

Company number: 07417634

Dawsongroup Vans Limited

Annual Report and Accounts

Year ended 31 December 2020



Directors and advisers

Directors

Stephen J Miller
Anthony Coleman, FCA
Adrian J P O'Reilly, ACMA
D. Simon Ridley
Stephen D Callahan
Calvin K Moore

Secretary and registered office

Lucinda Kent, FCA
Delaware Drive, Tongwell, Milton Keynes, MK15 8JH

Auditor

Mazars LLP
The Pinnacle, 160 Midsummer Boulevard, Milton Keynes, MK9 1FF

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC
Ashton House, 497 Silbury Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2LD

Contents	Page
Directors and advisers	1
Strategic report	2-3
Report of the directors	4-5
Report of the auditor	6-8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12-26

**Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their strategic report for Dawsongroup Vans Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

For further information on key performance indicators and risks and uncertainties please refer to the Dawsongroup plc financial statements (note 18).

Activities and Business review

The principal activity of the company is the rental and contract hire of commercial vans.

Despite an extremely difficult second quarter, all key measures of the company showed year on year growth by year end.

Fleet size rose by 8%, with notable investments in electric drive and refrigerated vans, and rapid growth arising from on-line shopping in particular. Demand for used vans was particularly high with strong growth in the home delivery parcels sector and the impact of the Chancellor's Bounce Back loans.

A buoyant used market boosted the Dawsongroup Van Ninja brand, as well as the development of a new van leasing platform marketed via brokers, targeting the sub 5 vehicle market. This growing success ensured that the majority of Dawsongroup used van sales are now achieved through digital sales channels.

Risks and uncertainties

The group operates a central finance and treasury function which is responsible for arranging and managing all of the group's financial instruments, comprising borrowings, cash and liquid resources and interest-rate swaps, in the most appropriate manner, at the lowest cost and within the risk management policies agreed upon by the board.

The company minimises credit risk by credit checking and assessing all potential customers. It also takes deposits where appropriate.

COVID-19

The success of the Covid-19 crisis response team, established in early March 2020, in providing clear instructions and guidance to all staff, reinforced with regular comprehensive communication, ensured that both the business and employee impact was minimised. All Dawsongroup business units remained open throughout, but with working patterns adjusting to home based or flexible attendance hours, as a result relatively few employees were furloughed, where they could not physically carry out their duties, and by September 2020 all staff had returned to full time employment. Throughout 2020, all staff received full pay, reflecting the loyalty and commitment they had given to Dawsongroup. All sites were trained and equipped to minimise infection risk and keep people safe.

**Strategic report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020****S172 (1) Statement**

The directors of Dawsongroup Vans Limited consider, individually and collectively, that they have acted in a way they consider would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in S172 of the Companies Act 2006 namely:-

- (a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- (b) the interests of the company's employees;
- (c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- (d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- (e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- (f) the need to act fairly between members of the company.

The following summarises how the directors fulfil their duties:-

Risk Management

It is vital that we effectively identify, evaluate, manage and mitigate the risks we face as a business. For details of the risks and uncertainties and how they are dealt with see the strategic report page 2.

Our people

Our employees are fundamental to the long-term success of the business. We aim to be a responsible employer with regard to pay and benefits that our employees receive. The health, safety and well-being of our employees is one of our primary considerations in the way we conduct business. Established communication and consultation procedures exist which aim to ensure that employees are informed about and involved in matters which are of interest and concern to them. For more details see the directors' report page 4.

Business relationships

We strive to develop and maintain strong long-term relationships with our suppliers, customers and asset finance providers all of whom are key to our business. We achieve this without a dependency on any single supplier of product or finance or any individual customer.

Community and environment

Exceeding environmental compliance is a key feature of business strategy, with our fleet now almost exclusively to Euro 6 standard.

Maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

Our intention is to behave responsibly and ensure management operates the business in a responsible manner. Our aim is to provide our customers with premium, well maintained products which together with our high level of customer care promotes our reputation for maintaining high standards.

