#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: NI005922**

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# JAMES TOLLAND & COMPANY LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MAY 2021

# **FEB CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Linenhall Exchange
First Floor
26 Linenhall Street
Belfast
United Kingdom
BT2 8BG

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

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# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors Mr G F Hamilton

Mr J A L Tolland Mr S R Bruce Mr J P Kerr

Registered office 2B Milewater Road

Belfast BT3 9AS

Auditor FEB Chartered Accountants

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Linenhall Exchange

First Floor

26 Linenhall Street

Belfast

United Kingdom

BT2 8BG

Bankers Bank of Ireland

306-310 Ormeau Road

Belfast BT7 2GE

Solicitors Carson McDowell

4 Murray Street

Belfast BT1 6DN

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### **Business review**

2021 saw an increase in turnover of 18.49% with a relatively steady gross profit margin leading to an increase in operating profit of 13.86% on 2020 levels. The current balance sheet position remains strong, reporting net assets worth £4.09m. Financial performance for the year is considered pleasing to the directors and shareholders, and budgeted levels of operation for 2022 are comparable to those of 2021.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are committed to long term creation of shareholder value by continually monitoring the trading activities of the company. While market prices are highly volatile, overheads and demand in the industry remain at fairly consistent levels and consequently the key driver to increase the shareholder wealth is the improvement of the gross profit margin. In efforts to increase the gross margin, the directors and management trade daily and capitalise on favourable trading positions whilst attempting to avoid unfavourable positions.

The continuing presence of COVID-19 is not expected to have a significant impact on the entity. Management has determined that there is no material uncertainty that casts doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. It expects that COVID-19 might have some impact, though not significant, for example, in relation to future performance, or the effects on some future asset valuations.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 August 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Director

MAG F Hamilton

Director

Registered office: 2B Milewater Road

Belfast BT3 9AS

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2021.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr G F Hamilton Mr J A L Tolland Mr S R Bruce Mr J P Kerr

#### **Dividends**

The total dividends paid during the year were £430,000 (2020: £414,450).

#### Charitable donations

During the year the company made charitable donations of £7,687 (2020: £100).

#### Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006(Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, to set out in the company's strategic report, information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. The strategic report can be found on page 2 of these financial statements.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The 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.

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all 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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 August 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J A L Tolland

Director

Mr & F Hamilton Director

Registered office: 2B Milewater Road Belfast

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JAMES TOLLAND & COMPANY LIMITED

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of James Tolland & Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2021 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 May 2021 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JAMES TOLLAND & COMPANY LIMITED (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 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.

#### 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 or 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JAMES TOLLAND & COMPANY LIMITED (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company through enquiry of management, industry research and the application of cumulative audit knowledge. We identified the following principal laws and regulations relevant to the Company - Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

We developed an understanding of the key fraud risks to the entity (including how fraud might occur), the controls in place to help mitigate those risks, and the accounts, balances and disclosures within the financial statements which may be susceptible to management bias. Our understanding was obtained through review of the financial statements for significant accounting estimates, analysis of journal entries, walkthrough of the key control cycles in place and enquiry of management.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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. 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JAMES TOLLAND & COMPANY LIMITED (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### 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.

Mr Michael Flannigan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of FEB Chartered Accountants Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Linenhall Exchange First Floor 26 Linenhall Street Belfast United Kingdom BT2 8BG

10 August 2021

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	50,531,271	42,645,326
Cost of sales		49,464,299	41,708,259
Gross profit		1,066,972	937,067
Administrative expenses		393,725	333,016
Operating profit	5	673,247	604,051
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	9 10	8,513 -	_ 11,868
Profit before taxation		681,760	592,183
Tax on profit	11	87,337	69,952
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		594,423	522,231
Dividends paid and payable	12	(430,000)	(414,450)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		3,842,401	3,734,620
Retained earnings at the end of the year		4,006,824	3,842,401

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# 31 MAY 2021

		202	2021	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	13		2,174	4,001
Current assets Stocks	14	160,139		480,823
Debtors	15	5,293,309		3,211,013
Cash at bank and in hand		1,742,133		1,404,342
		7,195,581		5,096,178
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	3,189,931		1,256,518
Net current assets			4,005,650	3,839,660
Total assets less current liabilities			4,007,824	3,843,661
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	17		_	260
Net assets			4,007,824	3,843,401
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	21		390	390
Capital redemption reserve	22		610	610
Profit and loss account	22		4,006,824	3,842,401
Shareholders funds			4,007,824	3,843,401

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 August 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G F Hamilton

Director

Mr J A L Tolland Director

Company registration number: NI005922

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	594,423	522,231
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Tax on profit Accrued expenses/(income)	1,827 (8,513) - 87,337 301,303	5,018 - 11,868 69,952 (141,582)
Changes in: Stocks Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	320,684 (2,082,296) 1,615,292	(82,008) 1,069,900 (387,623) 1,067,756
Cash generated from operations  Interest paid Interest received Tax paid	830,057 - 8,513 (70,779)	(11,868) (136,735)
Net cash from operating activities	767,791	919,153
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(1,799) (1,799)
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid	(430,000)	(414,450)
Net cash used in financing activities	(430,000)	(414,450)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	337,791 1,404,342 1,742,133	502,904 901,438 1,404,342

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is 2B Milewater Road, Belfast, BT3 9AS.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Going concern

COVID-19 is not expected to have a significant impact on the entity. Management has determined that there is no material uncertainty that casts doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. It expects that COVID-19 might have some impact, though not significant, for example, in relation to future performance, or the effects on some future asset valuations.

