

Company Registration No. SC331614 (Scotland)

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

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M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

| | | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|--|-------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 232,185 | | 756,204 |
| Investment properties | 4 | | 7,312,791 | | 6,669,561 |
| Investments | 5 | | 57,275 | | 57,275 |
| | | | <u>7,602,251</u> | | <u>7,483,040</u> |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | 7 | - | | 24,906 | |
| Debtors | 8 | 778,064 | | 555,130 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 152,543 | | 82,383 | |
| | | <u>930,607</u> | | <u>662,419</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 9 | (496,277) | | (522,676) | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>434,330</u> | | <u>139,743</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>8,036,581</u> | | <u>7,622,783</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 10 | | (984,262) | | (1,074,880) |
| Provisions for liabilities | 11 | | (3,167,736) | | (2,868,646) |
| Net assets | | | <u>3,884,583</u> | | <u>3,679,257</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 14 | | 19,486 | | 19,486 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | | 1,005 | | 1,005 |
| Other reserves | 15 | | (3,149,000) | | (2,816,000) |
| Profit and loss reserves | 16 | | 7,013,092 | | 6,474,766 |
| Total equity | | | <u>3,884,583</u> | | <u>3,679,257</u> |

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T Lees
Director

Company Registration No. SC331614

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

M & F (Scotland) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Babs Court, 4 Shorthope Street, Musselburgh, East Lothian, EH21 7DB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements the directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than twelve months. The directors are aware of the impact the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic has on the company and have reviewed the cashflow requirements and are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash reserves to cover any shortfall of income over the next twelve months and as such continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Heritable Property | 2-2.5% straight line |
| Fixtures and fittings | 10-25% straight line |
| Motor vehicles | 10-20% straight line |

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Property rented to a group entity is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, and is based on actuarial advice.

The change in the net defined benefit liability arising from employee service during the year is recognised as an employee cost. The cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments are recognised as an expense in measuring profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurement changes comprise actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability excluding amounts included in net interest. These are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information, and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 13 | 17 |

3 Tangible fixed assets

| | Heritable Property £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Cost | | | | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 639,415 | 214,962 | 769,160 | 1,623,537 |
| Disposals | - | - | (551,715) | (551,715) |
| Transfer to investment property | (510,298) | - | - | (510,298) |
| At 30 September 2020 | 129,117 | 214,962 | 217,445 | 561,524 |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 209,204 | 179,674 | 478,455 | 867,333 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 11,113 | 3,991 | 62,462 | 77,566 |
| Eliminated in respect of disposals | - | - | (421,338) | (421,338) |
| Transfer to investment property | (194,222) | - | - | (194,222) |
| At 30 September 2020 | 26,095 | 183,665 | 119,579 | 329,339 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| At 30 September 2020 | 103,022 | 31,297 | 97,866 | 232,185 |
| At 30 September 2019 | 430,211 | 35,288 | 290,705 | 756,204 |

4 Investment property

| | 2020 £ |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Fair value | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 6,669,562 |
| Additions | 18,226 |
| Transfer from fixed assets | 316,076 |
| Revaluations | 308,927 |
| At 30 September 2020 | 7,312,791 |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4 Investment property

(Continued)

The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of rotational valuations carried out in the period between 2014-2019 by Graham & Sibbald J & E Shepherd, Shandwick Property Chartered Surveyors and Peter Thomson Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuations were made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

Four of the properties which are leased to the subsidiary company have been valued at directors valuation based upon rental yields.

5 Fixed asset investments

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Shares in group undertakings and participating interests | 155 | 155 |
| Other investments other than loans | 57,120 | 57,120 |
| | <u>57,275</u> | <u>57,275</u> |

The company holds 100% of the issued share capital in two companies, being M&F Enterprises of Central Florida Inc, which is dormant and M & F Funeral Services Limited (formerly Musselburgh & Fisherrow Co Ltd), incorporated in the United States of America and Scotland respectively.

The other investment represent a corporate investor share account with the Co Operative Group. The rights associated with this holding allow the company to receive a payment of interest on their capital twice a year. This does not represent an equity holding.

Movements in fixed asset investments

| | Shares in group undertakings £ | Other investments other than loans £ | Total £ |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| At 1 October 2019 & 30 September 2020 | 155 | 57,120 | 57,275 |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 30 September 2020 | 155 | 57,120 | 57,275 |
| At 30 September 2019 | 155 | 57,120 | 57,275 |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6 Financial instruments

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Carrying amount of financial assets | | |
| Debt instruments measured at amortised cost | 171,816 | 10,784 |
| Carrying amount of financial liabilities | | |
| Measured at amortised cost | 1,396,080 | 1,514,082 |

7 Stocks

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Stocks | - | 24,906 |

Stock includes finished goods totalling £Nil (2019 - £24,906).

