current liabilities			1,927,404		2,558,696
Provisions for liabilities			(31,291)		(14,207)
Net assets			1,896,113		2,544,489
Equity					
Called up share capital	6		101,000		101,000
Retained earnings			1,795,113		2,443,489
Total equity			1,896,113		2,544,489

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Kenyon
Director

Company Registration No. 03230813

1 Accounting policies

Company information

RNB Commercials Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Newstet Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Liverpool, L33 7TJ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

RNB Commercials Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of KW Truck Holdings Limited who have taken advantage of Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts on the basis that the group qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	2% on cost
Property improvements	over the life of lease
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% on cost
Motor vehicles	20% on cost

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.

1.4 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

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 income statement 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

The deferred taxation balance has not been discounted.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 non-current 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 38 (2017 - 33).

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2017	660,135	417,339	1,077,474
Additions	-	111,056	111,056
Disposals	-	(69,995)	(69,995)
At 31 July 2018	660,135	458,400	1,118,535
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2017	370,673	279,584	650,257
Depreciation charged in the year	36,924	35,636	72,560
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(54,227)	(54,227)
At 31 July 2018	407,597	260,993	668,590
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2018	252,538	197,407	449,945
At 31 July 2017	289,462	137,756	427,218

4 Trade and other receivables

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Trade receivables	491,902	516,870
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,121,570	509,476
Other receivables	41,995	47,190
	1,655,467	1,073,536

5 Current liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade payables	165,768	139,614
Corporation tax	102,981	180,134
Other taxation and social security	145,238	152,820
Other payables	51,570	56,927
	465,557	529,495

6 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
101,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	101,000	101,000
	101,000	101,000

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

At 31 July 2018 there was an amount of £1,121,570 due from KW Truck Holdings Limited, the parent company. The loan, included in other debtors, is interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Parent company

The parent company is KW Truck Holdings Limited, who hold 100% of the share capital, its registered office is Newstet Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Liverpool L33 7TJ.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate controlling party.

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.