### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2017



Company Registration No. 02880543

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# Keltruck Limited COMPANY INFORMATION

### **DIRECTORS**

R Warner

D Morgan

T Joynes

MS Kelly

CD Kelly

### **SECRETARY**

AA Kokinis

### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

Kenrick Way West Bromwich West Midlands B71 4JW

### **AUDITOR**

RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Festival Way Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire ST1 5BB

### **BANKERS**

HSBC Bank PLC Building 2 Etruria Office Village Forge Lane Festival Park Stoke-on-Trent ST1 5RQ

### STRATEGIC REPORT

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Company operates in the heavy truck market which is defined by the SMMT (Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders) as vehicles with a GVW (gross vehicle weight) beyond 15,000kg. The Company is part of the franchise dealer network supporting the Scania truck brand which provides vehicles from 18,000kg GVW. We continue to offer a broad range of services to our customers and look to develop new opportunities within the industry sector.

### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

The UK market for heavy trucks was anticipated to decrease throughout 2017 after an increase in 2016. The total market saw a reduction of 2.6% on the prior year.

The used vehicle market was anticipated to remain static in terms of volumes, whilst values were expected to come under pressure due to the new vehicle market and the launch of new models. The Company objective was to increase volumes to counter this impact.

Within aftersales the Company anticipated that both Franchise and Non Franchise parts sales would remain static and that service hours would increase as a result of past growth in the franchised vehicle market. Both departments were challenged with improving their return on sales through continuous improvement in productivity and efficiencies.

Overall sales decreased from £152.5m to £149.6m reflective of the new vehicle market as noted above. New vehicle sales achieved revenues of £90.9m compared to £90.8m in the prior year.

Used vehicle volumes decreased by 9% after an 11% uplift seen in the prior year. As anticipated the margin achieved on these sales reduced with the overall gross contribution falling by 6% from the prior year.

Aftersales service sales increased by 6% and gross margin increased by 0.05%. Parts sales remained static with margin reducing by 0.06%. The Company has set specific efficiency improvement targets for both the service and parts operations, which management monitor closely.

The company has continued to invest in its staffing levels and resources available in order to continuously develop the business for the future with an additional cost of £453k in the current year.

The Company has decreased its stock holding position in the year due to the timing of new vehicle deliveries which in turn has decreased the Trade Creditors outstanding at the year end. The Company's cash position remains strong.

Management also continue to monitor closely non-financial KPI's including employee head count, staff turnover, technical training, customer care programmes and other Dealer Operating Standards.

### FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company has continued to generate profits in line with recent years despite the market changes described above with the main financial indicators:

	2017	2016
Turnover	£149.6m	£152.5m
Pre-tax profit	£4.7m	£5.3m
EBIT	3.07%	3.28%.

### STRATEGIC REPORT

### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Despite a healthy forward order-book for new vehicles we anticipate this area of the business will remain static for the year. Used vehicle sales continue to be a competitive market and our objective remains to increase volume in order to offset a reduced margin. The forecast for aftersales is for service revenues and overall parts sales to remain static and to optimise on margin retention through continuous improvement of productivity and efficiencies. Activity levels and customer confidence remain strong and the Company remains well placed to take advantage of any market opportunities that may be presented.

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risk to the Company is the reliance on a single manufacturer franchise for the majority of business activities. In February 2014 the Company entered into new franchise agreements with Scania (Great Britain) Limited in respect of sales of new Scania vehicles, and as an authorised repairer. In addition the Company holds a separate agreement in respect of separate engines. While such agreements are subject to revision the directors see no reason why they should not continue for the foreseeable future.

The Commercial Vehicle sector remains competitive both locally and nationally. The Company strives to give a premium service and as such gain an advantage over its competitors.

Credit risk is mitigated by the diversity and volume of different clients who operate across a wide range of industry sectors with no dominant reliance on any one customer or sector. Scania is considered as the premium brand and this is also reflected in the customer base which aids reduction of credit risk.

