Parent Company Accounts Guarantee Page 17 Subsidiary: Bassetts (Swansea) Ltd 02596357

F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited **Annual report and financial statements** For the year ended 31 December 2020

30/09/2021

COMPANIES HOUSE

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Registered number: 06793412

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Officers and professional advisers

DIRECTORS

J S Radcliffe D M Radcliffe J E Radcliffe S A Rees

SECRETARY

J S Radcliffe

REGISTERED OFFICE

Toyota Dealership Neath Road Morriston Swansea SA6 8HF

BANKERS

Barclays Bank plc Swansea

SOLICITORS

JCP Solicitors Swansea

AUDITOR

Azets Audit Services
Ty Derw
Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
Wales
CF23 8AB

Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

THE BUSINESS MODEL

The principal activity of the company, and of the group, during the year was that of motor vehicle dealers. The dealerships are based on five sites across South Wales stretching from Bridgend to Haverfordwest. In addition, the group also operates an Accident Repair Centre from a site in Swansea.

A FAIR VIEW OF THE BUSINESS

During the current year total group turnover decreased from £71,327,486 to £68,131,065

The group's overall gross profit decreased from £8,907,482 to £7,957,983

Group profit before tax increased from £2,108,668 to £2,583,374

The overall cash position of the group is £3,529,625 (2019 – £2,411,757). Significant outflows during the year included a dividend of £250,000 (2019 – £1,000,000).

There are no concerns regarding the financial position and liquidity at the year-end with a Current Ratio of 1.71 (2019 - 1.51).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors undertake detailed analysis of the group's position during the year and at the year-end using turnover and profitability as key performance indicators as detailed in the business review.

Additionally, the manufacturers have benchmarked a number of KPIs that have been identified as instrumental in the success of a dealership including:

Overall expenses as a percentage of Turnover: Benchmark 14% - Group 8.9% (2019 - Benchmark 14% - Group 9.6%)

Stock turn days: Benchmark 60- Group 62 (2019 - Benchmark 60 - Group 60)

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Credit risk - The company's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash, trade and other receivables. The amounts shown within the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. An allowance is made for impairment where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the asset.

Due to the nature of the trade, the company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers.

Liquidity risk - In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available, the company uses a mix of internally generated funds and short-term debt finance. Short-term debt finance is used for seasonal variations.

Business Risks – In order to maintain sales volume, marketing spend to remain at current levels. Continuing research into consumer finance products to ensure customers treated fairly as per current FCA regulation.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR STATUTORY DUTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 172(1) COMPANIES ACT 2006

The board of directors of FRF South Wales (Holdings) Limited consider that we have acted in good faith and have made decisions in the way that we believe would promote the success of the company and its subsidiaries for the benefit of its members as a whole, noting the matters set out in Section 172(1)(a)-(f) of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic report

Long term decision making

Our plans are intended to have a beneficial impact on the company over the mid to long term. Dividend policy ensures capital remains available for the continued development of the business, in addition to enabling delivery of a high quality of service across all our retail and aftersales operations. To facilitate this approach, we have identified each of our key stakeholder groups, evaluated their interests and considered how we have engaged with and responded to each group during the year.

Interests of group employees

Our management and wider team members are critical to the success of the business. There are numerous opportunities to train and in turn retain our outstanding workforce, resulting in the majority of our management team being promoted from within. This ensures a continuity and understanding by the team of the Group's desire for excellence. The undertaking of Annual employee engagement surveys also allow us to gain an insight into the issues that matter most to our employees. A rigorous Health, Safety and Environment policy is adopted to promote safe working practices as well as monitoring trends and making changes to procedures in response to those trends. This is evident over the past financial year, in our response to the COVID-19 pandemic and investment made in safety measures to protect our workforce.

Business relationships

Managing the Company's relationships with customers and suppliers is critical to the continued success of the business, in addition to maintaining our reputation within the local area.

Due to the evolution of digital channels, customers have more choice than ever. To ensure we continue to deliver an exceptional level of service to our customers, our Sales Executives follow a programme of training and development. Mystery Shops are conducted to verify that Sales Executives are delivering the level of service that is required. We also have an ongoing Customer Satisfaction Survey, with the feedback vital for making improvements and taking remedial action where needed.