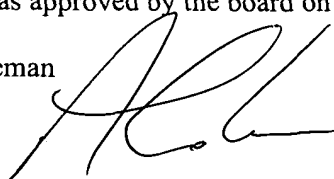
Members of the company

The shareholders of the company are closely involved in any major decisions made by the board relating to the current running and the future of the company.

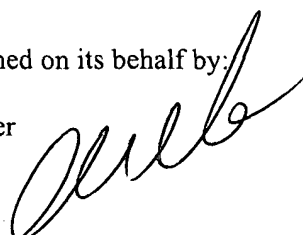
Approval

This report was approved by the board on 25 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Anthony Coleman
Director



Stephen J Miller
Director



**Report of the directors
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for Dawsongroup Vans Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

Turnover for the period amounted to £53,781,000 (2019: £50,753,000) and profit before tax was £6,561,000 (2019: £5,564,000). No dividends have been paid or proposed during the year (2019: £nil).

Directors

The current directors of the company, who served throughout the year and to the date of signing this report (unless otherwise stated), are set out on page 1.

Directors' indemnity

Appropriate directors' and officers' indemnity insurance cover is in place in respect of all the company's directors.

Employment policies

The company continues to encourage the participation of its employees in the business in which they work. Established communication and consultation procedures exist which aim to ensure that employees are informed about, and involved in, matters which are of interest and concern to them.

The company is an equal opportunities employer and its policies for the recruitment, training, career development and promotion of employees are based on the relevant merits and abilities of the individuals concerned. The policies also allow disabled persons to compete on an equal basis. Any existing employee who becomes disabled is given the training required to ensure that, wherever possible, continuity of employment can be maintained.

The company promotes all aspects of health and safety throughout the group in the interests of its employees.

Future developments

The directors do not expect any material differences going forward.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis for accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

For further information regarding the directors' assessment of the going concern status of the company, refer to the accounting policies on page 12 of the financial statements.

Environmental and carbon reporting

The company's energy and carbon use is included in the group energy and carbon reporting of Dawsongroup plc, whose accounts are publicly available (see note 18).

**Report of the directors (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020****Disclosure in the strategic report**

As permitted by paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and reports) Regulation 2008 certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the strategic report on page 3. These matters relate to activities and business review and risks and uncertainties.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing 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;
- 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.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditor

So far as each person who is a director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Each director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken in his duty as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to s487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 the auditors, Mazars LLP, will be deemed to have been re-appointed.

By order of the board 25 June 2021.

Lucinda Kent, FCA
Secretary



Independent auditor's report to the members of Dawsongroup Vans Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dawsongroup Vans Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its 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 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 group and the parent 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.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Dawsongroup Vans Limited

- 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 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or 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. Based on our understanding of the group and parent company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation and Covid-19 government support schemes, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102.

We evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, significant one-off or unusual transactions and revenue recognition on the cut-off assertion.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;

Independent auditor's report to the members of Dawsongroup Vans Limited

- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the group and the parent company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:


- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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

Use of the audit 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.



Stephen Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Mazars LLP
The Pinnacle
160 Midsummer Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 1FF
Date: 30 June 2021

**Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	1	53,781	50,753
Cost of sales		<u>34,173</u>	<u>33,995</u>
Gross profit		19,608	16,758
Other operating income		481	-
Administrative expenses		<u>9,785</u>	<u>9,862</u>
Operating profit	2	10,304	6,896
Interest receivable and similar income	3	2	17
Interest payable and similar charges	4	<u>1,613</u>	<u>1,909</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before fair value of derivative instruments and taxation		8,693	5,004
(Losses) / gains on fair value of derivative instruments		<u>(2,132)</u>	<u>560</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		6,561	5,564
Tax	6	<u>1,495</u>	<u>812</u>
Profit for the financial year attributable to owners		<u>5,066</u>	<u>4,752</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners		<u>5,066</u>	<u>4,752</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	£'000	2020 £'000	£'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		(181)		(420)
Tangible assets	8		128,779		123,511
			<u>128,598</u>		<u>123,091</u>
Current assets					
Inventory	9	265		89	
Debtors	10	6,792		8,255	
Cash at bank and in hand		258		2006	
		<u>7,315</u>		<u>10,350</u>	
Creditors due within one year					
Borrowings	11	39,818		40,255	
Creditors	12	48,533		55,204	
		<u>88,351</u>		<u>95,459</u>	
Net current liabilities			81,036		85,109
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>47,562</u>		<u>37,982</u>
Creditors due after one year					
Borrowings	11	<u>19,783</u>	<u>19,783</u>	<u>15,025</u>	<u>15,025</u>
			27,779		22,957
Provisions for liabilities and charges	14		2,769		3,013
Net assets			<u>25,010</u>		<u>19,944</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		-		-
Profit and loss account			25,010		19,944
Equity shareholders' funds			<u>25,010</u>		<u>19,944</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 26 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 25 June 2021.