This report was approved by the board on

18th April

2018 and signed on its behalf.

CD Kelly Chairman

2018

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the sale of new and used Scania vehicles as well as the provision of maintenance facilities and the sale of parts and services associated with operation of commercial vehicles, buses and coaches.

BUSINESS REVIEW, KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS A detailed review for the year can be found within the Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,888,000 (2016: £4,028,000).

The dividend in respect of the current financial year is £2,750,000 (2016: £8,000,000). No final dividends are proposed.

### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the year were:

R Warner

D Morgan

T Joynes

MS Kelly

CD Kelly

### **CHARITABLE DONATIONS**

During the year the Company made charitable donations of £50,250 (2016: £51,250).

### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company trades predominately in the UK where vehicle and parts prices are negotiated and set to a great extent by the manufacturer on an annual basis.

The Company remains liquid and does not envisage pressures in this respect for the forthcoming year with no major capital projects currently planned. The Company reviews this position regularly in respect of cashflow forecasting and business needs and reports monthly to the board in such respects.

### **EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT**

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings and both internal and external media communications. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide rate of matters affecting their current and future interests.

### DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

# Keltruck Limited DIRECTORS' REPORT

### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

The directors have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors, in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

By order of the board

AA Kekinis Secretary

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# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- d. 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 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.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KELTRUCK LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Keltruck Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, 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 FRS 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 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- 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 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

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:

- for 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinions 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KELTRUCK LIMITED (continued)

### 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 strategic report and 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.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities This description forms part of our auditor's 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.

ADAM KRUPSKI (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

**Chartered Accountants** 

Festival Way

Stoke-on-Trent

Staffordshire

ST1 5BB

20 April 2018

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
TURNOVER Cost of sales	. 2	149,640 (132,334)	152,495 (135,243)
GROSS PROFIT Distribution and selling costs Administrative expenses		17,306 (1,897) (10,817)	17,252 (1,964) (10,286)
OPERATING PROFIT Profit on disposal of current asset investments Income from current asset investment Interest receivable and similar income	3	4,592	5,002 100 46 132
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION Taxation	2-5 6	4,654 (766)	5,280 (1,252)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		3,888	4,028

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### at 31 December 2017

Note		2017		2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000
8		2,436		2,745
		4,391		5,108
10		· <b>-</b>		-
		6,827		7,853
12				
	6,183		7,289	
	35,848		48,137	
12	(25 291)		(40.251)	
13	(25,281)		(40,231)	
		10,567		7,886
		17,394		15,739
14		(539)		(22)
		16,855		15,717
15		1,400		1,400
15				2,350
15		13,105		11,967
				<del></del>
	8 9 10 11 12 13	£000  8 9 10  11	£000 £000  8	£000 £000 £000  8

The financial statements on pages 9 to 25 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18th April 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

CD Kelly Director

Company Registration No. 02880543

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
Balance as at 1 January 2016		1,400	2,350	15,939	19,689
Profit for the year		<u>.</u>	· -	4,028	4,028
Total comprehensive income		-	-	4,028	4,028
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:- Dividends	7	-		(8,000)	(8,000)
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		-	-	(8,000)	(8,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2016		1,400	2,350	11,967	15,717
Profit for the year		-	-	3,888	3,888
Total comprehensive income		-	-	3,888	3,888
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:- Dividends	7			(2,750)	(2,750)
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		-	-	(2,750)	(2,750)
Balance as at 31 December 2017		1,400	2,350	13,105	16,855

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Keltruck Limited ("the Company") is a private Company limited by shares, and is registered, domiciled and incorporated in England.

The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is Kenrick Way, West Bromwich, West Midlands, B71 4JW.

The Company's principal activity and nature of its operations are included in the directors' report.

### **BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole £1,000, except where otherwise indicated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 402 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as all of the Company's subsidiaries are permitted to be excluded from group accounts by virtue of section 405 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

### REDUCED DISCLOSURES

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the following information, as permitted by the reduced disclosure regime within FRS 102:-

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares.
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures.
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments measured at amortised cost.
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of Blyton Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Blyton Holdings Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

### **GOING CONCERN**

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report. In addition, the Strategic Report and Director's report include the Company's processes for managing its financial risk management objectives; its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to liquidity risk.