Good relationships with our suppliers are also key to our success. We endeavour to develop trusted long term partnerships, in particular with each of our Franchise manufacturers. Where possible we strive to utilise local supply chains, to help the local economy grow and foster relationships with the local community. We meet with our key strategic suppliers, including our major manufacturing partners, regularly throughout the year.

Community and our environment

The Group seeks to have a positive impact on the communities in which it operates. We will continue to offer high quality employment opportunities for local residents and invest in our dealership property portfolio, ensuring all sites are well maintained. We strive to minimise the environmental impact of our operations and take advantage of improvements to energy consumption, thereby reducing our environmental footprint. We also plan to continue supporting local organisations and sporting teams with sponsorship.

Maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Group regularly reviews and updates policies on conduct and ethics, which are communicated to employees at all levels. This ensures all employees act in a responsible manner and the business maintains the highest level of conduct.

Fairness between company members

The company strives to be transparent in its actions among the company members and that those actions support the Group's strategic plan. The combination of treating all members equally, good communication and transparency of actions support the aim of promoting long term success.

Strategic report (continued)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

COVID-19

In light of the situation arising in the UK and globally in respect of Covid-19 and the measures taken by the UK Government to contain the virus, the day to day operations of the business have been disrupted. The extent of the impact of Covid-19 is unclear and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the group's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy. Based on the information that is currently known however, the directors have taken steps to manage cashflow and taken advantage of the government schemes available to bridge the period of disruption. Additionally, the banking facility providers and manufacturers have expressed a willingness to support the business for the foreseeable future. On this basis the group is confident it can manage its cash flow requirements during this period of uncertainty and is able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

GOING CONCERN BASIS

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being the period of at least 12 months from signing these financial statements. The group is in a strong position in terms of cash and liquidity, enabling it to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements. On this basis, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further information in relation to going concern is provided in note 1 to the financial statements.

APPROVAL

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

J S Radcliffe

Company Secretary

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,006,943 (2019 – £1,697,751). The directors declared a dividend during the year of £250,000 (2019 - £1,000,000).

The directors have included commentary on financial risk management, including credit risk and liquidity risk in the Strategic Report.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company, who served throughout the financial year and subsequently, are as shown on page 1.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

It is the group's policy to give fair consideration to applications for employment by disabled persons whose aptitude and skills can be utilised within its business, and to their training and career development opportunities.

Should any employee become disabled it would be considered appropriate, in all but the most extreme circumstances, to ensure that their employment within the group continues, and that an alternative job or appropriate retraining be provided as necessary, to enable them to maximise their potential.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT

F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited recognises the importance of maintaining a high quality, motivated workforce and is committed to employee involvement throughout the group.

Employees are encouraged to discuss with management any matters which they are concerned about or that affect the group. Additionally, the Board takes account of employees' interests when making decisions, and employees are kept informed of the group's performance and objectives through regular briefings and meetings. It is the group's policy to encourage career development for all employees to help achieve job satisfaction while increasing personal motivation.

ENERGY AND CARBON REPORT

The following figures make up our baseline reporting for 2020 which is the first year that we are required to report this information.

Scope 1 consumption and emissions relate to direct combustion of natural gas, and fuels utilised for transportation operations, such as company cars and external vehicles.

Scope 2 consumption and emissions relate to indirect emissions relating to the consumption of purchased electricity in day-to-day business operations.

Scope 3 Consumption and emissions relate to indirect emissions relating to sources connected to the business such as business travel in employee vehicles.

The total consumption (kWh) figures for energy supplies reportable by F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) are as follows:

Utility and Scope	2020 UK Consumption
	(kWh)
Grid-Supplied Electricity (Scope 2)	713,006
Gaseous and other fuels (Scope 1)	1,409,729
Transportation (Scope 1)	211,260
Total	2,333,995

Directors' report

The total emission (tCO2e) figures for energy supplies reportable by F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) are as follows:

Utility and Scope	2020 UK Consumption
	(tCO2e)
Grid-Supplied Electricity (Scope 2)	166.23
Gaseous and other fuels (Scope 1)	259.21
Transportation (Scope 1)	60.2
Business travel in employee-owned vehicles	0.72
(Scope 3)	
Total	486.36

An intensity metric of tCO2e per employee has been applied for the annual total emissions by F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings).

