

Registered Number SC461549

BCW TRANSPORT LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

31 October 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	13,333	-
		<u>13,333</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		7,971	-
Cash at bank and in hand		8,128	8,012
		<u>16,099</u>	<u>8,012</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(27,990)</u>	<u>(8,833)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(11,891)</u>	<u>(821)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,442</u>	<u>(821)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(6,207)	-
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(2,400)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u><u>(7,165)</u></u>	<u><u>(821)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		(7,167)	(823)
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>(7,165)</u></u>	<u><u>(821)</u></u>

- For the year ending 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 28 July 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr W Cruickshank, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 October 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and equipment - 24% straight line

Valuation information and policy

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Other accounting policies**Hire purchase agreements**

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the

periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Going concern

At the year end the balance sheet is in deficit of £7,165. This is mainly made up of a loan account due to Mr W Cruickshank, director. The director has confirmed he will continue to support the company for the next 12 months and therefore considers it appropriate to prepare accounts on the going concern basis.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2015	-
Additions	17,500
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 October 2016	<u>17,500</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2015	-
Charge for the year	4,167
On disposals	-
At 31 October 2016	<u>4,167</u>
Net book values	
At 31 October 2016	<u>13,333</u>
At 31 October 2015	<u>-</u>

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	2015
	£	£
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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