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through cash held at bank and through an overdraft facility. Based on forecasts prepared, the directors expect the Company to continue to be profitable and to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future.

### FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATIONAL CURRENCIES

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is also the functional currency of the Company.

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **TURNOVER**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Vehicle Sales

In case of delivery of new and used vehicles the entire revenue is recognised at the time of delivery to the customer.

#### Leases

Short-term rental - in the case of short-term rental of vehicles, revenue is allocated on a straight-line basis over the contract period, rental mainly involves new and used trucks. In such cases, the asset is recognised in the balance sheet.

### Service-related products

Income for service and repairs is recognised as income when the service is performed. For service and repair contracts, income is allocated over the life of the contracts, as expenses for the fulfilment of the contract arise.

### TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently 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:

Improvements to leasehold property

remaining period of the lease

Plant, vehicles and equipment

2 - 5 years 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.

### **INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on acquisition of a business 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.

The estimated useful life is estimated as follows:

Goodwill

20 years

The directors believe that 20 years represents the economic life of the businesses acquired. The goodwill relates to the acquisition of franchises, which are still providing economic benefit to the Company.

### LEASED ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

All leases are "operating leases" based on the assessment that substantially all the risks and rewards remain with the lessor and the annual rentals are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# Keltruck Limited ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **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.

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.

### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash, for the purpose of the cash flow statement, comprises cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand, less overdrafts payable on demand. Liquid resources are current asset investments which are disposable without curtailing or disrupting the business and are either readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or at close to their carrying value or traded in an active market.

### **DIVIDENDS**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

### **INVESTMENTS**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

### PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in the transfer of economic benefits and that obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts, discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised within interest payable and similar expenses.

### RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company operates a defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to profit or loss in respect of pension costs, and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

### **TAXATION**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### TAXATION (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss.

Current tax assets, current tax liabilities, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### Financial assets

### Trade, group and other debtors

Trade, group and other debtors which are receivable within one year are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade, group and other debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

### Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

### 1 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF JUDGEMENT

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following estimates and judgements:

- The directors have determined whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible and intangible assets including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the assets.
- The directors have calculated the realisable value of stock using established and well tested
  methodologies that take into account the changes in market dynamics, new models, condition
  of the vehicles and disposal costs.

### 2 TURNOVER

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of services provided, net of Value Added Tax. An analysis of the Company's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Class of business		
New and used vehicle sales	101,616	106,351
Service, parts and other	48,024	46,144
	149,640	152,495

The Company supplies services to the United Kingdom and to international markets throughout the world.

Turnover arises from the Company's principal activity.