Intensity Metric	2020 UK Intensity
	Metric
tCO2e per employee	2.64

AUDITOR

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved:

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Azets Audit Services were appointed on 7 November 2017 and will be proposed for the reappointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

J S Radcliffe

Company Secretary 28th July 2021

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's profit for the year 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.

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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the entity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included review of the forecasts prepared, discussion of the key judgements made and the sensitivity of these.

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 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 contained within the annual report. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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 director's responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited

Extent to which the audit was considered 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 and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.

James Dobson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Azets Audit Services

9 August 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Ty Derw
Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
CF23 8AB

Consolidated profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Nana	2020	2019
Note	£	£
3	68,131,065	71,327,486
	(60,173,082)	(62,420,004)
	7,957,983	8,907,482
	(6,081,540)	(6,851,104)
3	735,129	46,456
	2,611,572	2,102,834
4	(28,198)	5,834
5	2,583,374	2,108,668
8	(576,431)	(410,917)
	2,006,943	1,697,751
	3 4 5	Note £ 3 68,131,065 (60,173,082) 7,957,983 (6,081,540) 3 735,129 2,611,572 4 (28,198) 5 2,583,374 8 (576,431)

The company had no recognised gains or losses other than those reflected in the profit and loss account. Consequently, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

All operations of the company are continuing.

Consolidated balance sheet

At 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	8,702	17,350
Tangible assets	11	10,837,668	9,510,023
		10,846,370	9,527,373
Current assets			
Stocks	13	11,593,738	11,695,488
Debtors	14	2,319,600	2,823,049
Cash at bank and in hand		3,529,625	3,814,470
		17,442,963	18,333,007
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(10,749,242)	(12,151,158)
Net current assets		6,693,721	6,181,849
Total assets less current liabilities		17,540,091	15,709,222
Provisions for liabilities	17	(722,519)	(630,584)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than			
one year	16		(18,009)
Net assets		16,817,572	15,060,629
Control and accoming			
Capital and reserves	18	4	. 4
Called-up share capital Share premium account	18	30,000	30,000
Revaluation reserve	18	2,204,606	•
Profit and loss account	18	14,582,962	12,811,024
FIGHT and 1055 account	10		
Shareholder's funds		16,817,572	15,060,629

The financial statements of F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited, registration number 06793412, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on Date 28th July 2021.

They were signed on its behalf by:

JS Radcliffe

Director

Company balance sheet

At 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	8,385,661	6,919,988
Investments	12	250,004	250,004
		8,635,665	7,169,992
Current assets			
Stocks	13	4,753,352	6,013,015
Debtors	14	811,207	884,450
Cash at bank and in hand		1,464,712	61,633
		7,029,271	6,959,098
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(8,528,968)	(7,958,078)
Net current assets		(1,499,697)	(998,980)
Total assets less current liabilities		7,135,968	6,171,012
Provision for liabilities:			
Deferred taxation	17	(378,183)	(308,423)
Net assets		6,757,785	5,862,589
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	18	4	4
Share premium account	18	30,000	30,000
Revaluation reserve	18	80,579	80,579
Profit and loss account	18	6,647,202	5,752,006
Shareholder's funds		6,757,785	5,862,589

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account of the parent company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company achieved a profit for the financial year of £1,294,099 (2019: profit of £339,064).

The financial statements of F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited, registration number 06793412, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28th July 2021.

They were signed on its behalf by:

S Radcliffe

Directo

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

At 31 December 2020

	Share capital £	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 31 December 2018	4	30,000	2,233,231	12,099,643	14,362,878
Profit for the financial year	-		-	1,697,751	1,697,751
Total comprehensive income	4	30,000	2,233,231	13,797,394	16,060,629
Dividends paid on equity shares Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and the actual	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
depreciation charge for the year			(13,630)	13,630	-
At 31 December 2019	4	30,000	2,219,601	12,811,024	15,060,629
Profit for the financial year	-	_	-	2,006,943	2,006,943
Total comprehensive income	4	30,000	2,219,601	14,817,967	17,067,572
Dividends paid on equity shares Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and the actual	-	-	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
depreciation charge for the year			(14,995)	14,995	-
At 31 December 2020	4	30,000	2,204,606	14,582,962	16,817,572