8 Debtors

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 3,414 | 7,820 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 142,185 | - |
| Other debtors | 34,155 | 12,270 |
| | 179,754 | 20,090 |
| Deferred tax asset | 598,310 | 535,040 |
| | 778,064 | 555,130 |

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 64,920 | 89,323 |
| Trade creditors | 31,232 | 66,449 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | - | 100 |
| Corporation tax | 43,843 | 51,846 |
| Other taxation and social security | 40,616 | 31,628 |
| Other creditors | 315,666 | 283,330 |
| | 496,277 | 522,676 |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 984,262 | 1,060,826 |
| Other creditors | - | 14,054 |
| | <u>984,262</u> | <u>1,074,880</u> |

11 Provisions for liabilities

| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--------------------------------|----|------------------|------------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities | 12 | 18,736 | 52,646 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 13 | 3,149,000 | 2,816,000 |
| | | <u>3,167,736</u> | <u>2,868,646</u> |

12 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

| | Liabilities 2020 £ | Liabilities 2019 £ | Assets 2020 £ | Assets 2019 £ |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Balances: | | | | |
| Accelerated capital allowances | 18,736 | 52,646 | - | - |
| Retirement benefit obligations | - | - | 598,310 | 535,040 |
| | <u>18,736</u> | <u>52,646</u> | <u>598,310</u> | <u>535,040</u> |
| Movements in the year: | | | | 2020 £ |
| Asset at 1 October 2019 | | | | (482,394) |
| Credit to profit or loss | | | | (33,910) |
| Retirement benefit obligations movement | | | | <u>(63,270)</u> |
| Asset at 30 September 2020 | | | | <u>(579,574)</u> |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

13 Retirement benefit schemes

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------|--------|
| Defined contribution schemes | £ | £ |
| Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes | (7,227) | 10,292 |

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Defined benefit schemes

The company operates a defined benefit scheme for qualifying employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 26 September 2020 by Broadstone Corporate Benefits Limited, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method.

| Key assumptions | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | % |
| Discount rate | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Expected rate of salary increases | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Rate of inflation-linked revaluation of pensions in deferment | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Rate of inflation linked pensions in payment increases | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Cash commutation | 100 | 100 |

Mortality assumptions

Post retirement mortality at 30 September 2020 was S3PA tables, CMI_2019 with a long term rate of improvement of future rates of 1%.

Post retirement mortality at 30 September 2019 was S3PA tables, CMI_2018 with a long term rate of improvement of future rates of 1%.

| Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Current service cost | 70,000 | 46,000 |
| Net interest on defined benefit liability/(asset) | 51,000 | 57,000 |
| Total costs | 121,000 | 103,000 |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

13 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Amounts taken to other comprehensive income</i> | | |
| Actual return on scheme assets | 490,000 | (250,000) |
| Less: calculated interest element | 93,000 | 143,000 |
| Return on scheme assets excluding interest income | 583,000 | (107,000) |
| Actuarial changes related to obligations | (291,000) | 891,000 |
| Total costs | 292,000 | 784,000 |

The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Present value of defined benefit obligations | 7,745,000 | 8,091,000 |
| Fair value of plan assets | (4,596,000) | (5,275,000) |
| Deficit in scheme | 3,149,000 | 2,816,000 |

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations

| | 2020 £ |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Liabilities at 1 October 2019 | 8,091,000 |
| Current service cost | 70,000 |
| Benefits paid | (278,000) |
| Contributions from scheme members | 9,000 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | (291,000) |
| Interest cost | 144,000 |
| At 30 September 2020 | 7,745,000 |

The defined benefit obligations arise from plans funded as follows:

| | 2020 £ |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Wholly unfunded obligations | - |
| Wholly or partly funded obligations | (7,745,000) |
| | 7,745,000 |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

13 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

| | 2020 £ |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Movements in the fair value of plan assets</i> | |
| Fair value of assets at 1 October 2019 | 5,275,000 |
| Interest income | 93,000 |
| Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest) | (583,000) |
| Benefits paid | (278,000) |
| Contributions by the employer | 80,000 |
| Contributions by scheme members | 9,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| At 30 September 2020 | 4,596,000 |
| | <hr/> |

The actual return on plan assets was £490,000 (2019 - £250,000).

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end</i> | | |
| Equity instruments | 2,905,000 | 3,387,000 |
| Property | 46,000 | 44,000 |
| Gilts | 333,000 | 365,000 |
| Corporate bonds | 423,000 | 473,000 |
| Cash & other | 889,000 | 1,006,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 4,596,000 | 5,275,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

14 Called up share capital

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| Ordinary share capital of £1 each | 19,486 | 19,486 | 19,486 | 19,486 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

15 Other reserves

| | £ |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| At the beginning of the prior year | (2,008,000) |
| Employer Pension Contributions | (808,000) |
| | <hr/> |
| At the end of the prior year | (2,816,000) |
| Employer Pension Contributions | (333,000) |
| | <hr/> |
| At the end of the current year | (3,149,000) |
| | <hr/> |

M & F (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

16 Profit and loss reserves

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| At the beginning of the year | 6,474,766 | 6,381,991 |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | 434,056 | (103,955) |
| Transfer to reserves | 333,000 | 808,000 |
| Actuarial differences recognised in other comprehensive income | (292,000) | (784,000) |
| Tax on actuarial differences | 63,270 | 173,510 |
| Own shares acquired | - | (780) |
| At the end of the year | 7,013,092 | 6,474,766 |

Included within the profit and loss reserve is non distributable reserves totalling £3,099,886 (2019 - £2,790,962) relating to the revaluation of Investment Properties.

17 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Sharon Collins.

The auditor was Thomson Cooper.

18 Directors' transactions

Included within creditors are the following sums owed to the directors:

| Description | % Rate | Opening balance £ | Amounts advanced £ | Amounts repaid £ | Closing balance £ |
|----------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Mr T Lees - | 3.50 | 33,082 | 94,017 | (14,976) | 112,123 |
| Mr R T Givan - | 3.50 | 56 | 2 | - | 58 |
| | | 33,138 | 94,019 | (14,976) | 112,181 |

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.