A Coleman
Director

S J Miller
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Equity shareholders' funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2019	-	15,192	15,192
Profit for the financial year	-	4,752	4,752
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	4,752	4,752
At 31 December 2019	-	19,944	19,944
Profit for the financial year	-	5,066	5,066
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	5,066	5,066
At 31 December 2020	-	25,010	25,010

Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account reserve represents cumulative profits and losses of the company.

The notes on pages 12 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020****Accounting policies****General information**

Dawsongroup Vans Limited ("the company") is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Delaware Drive, Tongwell, Milton Keynes, MK15 8JH and the principal place of business is Dawson Road, Mount Farm, Milton Keynes, MK1 1JN. The principal activity of the company is the rental and contract hire of commercial vans.

These financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the company's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The level of rounding used throughout the financial statements is to the nearest thousand.

Basis of preparation

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 applicable legislation, as set out in the Companies Act 2006 and The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including the notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. In preparing the financial statements, the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from disclosing key management personnel compensation, as required by paragraph 7 of Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures*;
- from presenting a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year, as required by paragraph 12 of Section 4 *Statement of Financial Position*; and
- from presenting a statement of cash flows, as required by Section 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.

On the basis that equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements the company has also taken advantage of the exemption not to provide:

- certain disclosure requirements of Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments*.

Details of where the consolidated financial statements, in which the company is included, can be obtained are set out in note 18.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The directors have reviewed forecasts for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of the audit opinion and are confident that the company will be able to pay its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts for the provision of services and the sale of goods in the normal course of business, net of discounts and other sales-related taxes.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020****Accounting policies**

Rental income from operating leases and contract hire activities is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Income from the sale of vehicles and equipment is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, which is usually the date that delivery of the vehicles and equipment is taken.

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax currently payable, relating to UK corporation tax, is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. 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 give rise to a deferred tax liability or asset.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date, that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it is deemed probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost, being the purchase price plus any directly attributable costs, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill relates to acquisitions and represents the excess of the consideration payable over the fair value of the separable net assets acquired.

Negative goodwill arising where the fair value of the separable net assets acquired is higher than the consideration paid is being amortised in line with the sale of the hire fleet assets acquired as part of the acquisition.

Intangible assets, including goodwill, are tested for impairment where an indication of impairment exists at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is provided to write down the cost or valuation of fixed assets by equal instalments to their estimated residual values up to the period of their estimated useful lives in accordance with the table below:

	Useful life with the company	Residual value
Hire fleet:		
Commercial vans	4 - 6 years	Nil - 1%
Cars	4 - 5 years	25% - 35%
Other:		
Plant and equipment	5 - 10 years	Nil
Portable office buildings	7 - 12.5 years	15%
Computer hardware	4 years	Nil
Cars	4 years	15%

Tangible assets are tested for impairment where an indication of impairment exists at the reporting date.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying value of its 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. The present value calculation involves estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset, and from its ultimate disposal, applying an appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Where the recoverable amount of an asset is less than the carrying amount an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for all assets is reversed in a subsequent year if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost, using the first in first out method, and selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds basic financial instruments, which comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade and other debtors, borrowings, trade and other creditors and derivative financial instruments. The company has chosen to apply the measurement and recognition provisions of Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments*.

Financial assets – classified as basic financial instruments

Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are classified as current asset investments.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020****Accounting policies*****Financial assets – classified as basic financial instruments (continued)******Trade and other debtors***

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Amounts that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the amount expected to be receivable, net of any impairment.