Company statement of changes in equity At 31 December 2020

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 31 December 2018 Profit for the financial year	4 	30,000	80,579 	6,412,942 339,064	6,523,525 339,064
Total comprehensive income Dividends paid on equity shares	-	30,000	80,579	6,752,006 (1,000,000)	6,862,589 (1,000,000)
At 31 December 2019 Profit for the financial year	4	30,000	80,579	5,752,006 1,145,197	5,862,589 1,145,197
Total comprehensive income Dividends paid on equity shares		30,000	80,579	6,897,203 (250,000)	7,007,786 (250,000)
At 31 December 2020	4	30,000	80,579	6,647,202	6,757,785

Consolidated cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Net cash flows from operating activities	19	3,433,774	2,508,134
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of tangible fixed assets		(1,698,600)	(1,484,695)
Corporation tax paid		(309,723)	-
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		3,450	14,719
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,004,873)	(1,469,976)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(250,000)	(1,000,000)
Proceeds of interest income		553	9,322
Interest paid		(28,751)	(3,488)
Decrease in finance lease creditor		(32,835)	(84,245)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(311,033)	(1,078,411)
Net increase in cash		1,117,868	(40,253)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,411,757	2,452,010
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,529,625	2,411,757
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand			
Cash at bank and in hand		3,529,625	3,814,470
Cash equivalents		-	(1,402,713)
Cash and cash equivalents		3,529,625	2,411,757
			

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Toyota Dealership, Neath Road, Morriston, Swansea, SA6 8HF.

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

FRF South Wales (Holdings) Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom, under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 2 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of FRF South Wales (Holdings) Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The consolidated financial statements are also presented in pounds sterling. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

FRF South Wales (Holdings) Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, related party disclosures and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited and its United Kingdom subsidiary companies up to 31 December 2020. All inter-group profits and losses are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiary audit exemption

The company has guaranteed the liabilities of the following subsidiaries outstanding as at the balance sheet date and as a result they are exempt from audit under \$479A Companies Act 2006.

Name	Registration Number	Principal activity	Holding %
Bassetts (Swansea) Ltd	02596357	Dormant	100%
F.R.F. (South Wales) Ltd	04793172	Vehicle sales	100%
F.R.F. (Accident Repair Centre) Ltd	05154021	Vehicle repairs	100%

The registered address of all the subsidiaries is Toyota Dealership, Neath Road, Morriston, Swansea SA6.8HF.

c. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making their assessment the directors have reviewed the balance sheet, the likely future cash flows of the business and have considered the facilities that are in place at the date of signing the report.

Post year end because of the measures taken by the UK Government to manage the impact of Covid-19, the day to day operations of the business has been disrupted. It is difficult to evaluate all the potential implications of these measures on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy. Based on the information that is currently known however, the directors have taken steps to manage cashflow and taken advantage of the government schemes available to bridge the period of disruption.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

At the time of approving the financial statements therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis.

d. Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life, which is 8 years 8 months. Provision is made for any impairment.

e. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	1-2% per annum straight-line
Leasehold property	over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	25% per annum straight-line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% per annum straight-line
Motor vehicles	See below

Demonstrator vehicle depreciation is on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives to anticipated market value on disposal. The length of anticipated ownership varies on each class and type of vehicle. No depreciation is provided on long leasehold property.

f. Leases

Assets held under finance leases and other similar contracts, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Hire purchase transactions are dealt with similarly, except that assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to the review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g. Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Manufacturer bonuses are awarded on the sale of new stock items. It is common practice for cars to be purchased from the manufacturer by the entity, at which point these bonuses will be set against the cost of the stock items for the purpose of calculating the overall stock valuation.

Where slow-moving items of stock are identified, these are provided for accordingly by writing down to their net realisable value with reference to open market selling prices.

A significant portion of the stock on hand at year-end is held on consignment from the manufacturer; there is a corresponding creditor held on the balance sheet which remains until vehicles are sold.

h. Impairment of assets

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.

Non-financial assets

An 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 (CGU) 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.

Financial assets

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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

h. Impairment of assets (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

i. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less/(more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability/(asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid/(avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset/(liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided/(paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

j. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customers. Turnover from the sale of services is recognised over the period of delivery of the service. Other income is recognised equally over the period in which it is earned.

k. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The annual contributions payable is charged to the profit and loss account.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are 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.

Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. In applying management's policy noted previously relating to the manufacturer bonuses being set against the cost of stock, there is a judgement whereby the book value of stock is assumed to be equal to the cost, less the manufacturer bonus available once the vehicle is sold.

Key source of estimation uncertainty - valuation of used cars in stock

Stock must be held at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management judgement is required in order to determine whether or not a provision should be made against used cars held in stock. During the current year, used stock increased from £6,446,878 to £7,303,483

3. Turnover

An analysis of the group's turnover by class of business is set out below. All turnover arises in the UK.

	2020	2019
Turnover	£	£
Vehicle sales	59,944,562	61,214,487
Repairs and maintenance	8,186,503	10,112,999
	68,131,065	71,327,486
Other operating income		
Rent receivable	1,411	6,250
Sick Pay Rebate Scheme	773	. -
Covid-19 Business Grant	25,000	-
Job Retention Scheme	659,964	-
Other income	47,981	40,206
	735,129	46,456

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. Finance costs (net)

Total non-audit fees

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest received	553	9,322
Interest payable on borrowings	(28,751)	(3,488)
	(28,198)	5,834
5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 11)	368,406	362,202
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 10)	8,648	8,648
(Profit)/Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	(902)	28,155
Operating lease rentals	60,000	80,000
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	56,233,888 	58,156,575
The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates		
for the audit of the company's annual accounts	13,000	13,000
Total audit fees	13,000	13,000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates		
for other services to the Group		
Taxation compliance services	3,000	3,000
Other	-	-,-2-
		

Fees payable to Azets for non-audit services are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements of the parent company are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

No services were provided pursuant to contingent fee arrangements in either period.

3,000

3,000

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

6. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Directors	3	3
Other	181	190
		193
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,291,615	3,452,811
Social security costs	362,051	381,536
Other pension costs	126,733	124,450
Directors' pension costs	58,974 ————	36,299
	3,839,373	3,995,096
7. Directors' remuneration and transactions		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Directors' remuneration		
Emoluments	281,524	301,488
Company contributions to money purchase pension		
schemes	58,974	36,299
	340,498	337,787
	Number	Number
The number of directors who		
Are members of a money purchase pension scheme	3	3
	£	. £
Remuneration of the highest paid director Emoluments	124,312	120,057
Emolulients	124,312	120,037

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund. The annual contributions payable is charged to the profit and loss account. Pension contributions of £18,851 were outstanding at the year-end (2019 - £20,134).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge comprises:

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
UK corporation tax at 19% (2019 – 19%)	484,496	389,723
Adjustment in relation to prior years	· -	· -
Total current tax	484,496	389,723
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	91,935	21,194
Adjustment in relation to prior years	-	-
Effect of change in tax rate on opening liability	-	-
Total deferred tax (see note 17)	91,935	21,194
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	576,431	410,917

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit on ordinary activities is 19 % (2019 – 19%). During the year beginning 1 January 2020, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is expected to increase the corporation tax charge for the year by £91,935. This is due to the excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	£	£
Group profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,583,374	2,108,668
Tax on group profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019 – 19%)	490,841	400,647
Effects of: - Impact of additional indexation - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	- 11,404	- 12,763
- Adjustment in respect of prior years - Effect of change in tax rate	74,186	(2,493)
Group total tax charge for period	576,431	410,917

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

9. Dividends on equity shares

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 of £125,000 (2019 - £500,000) per ordinary share	250,000	1,000,000
The total amount of £250,000 (2019 - £1,000,000) was declared and paid during the year.		
10. Intangible fixed assets - Goodwill		
Group		£
Cost		-
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020		75,000
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2020		(57,650)
Charge for the year		(8,648)
At 31 December 2020		66,298
Net book value		
At 31 December 2020		8,702
At 31 December 2019		17,350