Turnover for each geographical market has not been disclosed as the directors are of the opinion that such disclosure would be prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	2017	2016
		£000	£000£
	Loan interest receivable Other interest receivable	62	71 61
		62	132
		****	2016
4	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	2017 £000	2016 £000
	Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):	2000	2000
	Depreciation and amounts written off tangible fixed assets:  Owned assets	1,477	1,637
	Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets Profit on sale of current asset investments	-	(93) (100)
	Amortisation of intangible fixed assets  Operating lease rentals:	309	301
	Land and buildings Stock:	1,516	1,488
	Amounts expensed to cost of sales	121,683	123,387
	Impairment losses recognised in cost of sales	993	924
	Audit services – statutory audit	39	39
	Other services relating to taxation compliance		6
5	EMPLOYEES	2017 Number	2016 Number
	The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year was:		
	Office and management Service and sales	81 353	· 83 348
		434	431
			-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5	<b>EMPLOYEES</b>	(continued)
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ENT LOTELS (continued)		
Staff costs for the above persons:		
	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	13,985	13,552
Social security costs	1,438	1,420
Other pension costs	255	253
	15,678	15,225
	2017	2016
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	£000	£000
Emoluments	889	844
Defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme contributions	40	40
Paid to third parties	100	103
	1,029	987
	Highest n	aid director
Directors' emoluments disclosed above include the following	2017	2016
payments:	£000	£000
Emoluments	222	217
Defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme contributions	10	10
	232	227
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors	2017	2016
under:	Number	Number
Defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme	4	. 4
	-	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6	TAXATION	2017 £000	2016 £000
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax on profits in the year	977	1,253
	Adjustments in respect of previous year	(28)	(1)
	rejustments in respect of previous year		
	Total current tax	949	1,252
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(183)	-
	m . 1 1 2		
	Total deferred tax	(183)	-
	Tax on profit	766	1,252
		=	
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year:	2017	2016
	ractors affecting tax charge for the year.	£000	£000
	The tax assessed for the year is lower (2016: higher) than the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.25% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:	2000	2000
	Profit before tax	4,654	5,280
	Due State of the s		
	Profit before tax multiplied by the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.25% (2016: 20%).	896	1,056
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	144	97
	Income not taxable for tax purposes	(42)	-
	Transfer pricing adjustments	`47	-
	Group relief surrendered	(94)	-
	Adjustments to tax in respect of previous year	(28)	(1)
	Effect of changes in tax rates	` 3	ìí
	Movement in deferred tax asset not recognised	(160)	89
	Total tax expense	766	1,252
7	DIVIDENDS	2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Dividends paid £1.96 per share (2016: £5.71 per share)	2,750	8,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			Goodwill £000
	Cost At beginning and end of year			6,180
	Amortisation			
	At beginning of year			3,435
	Charge for the year			309
	At end of year			3,744
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2017			2,436
	At 31 December 2016			2,745
	The amortisation of goodwill is included	within administrative expens	es.	
9	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
			Plant	
		Improvements	Vehicles	
		to leasehold	and	m . 1
		property	equipment	Total
	Cook	£000	£000	£000
	Cost	4,980	9,236	14,216
	At beginning of year Additions	225	573	798
	Transfer to stock	223		
	Transfer to stock	<u>-</u>	(251)	(251)
	At end of year	5,205	9,558	14,763
	Depreciation			
	At beginning of year	2,623	6,485	9,108
	Charged in the year	297	1,180	1,477
	Transfer to stock		(213)	(213)
	At end of year	2,920	7,452	10,372
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2017	2,285	2,106	4,391
	At 31 December 2016	2,357	2,751	5,108
		<u></u>		

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

### 10 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

The value of investments in subsidiary companies has been fully impaired, the carrying amount as at 31 December 2017 is £nil (2016: £nil) with an original cost of £2,626,000.

### Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

NameClass of sharesHoldingTelford Trucks LimitedOrdinary100%

The registered address for the above Company is Kenrick Way, West Bromwich, West Midlands, B71 4JW.

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2017 and of the profit and loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

		Aggregate of share capital and reserves £000	Profit/ (loss) £000
	Name		
	Telford Trucks Limited	<del>-</del>	-
11	STOCKS	2017	2016
11	STOCKS	£000 ·	£000
	New and used vehicles	11,864	23,917
	Spares and consumables	3,441	3,137
		15,305	27,054
12	DEBTORS	2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	7,643	6,997
	Amounts owed by group undertaking	5,644	5,419
	Other debtors	38	870
	Prepayments and accrued income Deferred tax asset	852 183	508
		14,360	13,794
			<del></del>

Debtors are stated net of a provision of £102,000 (2016: £118,000).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

### 12 DEBTORS (continued)

At end of year

### **DEFERRED TAXATION**

Provision for deferred tax has been made as follows:

	Provided		Unpr	Unprovided	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Fixed asset timing differences	(183)	-	-	(158)	
Other timing differences	-	-	(12)	(14)	
Total deferred tax asset	(183)	-	(12)	(172)	

The deferred tax asset of £183,000 (2016: £nil) is expected to reverse within 5 to 10 years and relates to depreciation in excess of capital allowances, which are expected to mature over the same period.