Financial liabilities – classified as basic financial instruments***Trade and other creditors and borrowings***

Short term trade and other creditors and borrowings are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities which constitute financing transactions are initially and subsequently measured at the present value of the future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest.

Derivative financial instruments – classified as other financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments comprise interest rate swaps and are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Asset purchase rebates

Rebates and bonuses from manufacturers and distributors are credited to the statement of comprehensive income over a three to five year period from the date of installation of the relevant assets to coincide with their expected life within the company.

Foreign currencies

Assets, liabilities, revenues and costs expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling on the date on which transactions occur, except for monetary assets and liabilities which are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Differences arising on translation of such items are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

Employee benefits***Long-term incentive schemes***

The company operates a long-term incentive scheme for certain employees. Liabilities for the scheme are recognised when the company has an obligation to make payments as a result of a past event, and are measured at the present value of the obligation at the end of each reporting date. The scheme is an unfunded scheme.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in funds administered by insurance companies. Contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which the contributions relate.

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Leases

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

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020****Accounting policies****Leases (continued)*****Operating leases******The company as a lessor***

Amounts due from lessees under operating leases are credited to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The company as a lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Any benefits receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years, if the revision affects both current and future years.

The critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed below.

(i) Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Residual values and useful economic lives of tangible assets and intangible assets

The company depreciates tangible assets over their estimated useful lives. In determining appropriate useful lives of assets, the directors have considered historic performance as well as future expectations for factors such as the expected usage of the asset, physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence and legal limitations on the usage of the asset such as lease terms. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(i) Residual values and useful economic lives of tangible assets and intangible assets (continued)

Judgement is applied to determine the residual values for tangible assets. When determining the residual values, the directors have assessed the amount that the company would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life. At each reporting date, the directors also assess whether there have been any indicators, such as a change in how the asset is used, significant unexpected wear and tear and changes in market prices, which suggest previous estimates may differ from current expectations. Where this is the case, the residual value and/or useful life is amended and accounted for on a prospective basis.

(ii) Recoverability of debtors

A provision for debtors is established where it is estimated that the debtors are not considered to be fully recoverable. When assessing recoverability, the directors consider factors such as the aging of the receivables, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers.

(iii) Employee benefits – long-term incentive schemes

The company operates a long-term incentive scheme in respect of directors and certain senior employees. The company's obligation under this scheme at the reporting date is calculated using a number of assumptions including expected retention rates, achievement of annually set targets and estimated salary increases. The directors have estimated these assumptions based on historical experience and future expectations of market conditions.

(iv) Establishing fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets or on the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset or liability, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

1 Turnover

The turnover is attributable to the principal activity of rental and contract hire of commercial vans.

The company operates in the UK and substantially the whole of its turnover is to the UK market.

Analysis by category

An analysis of turnover by category is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Operating lease rental income	52,010	50,312
Sale of vehicles and equipment	1,771	441
	<u>53,781</u>	<u>50,753</u>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

2 Operating profit

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation – owned assets	30,532	29,728
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	22	19
Repairs and maintenance	3,150	2,793
Delivery	2,261	2,255
Assets hired in	182	246
Operating lease – rental of property	978	896
	<hr/>	<hr/>
and after crediting:		
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	6,620	3,936
Amortisation	239	396
	<hr/>	<hr/>

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Other interest receivable	2	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>

4 Interest payable and other similar charges

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
On borrowings wholly repayable within five years:		
Asset finance arrangements	1,058	1,224
Group swap arrangements	133	3
Group interest payable	422	682
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,613	1,909
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All asset finance arrangements are repayable by instalments.

5 Directors and employees

Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Management	4	5
Sales and administration	126	119
Fitters and others	106	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	236	233
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

5 Directors and employees (continued)

The payroll costs of these employees amounted to:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	7,634	6,619
Social security costs	761	623
Pension contributions	561	478
	<u>8,956</u>	<u>7,720</u>

Pension scheme

The Dawsongroup of companies operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the group in funds administered by insurance companies. The pension contributions above represent amounts paid by the company to the fund. No contributions have been prepaid at the year end (2019: £nil).