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land & buildings £	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cark an and broken						
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020	9,268,893	321,067	920,039	984,209	102,942	11,597,150
Additions	1,334,922	521,007	155,678	172,779	35,221	1,698,600
Transfers	-	-	-		-	-
Disposals	-	-	(7,582)	(24,430)	(3,850)	(35,862)
At 31 December 2020	10,603,815	321,067	1,068,135	1,132,558	134,313	13,259,888
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2020	446,327	250,932	572,276	763,357	54,235	2,087,127
Charge for the year	93,820	~	118,112	131,701	24,773	368,406
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	<u> </u>		(7,582)	(24,127)	(1,604)	(33,313)
At 31 December 2020	540,147	250,932	682,806	870,931	77,404	2,422,220
Net book value						
At 31 December 2020	10,063,668	70,135	385,329	261,627	56,909	10,837,668
At 31 December 2019	8,822,566	70,135	347,763	220,852	48,707	9,510,023
Leased assets included abo	ove:					
Net book value						
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>		-	18,009	-	18,009
At 31 December 2019	-	_	_	53,900	-	53,900

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

In respect of certain fixed assets stated at valuation, the comparable historical cost and depreciation values are as follows:

					2020 £	
Historical cost						
At beginning of fin	ancial year				6,909,645	5,818,409
At end of financial	year				8,244,567	6,909,645
Depreciation						
At beginning of fin					491,570	432,153
Charge for the yea	r				62,698	62,809
Disposal						(3,392)
At end of financial	year				554,268	491,570
Net historical cost	value					
At end of financial	year				7,690,299	6,418,075
At beginning of fin	ancial year				6,418,075	5,386,256
	Freehold			Fixtures,		
	land &	Leasehold	Plant and	fittings &	Motor	
_	buildings	property	machinery	equipment	vehicles	Total
Company	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2020	4,899,355	2,124,740	129,542	92,341	52,079	7,298,057
Additions	•	1,334,922	69,459	128,536	35,222	1,568,139
Disposals		-	(6,708)	(19,788)	(3,850)	(30,346)
At 31 December 2020	4,899,355	3,459,662	192,293	201,089	83,451	8,835,850
Depreciation				-	-	
At 1 January 2020	120,260	56,071	107,622	66,801	27,315	378,069
Charge for the year	29,800	11,214	16,821	27,290	14,990	100,115
Disposals	-	-	(6,708)	(19,683)	(1,604)	(27,995)
At 31 December 2020	150,060	67,285	117,735	74,408	40,701	450,189
Net book value						
At 31 December 2020	4,749,295	3,392,377	74,558	126,681	42,750	8,385,661
At 31 December 2019	4,779,095	2,068,669	21,920	25,540	24,764	6,919,988

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

12. Fixed asset investments

	Comp	Company	
	2020	2019	
	£	£	
Cost and net book value			
At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019	250,004	250,004	
		:	

Investments

The parent company and the group have investments in the following subsidiary undertakings, associates and other significant investments.

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holding*	%
Subsidiary undertakings				
Bassets (Swansea) Ltd	UK	Dormant vehicle sales	Ordinary	100
FRF (South Wales) Ltd	UK	Vehicle sales	Ordinary	100
FRF (Accident Repair Centre) Ltd	UK	Vehicle repairs	Ordinary	100

Note: all of the above subsidiaries are directly owned. All of the above subsidiaries operate under the same address being: Toyota Dealership, Neath Road, Morriston, Swansea SA6 8HF.

13. Stocks

	Group		Comp	any
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	. £	£
New and used vehicles	7,507,145	7,530,650	1,955,880	2,668,854
Consignment stock	3,896,370	3,965,372	2,754,953	3,299,580
Work in progress	21,779	37,714	-	-
Parts and other stocks	168,444	161,752	42,519	44,581

	11,593,738	11,695,488	4,753,352	6,013,015
				

Replacement value is not materially different from cost.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

14. Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	1,216,932	1,812,776	268,640	445,932
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	85,804	74,472
Other debtors	717,287	697,292	304,862	294,006
Corporation tax	80,000	85	-	85
Prepayments and accrued income	261,055	312,896	39,706	69,955
Other taxation and social security	44,326	-	112,195	-
	2,319,600	2,823,049	811,207	884,450

15. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

15. Creditors – amounts failing due within one year				
	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
•	£	£	£	£
Overdraft	-	1,402,713	-	1,402,713
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase				
contracts (see note 20)	19,810	34,636	-	-
Trade creditors	4,472,482	4,245,966	1,450,866	1,319,071
Consignment stock creditor	3,896,370	3,965,372	2,754,953	3,299,580
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	_	4,002,893	1,200,772
Directors' loan accounts	69,234	458,268	69,234	458,268
Corporation tax	484,496	229,723	79,142	92,676
Other taxation and social security	67,755	356,060	25,100	39,659
Other creditors	1,263,739	961,045	10,654	1,611
Accruals and deferred income	475,356	497,375	136,126	143,728
	10,749,242	12,151,158	8,528,968	7,958,078

Barclays Bank plc holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the group.