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of timing differences of £12,000 (2016: £172,000) as it is not probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

13	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2017 £000	2016 £000	
	Trade creditors	13,611	31,464	
	Payments received on account	5,120	3,865	
	Corporation tax	387	633	
	Other taxation and social security costs	1,412	645	
	Accruals and deferred income	4,751	3,644	
		25,281	40,251	
14	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
17	1 NO VIDIONS I ON DIMBILITIES	Buyback	Buyback provision	
		2017	2016	
		£000	£000	
	At start of year	22	70	
	Additions during year	526	4	
	Utilised in year	(9)	(52)	

22

539

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

### 14 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES (continued)

The Company operates a system where some vehicles are sold subject to a buyback agreement. The Company commits to the buyer at the time of purchase to the value of the vehicle on the buyback date at an agreed price ("the guaranteed residual value"). The above represents the Company's estimate of the exposure between the guaranteed residual value and the market value at the buyback date, and hence the existing liability as a result of this arrangement.

15	SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES	2017 £000	2016 £000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid: 1,400,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,400	1,400

### Ordinary share rights

The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

### **RESERVES**

Reserves of the Company represent the following:

### Retained earnings

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

### Share premium

Consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

### 16 PENSION SCHEME

The Company operates 3 defined contribution stakeholder pension schemes. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £255,000 (2016: £253,000).

There were contributions payable to the scheme at the year end of £22,000 (2016: £22,000) included in other taxation and social security.

### 17 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	000£	£000
Amounts due:		
Within 1 year	1,221	1,342
Between 2 and 5 years	3,234	3,675
After 5 years	3,820	4,395
	<del></del> 8,275	9,412
	0,273	7,412

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

### 18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has given commitments to repurchase vehicles from customers. These commitments amount to £26,014,067 (2016: £28,588,817) and may crystallise at various times within the next seven years. The directors are confident of selling these vehicles as part of normal business activities at a value not significantly different from their repurchase price.

Bonds given by the bankers as at 31 December 2017 on behalf of the Company amounted to £150,000 (2016: £125,000). On 23 January 2017 these bonds were transferred from Lloyds Bank to HSBC Bank PLC.

The Company has given a fixed charge over all present freehold and leasehold property; first fixed charge over book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital, both present and future; and a fixed floating charge over all assets and undertaking both present and future on 21 November 2016 to HSBC Bank PLC.

A cross guarantee has been given by the Company to Blyton Holdings Limited on 21 November 2016. The potential value of this cross guarantee at the year end was £15,500,000 (2016: £18,000,000).

### 19 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year property rental charges of £790,000 (2016: £755,000) were paid to a Company controlled by a person with significant influence over Keltruck Limited. In 2016, a property was sold to this Company for £250,000.

In addition, a person with significant influence over Keltruck Limited is also a joint landlord of properties on which rental charges of £135,000 (2016: £132,000) were paid during the year.

Included in other debtors is an amount of £nil (2016: £nil) due from a Company controlled by a person with significant influence over Keltruck Limited. Interest on this balance of £nil was received during 2017 (2016: £71,000). Also within the year there were £nil (2016: £46,000) of sales made to this Company for consultancy services.

Also purchases of £18,000 (2016: £22,000) were made from a company with related shareholders for the charter of a helicopter. £nil was outstanding at the year end (2016: £10,000).

During the year a management fee of £100,000 (2016: £102,500) was charged for the services of a director of Keltruck Limited, £nil of this amount is included within accruals at the year end (2016: £90,000).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

### 20 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

Blyton Holdings Limited is the immediate parent, and is the smallest and largest Company for which consolidated accounts including Keltruck Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Blyton Holdings Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The registered office of Blyton Holdings Limited is Keltruck, Kenrick Way, West Bromwich, England, B71 4JW.

There is no one controlling party of Blyton Holdings Limited.