Directors' emoluments	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Executive remuneration and benefits	475	339
Pension contributions	60	109
	<u>535</u>	<u>448</u>

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Highest paid director		
- Remuneration and benefits	335	203
- Pension contributions	55	95
	<u>390</u>	<u>298</u>

The emoluments of those directors who are also directors of the parent company are disclosed in the financial statements of Dawsongroup plc. The emoluments of A J P O'Reilly and S D Callahan are included in the financial statements of Dawsongroup Truck and Trailer Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dawsongroup plc. The number of directors to whom benefits were accrued under money purchase pension schemes was 2 (2019: 3)

The company operates long term incentive schemes in respect of its directors and certain senior employees. In accordance with the accounting policy set out on page 15, provision has been made in the accounts in respect of the directors as per the following table:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Provision as at 1 January	97	68
Charged to profit and loss	89	29
Utilised in year	(100)	-
Provision as at 31 December	<u>86</u>	<u>97</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020

6 Tax

	2020 £'000	£'000	2019 £'000	£'000
Tax charge for the year comprises:				
Corporation tax	1,298		1,063	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	<u>(158)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Total current tax		1,140		1,063
Deferred tax				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	213		17	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	<u>142</u>		<u>(268)</u>	
Total deferred tax (see note 14)		355		(251)
		<u>1,495</u>		<u>812</u>

The UK standard rate of corporation tax for the year is 19% (2019: 19%). The actual charge for the current and previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>- 6,561</u>	<u>5,564</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard rate	1,247	1,057
Factors affecting charge for the period		
Difference in tax rates	166	(2)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	99	25
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(268)</u>
Total tax	<u>1,495</u>	<u>812</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 17 March 2020, it was substantively enacted that the rate of corporation tax would remain at 19% and has therefore been considered when calculating deferred tax at the reporting date. Deferred tax balances at the reporting date are measured at 19% (2019: 17%). The UK Government announced in the 2021 budget that from 1 April 2023 the rate of corporation tax in the UK will increase from 19% to 25%. This was not substantively enacted until post year end so there is no impact on deferred tax.

Deferred tax expected to reverse in 2021 is £nil.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £'000
Cost	
As at 1 January and 31 December 2020	<u>(1,084)</u>
Amortisation	
As at 1 January 2020	664
Charge for the year	<u>239</u>
As at 31 December 2020	<u>903</u>
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2020	<u>(181)</u>
As at 31 December 2019	<u>(420)</u>

Amortisation is charged within administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Goodwill is being amortised on the basis of disposal of the hire fleet assets acquired as part of the acquisition of Transflex Vehicle Rental in April 2018.

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Hire fleet £'000	Other vehicles, plant and equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
As at 1 January 2020	163,098	1,725	164,823
Additions	59,450	210	59,660
Disposals	(43,120)	-	(43,120)
Transfers from group undertakings	-	-	-
Transfers to group undertakings	(52)	-	(52)
As at 31 December 2020	<u>179,376</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>181,311</u>
Depreciation			
As at 1 January 2020	40,481	831	41,312
Charge for the year	30,280	252	30,532
Disposals	(19,309)	-	(19,309)
Transfers from group undertakings	-	-	-
Transfers to group undertakings	(3)	-	(3)
As at 31 December 2020	<u>51,449</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>52,532</u>
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2020	<u>127,927</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>128,779</u>
As at 31 December 2019	<u>122,617</u>	<u>894</u>	<u>123,511</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Inventory

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fuel and other	103	89
Vehicles	162	-
	<u>265</u>	<u>89</u>

10 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,724	5,322
Prepayments	1,689	1,499
Other debtors	280	1,297
Amounts owed by group undertakings	99	137
	<u>6,792</u>	<u>8,255</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and are unsecured. In 2019 other debtors included £560,000 re the fair value of interest rate swaps. (See note 13).

