

**A & F Grant Limited**  
**Filleted Financial Statements**  
**30 April 2020**



**RITSONS**  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor  
103 High Street  
Elgin  
IV30 1EB

**A & F Grant Limited**  
**Financial Statements**  
**Year ended 30 April 2020**

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# **A & F Grant Limited**

## **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

**Year ended 30 April 2020**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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.

**A & F Grant Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**30 April 2020**


	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	2,970,089	3,475,232
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		43,509	23,640
Debtors	7	1,525,349	2,091,625
Cash at bank and in hand		112	420
		<u>1,568,970</u>	<u>2,115,685</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>2,548,622</u>	<u>3,033,641</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>979,652</u>	<u>917,956</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,990,437</u>	<u>2,557,276</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9	754,042	1,435,141
<b>Provisions</b>		<u>141,807</u>	<u>127,163</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,094,588</u>	<u>994,972</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		25,000	25,000
Share premium account		1,265	1,265
Capital redemption reserve		76,265	76,265
Profit and loss account		<u>992,058</u>	<u>892,442</u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u>1,094,588</u>	<u>994,972</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11-02-21, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr F Grant  
Director



Company registration number: SC097820

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

# **A & F Grant Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 30 April 2020**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Georgetown, Ballindalloch, Moray, AB37 9BA.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

A & F Grant Limited are tanker haulage contractors that provide haulage services across the UK.

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of 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 on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

#### **Going concern**

Included within their going concern review the directors have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the operations of the company. The pandemic has resulted in a reduction in turnover post year end and part of the workforce had been furloughed as a result. Government schemes have been utilised to assist with the cash flow position. Additional measures have been implemented within the company to allow operations to restart and the directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for haulage services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised at the point of completion of delivery.

#### **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.

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.

# **A & F Grant Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements** *(continued)*

**Year ended 30 April 2020**

### **3. Accounting policies** *(continued)*

#### **Income tax** *(continued)*

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.

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

#### **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:

Leasehold Property	- 10% straight line
Plant & Vehicles	- 20-25% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	- 15% straight line

#### **Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### **Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

# **A & F Grant Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements** *(continued)*

**Year ended 30 April 2020**

### **3. Accounting policies** *(continued)*

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

#### **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. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

# **A & F Grant Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements** *(continued)*

**Year ended 30 April 2020**

### **3. Accounting policies** *(continued)*

#### **Financial instruments**

The following assets and liabilities are classified as financial instruments - bank, trade debtors, trade creditors, bank loans and directors' loans to the company.

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand held on demand. Bank overdrafts are shown within creditors due within one year.

Trade debtors and creditors are measured at the undiscounted amounts receivable from the customer or payable to a supplier, which is normally the invoiced price.

Trade debtors are assessed at the end of each reporting period for the objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Loans received from a bank at the market rate of interest are recognised at the amount of cash received from the bank, less separately incurred transition costs.

Directors' loans to the company which are repayable on demand are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be paid.

Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where the fair value of the shares cannot be measured reliably are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The investment is not measured except where impairment has been identified.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 51 (2019: 53).



# A & F Grant Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 April 2020

### 5. Tangible assets

	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2019	814,895	8,171,631	5,521	<b>8,992,047</b>
Additions	–	275,300	–	<b>275,300</b>
Disposals	–	(216,300)	–	<b>(216,300)</b>
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>814,895</b>	<b>8,230,631</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>9,051,047</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2019	807,203	4,707,128	2,484	<b>5,516,815</b>
Charge for the year	1,102	742,051	828	<b>743,981</b>
Disposals	–	(179,838)	–	<b>(179,838)</b>
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>808,305</b>	<b>5,269,341</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>6,080,958</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>2,961,290</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>2,970,089</b>
At 30 April 2019	7,692	3,464,503	3,037	3,475,232

### 6. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2020	–
At 30 April 2019	–

### 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	<b>950,188</b>	1,338,339
Other debtors	<b>575,161</b>	753,286
	<b>1,525,349</b>	2,091,625

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

# A & F Grant Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 April 2020

### 7. Debtors *(continued)*

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>527,226</u>	<u>122,435</u>

### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	327,458	360,885
Trade creditors	621,846	697,716
Corporation tax	19,165	–
Social security and other taxes	172,883	194,528
Other creditors	<u>1,407,270</u>	<u>1,780,512</u>
	<u>2,548,622</u>	<u>3,033,641</u>

The bank loans and overdrafts and a debt factor totalling £732,166 (2019 - £851,359), included within other creditors, are secured by a bond and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

Obligations under hire purchase and finance leases of £807,902 (2019 - £863,136) included within other creditors are secured on the assets concerned.

### 9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	48,702	144,069
Other creditors	<u>705,340</u>	<u>1,291,072</u>
	<u>754,042</u>	<u>1,435,141</u>

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by bond and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

Obligations under hire purchase and finance leases of £705,340 (2019 - £1,291,072) shown as other creditors are secured on the assets concerned.

### 10. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Tangible assets	<u>339,442</u>	<u>–</u>

# A & F Grant Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 April 2020

### 11. Operating leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Later than 5 years	<u>331,850</u>	<u>232,000</u>

### 12. Pension commitments

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. At the balance sheet date, unpaid contributions of £1,388 (2018 – £1,104) were due to the fund. They are included in other creditors.

### 13. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 23 February 2021 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Deborah Newton, for and on behalf of Ritsons.

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

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr F Grant	<u>273</u>	<u>(102,566)</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>1,707</u>

	2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr F Grant	<u>90</u>	<u>128,320</u>	<u>(128,137)</u>	<u>273</u>