The directors' loan accounts relate to fees and dividends voted in previous years that have not been withdrawn.

The consignment stock creditor is payable within 90 days of receipt of a consignment vehicle, or on the sale of the vehicle if earlier.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

At 31 December 2020

16. Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year	2020 £	2019 1
Group Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	18,009
Creditor amounts falling due after more than one year are wholly in relation to a finance lease.		
17. Provisions for liabilities		
		Deferred Tax £
Group At 1 January 2020 Charged to profit and loss account Adjustment in respect of previous period	_	630,584 91,935
At 31 December 2020	=	722,517
		Deferred Tax £
Company At 1 January 2020 Charged to profit and loss account Adjustment in respect of previous period		308,423 69,760

378,182

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

17. Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax

The group's provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Short Term Timing Differences – trading	(3,582)	(3,453)
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	726,100	634,037

The company's provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	I	E
Short Term Timing Differences – trading	-	-
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	378,182	308,423

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or another entity within the company.

18. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
40 ordinary shares of £0.10	4	-
2 'A' ordinary shares of £1	-	2
2 'B' ordinary shares of £1	-	2
	4	4

Both classes of share ranked pari passu for rights to return of capital, income, and voting. The articles provide for independent dividend rights. On 8th December 2020, the share capital was re-designated as Ordinary Shares and sub divided to 40 Ordinary Shares of £0.10 each.

The Group and Company's other reserves are as follows:

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profit on the remeasurement of investment properties, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of revaluations of freehold land and buildings.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

19. Cash flow statement

Reconciliation of operating profit to cash generated by operations:

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating profit	2,583,374	2,108,668
Adjustment for:		
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(902)	28,155
Depreciation and amortisation	377,054	370,851
Interest received	(553)	(9,322)
Finance costs	28,751	3,488
Operating cash flow before movement in working capital	2,987,724	2,501,840
Decrease in stocks	101,750	(970,376)
Decrease in debtors	583,449	(828,139)
Increase in provisions	-	21,194
Decrease in creditors	(239,149)	1,783,615
Cash generated by operations	3,433,774	2,508,134

20. Financial commitments

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

20: Fixture fittings equipme	es, &	2019 Fixtures, fittings & equipment £
Group - within one year - between one and five years - after five years	10 - -	34,636 18,009
19,8	10	52,645

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

21. Related party transactions

Directors' transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted within Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 ("Related party disclosures") which does not require disclosure of transactions between a subsidiary undertaking and other group undertakings, as 100% of the company's voting rights are controlled within the group and the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company are publicly available.

The company has made full provision for the balance owed by Arthur Bassett & Co Limited of £250,000 (2019 £250,000). Arthur Bassett & Co Limited is a company in which Mr H Francis is a director. Mr H Francis is the brother of Mr G J Francis, who was previously a director of F.R.F. South Wales (Holdings) Limited, the parent company of F.R.F. (Accident Repair Centre) Limited.

Rent was paid in the year of £60,000 (2019 - £60,000) to Mrs E Radcliffe, the wife of Mr J S Radcliffe who is a director of the company. There was no liability (2019 - £nil) in relation to rent due on the Toyota Swansea site at the year-end.

The following transactions were undertaken with directors in the year:

	Interest Rate %	At 1 Jan 2020	Amount advanced	Amount repaid	At 31 Dec 2020	Max outstanding during the year
		£	£	£	£	£
Director 1	2.25	(458,269)	702,738 [']	(313,703)	(69,234)	(458,269)
Director 2	nil	51,556	-	51,556	-	51,556
Director 3	nil	51,556	•	51,556	-	51,556

There are no other transactions requiring disclosure under Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 in the current or prior financial year.

22. Controlling party

The company is 60% owned by J S Radcliffe, who is considered to be the ultimate controlling party.