11 Borrowings

Financial liabilities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Due within one year:		
Asset finance arrangements	39,818	40,255
	<u>39,818</u>	<u>40,255</u>

Borrowings due after more than one year relate to asset finance arrangements which are repayable by instalments as follows:

Due after one year:

Between one and two years	16,894	14,926
Between two and five years	2,889	99
	<u>19,783</u>	<u>15,025</u>
Gross financial liabilities	<u>59,601</u>	<u>55,280</u>

Asset finance arrangements comprise hire purchase, finance lease and other similar funding effectively secured on the specific underlying assets. The interest charged on the finance during the year equated to 1.8% (2019: 2.2%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020

12 Creditors

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year:		
Trade creditors	8,339	8,697
Other tax and social security	1,423	160
Tax payable	1,298	1,063
Accruals and other creditors	3,230	3,448
Loans from group undertakings	29,966	40,969
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,705	867
Derivatives - interest rate swaps	1,572	-
	<u>48,533</u>	<u>55,204</u>

Loans from group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and incur interest charged at 1% over base rate. Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and unsecured.

13 Derivative financial instruments

The company's exposure to variable rate borrowings is hedged by the use of interest rate swaps under which the company pays interest at the following average fixed rates and receives interest at the prevailing relevant 3 and 6 month LIBOR rates.

	2020		2019	
	Total £'000	Average rate %	Total £'000	Average rate %
Period to expiry:				
Within one year	35,000	0.79	35,000	0.79
	<u>35,000</u>	<u>0.79</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>0.79</u>

The fair value of the interest rate swaps are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Fair value - financial liability £'000	Fair value - financial asset £'000
Interest rate swaps	1,572	(560)
	<u>1,572</u>	<u>(560)</u>

Note: in 2019 the fair value of the interest rate swaps was included in other debtors (see note 10).

The fair value of the interest rate swaps has been estimated using valuation techniques that use market and non-market inputs to estimate the expected discounted cash flows as determined by the issuer of the derivative contract.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Deferred tax	1,620	1,265
Other provisions	1,149	1,748
	<u>2,769</u>	<u>3,013</u>
Deferred tax		
Provided in the accounts:		
Accelerated capital allowances	2,179	1,507
Other timing differences	(559)	(242)
Provision for deferred tax	<u>1,620</u>	<u>1,265</u>

Amounts provided have been calculated at future expected rates of corporation tax.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Other provisions:		
Long-term incentive schemes	662	770
Miscellaneous	487	978
	<u>1,149</u>	<u>1,748</u>

	Deferred tax	Long-term incentive schemes	Miscell- aneous	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Movement in the year				
As at 1 January 2020	1,265	770	978	3,013
Charged / (credited) to profit and loss account	355	265	(451)	169
Utilised in year	-	(373)	(40)	(413)
As at 31 December 2020	<u>1,620</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>2,769</u>

Miscellaneous provisions principally relate to future contractual liabilities and includes the remainder of the provision arising on the acquisition of Transflex Vehicle Rental in 2018.

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 2021 is £nil.

15 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The ordinary shares carry one voting right per share and no right to fixed income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Financial commitments

Future capital expenditure

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Outstanding contracts for capital expenditure	<u>20,605</u>	<u>12,573</u>

Operating lease commitments

The company as lessee

The company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as at the reporting date as follows:

	2020	2019
	Land and buildings	Land and buildings
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	466	459
Between one and two years	433	426
Between two and five years	630	946
After more than five years	146	739
	<u>1,675</u>	<u>2,570</u>

The company as lessor

The company leases hire fleet to third parties. This excludes those contracts that are transient in nature. They are all for less than one year.

17 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a cross guarantee with various other group companies to secure their banking facilities.

18 Parent undertakings

The immediate parent company is Dawsongroup UK Limited and the ultimate parent company is Dawsongroup plc. Throughout the year Dawsongroup plc was controlled by trusts, the beneficiaries of which are P M Dawson and his immediate family.

The largest and smallest group for which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed up by Dawsongroup plc. The consolidated financial statements of Dawsongroup plc can be obtained from:

Dawsongroup plc
 Delaware Drive
 Tongwell
 Milton Keynes
 Bucks
 MK15 8JH

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

19 Related party transactions

Advantage has been taken of the exemption conferred by Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures* not to disclose transactions with fellow members of the Dawsongroup plc group where 100% of the voting rights are controlled within the group.