#### Consolidation

The financial statements contain information about James Tolland and Company Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company has claimed exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under section 405(2) of the Companies Act 2006 as the inclusion of its only subsidiary is not material for the purposes of giving a true and fair view.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods supplied during the year excluding value added tax and is net of sales returns, trade discounts and rebates. Revenue is recognised when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Income tax (continued)

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or the exchange rate of a related foreign exchange contract where appropriate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. The resulting gain or loss is is dealt with in the profit and loss account.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of tangible assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

#### Depreciation

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

Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicles 10% straight line

10% - 20% straight line 25% reducing balance

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all expenditure incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. The cost of stock is determined using the first in, first out method. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less future costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments including derivatives are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

#### Defined contribution plans

The company operates defined contribution schemes for specific directors and other employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds and contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the year to which they relate.

#### 4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

2021 2020 £ £ 50,531,271 42,645,326

Sale of goods

The company does not disclose its turnover by geographic location as it considers that it would be detrimental to its business.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

<ol><li>Operating profit</li></ol>	
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Э.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:	2021 £	2020 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets Foreign exchange differences	1,827 (515)	5,018 (5,743)
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 £	2020
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	7,500	9,000 <u>9</u> ,000
7.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during directors, amounted to:		
		2021 No.	2020 No.
	Administrative staff	7	6
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the abo	ve, were: 2021 £	2020 £
	Wages and salaries	197,028	188,280
	Social security costs Other pension costs	18,200 38,424	19,943 15,825
		253,652	224,048
8.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	was: <b>2021</b>	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration Social security costs	141,093 13,858	144,856 15,276
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	35,886	12,642
		190,837	172,774
9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2021	2020
	Gain on financial instruments	£ 8,513	£ 
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021	2020
	Loss on financial instruments	£	£ 11,868
	LOSS OF HITARICIAL INSTRUMENTS		11,000

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 11. Tax on profit

#### Major components of tax expense

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax: UK current tax expense	87,269	70,447
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	328	70,447
Total current tax	87,597	70,447
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(260)	(495)
Tax on profit	87,337	69,952

# Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2020: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%).

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2021 £ 681,760	2020 £ 592,183
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Adjustments in respect of prior periods Group relief Deferred taxation	129,535 814 256 328 (43,336) (260)	112,515 567 500 - (43,135) (495)
Tax on profit	87,337	69,952

#### 12. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

your,	2021	2020
	£	£
Equity dividends on ordinary shares	430,000	414,450

A first interim dividend of £256.41 (2020: £256.41) per ordinary share amounting to £100,000 (2020: £100,000) was paid during the year. A second interim dividend of £423.08 (2020: £421.67) per ordinary share, amounting to £165,000 (2020: £164,450) was paid during the year. A final dividend of £423.08 (2020: £384.61) per ordinary share amounting to £165,000 (2020: £150,000) was paid during the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

# 13. Tangible assets

	Cost	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021	6,576	101,135	9,069	116,780
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 June 2020 Charge for the year	6,576	98,194 1,562	8,009 265	112,779 1,827
	At 31 May 2021	6,576	99,756	8,274	114,606
	Carrying amount At 31 May 2021		1,379	795	2,174
	At 31 May 2020	_	2,941	1,060	4,001
14.	Stocks				
				2021 £	2020 £
	Raw materials and consumables			160,139	480,823
15.	Debtors				
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors			2021 £ 4,923,471 280,158 82,203 7,477	2020 £ 2,864,849 280,358 50,215 15,591
				5,293,309	3,211,013
	Amounts owed from group undertakings	are unsecure	d and interest fr	ee.	
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year			
				2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Derivative financial liability			2,706,433 368,903 87,269 27,326 ————————————————————————————————————	1,105,633 67,600 70,451 4,321 8,513 1,256,518

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 17. Provisions

	At 1 June 2020 Unused amounts reversed At 31 May 2021		Deferred tax (note 18) £ 260 (260)
18.	Deferred tax		
	The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:	2021	2020
	Included in provisions (note 17)	£ 	£ 260
	The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in	2021	2020
	Accelerated capital allowances	£ 	£ 260 —
19.	Employee benefits		
	Defined contribution plans		
	The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to c was £38,424 (2020: £15,825).	lefined con	tribution plans
20.	Financial instruments		
	The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:	ws: <b>2021</b> £	2020 £
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised of Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised	cost	
		4,923,471	2,864,849

8,513

1,105,634

2,706,432

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

#### 20. Financial instruments (continued)

The company had entered into foreign exchange contracts during the current and prior year. A financial liability or asset is recognised at fair value which is calculated as the difference between the right and the obligation created by the derivative. This is the difference between the contracted amount at the contracted forward rate and the forward rate as at 31 May 2021. At the year end, no foreign exchange contracts were in existence.

The movement in the fair value of derivative financial liabilities is recognised in profit or loss resulting in a gain of £8,513 (2020: loss £11,868).

#### 21. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	390	390	390	390
•				

#### 22. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve – This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Profit and loss account – This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### 23. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At		At
	1 Jun 2020	Cash flows	31 May 2021
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,404,342	337,791	1,742,133

#### 24. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There were no transactions with any of the directors during the year.

#### 25. Related party transactions

James Tolland & Company Limited is a 100% subsidiary of James Tolland Group Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. At the year end the balance owed from James Tolland Group Limited was £280,158 (2020: £280,358).