

Alexander Pollock Limited

Registered number: SC047145

Unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020



ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC047145

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	10,509	12,908
Current assets			
Stocks		13,773	13,572
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	34,493	47,622
Cash at bank and in hand	6	46,238	33,834
		<u>94,504</u>	<u>95,028</u>
Creditors: amounts due within one year	7	(58,935)	(44,949)
Net current assets		<u>35,569</u>	<u>50,079</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>46,078</u>	<u>62,987</u>
 Net assets		 <u>46,078</u>	 <u>62,987</u>
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	27,000	27,000
Profit and loss account	9	19,078	35,987
		<u>46,078</u>	<u>62,987</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC047145

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

Brian Russell
Brian Russell (Jun 29, 2021 10:48 GMT+1)

Jun 29, 2021

B Russell
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 October 2019	27,000	35,987	62,987
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	33,091	33,091
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,091	33,091
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
At 30 September 2020	27,000	19,078	46,078

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 October 2018	27,000	8,476	35,476
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	27,511	27,511
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	27,511	27,511
At 30 September 2019	27,000	35,987	62,987

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

1. General information

Alexander Pollock Limited ('the company') is a limited company incorporated in Scotland.

The address of its registered office is:

Hospital Road
Haddington
East Lothian
EH41 3PD

The principal activity is machine and laser engraving.

The presentational currency is Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has adopted the triennial review of FRS102 effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019.

Information in respect of the differences from the previous accounting framework are detailed within note 14.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Director of the Company has considered the Company's liquidity requirements in light of its forecasted performance and the continued level of uncertainty within the economic climate including COVID-19. Despite the continued uncertainty the director has taken account of the Company's relatively unaffected performance during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in his Going concern assessment. The Director of the Company has also reviewed the basis of accounting with the parent company Directors.

The Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least a period of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Director's report and financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

Government grants received are recognised as Sundry Income within Other Operating Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 20% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the Director, during the year was 6 (2019 - 6).

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2019	61,446	2,744	64,190
Additions	518	208	726
At 30 September 2020	61,964	2,952	64,916
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2019	49,033	2,249	51,282
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,036	89	3,125
At 30 September 2020	52,069	2,338	54,407
Net book value			
At 30 September 2020	9,895	614	10,509
At 30 September 2019	12,413	495	12,908

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	32,768	45,648
Amounts owed by group undertakings	75	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,182	1,506
Deferred taxation	468	468
	34,493	47,622

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	46,238	33,832

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,007	3,263
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	17,423
Amounts owed to related parties	19,658	-
Corporation tax	25,968	18,206
Other taxation and social security	2,810	902
Accruals and deferred income	7,492	5,155
	<u>58,935</u>	<u>44,949</u>

8. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
27,000 (2019 - 27,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>

9. Reserves**Profit & loss account**

This represents cumulative profits and losses from trading of the entity, less dividends declared.

10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £11,227 (2019: £10,442). Pension contributions totalling £Nil (2019 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

ALEXANDER POLLOCK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions with members of the group headed by Acorn Mobility Services Limited on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the Company are controlled within the Group and the Company's results are included in the consolidated financial statements.

During the period the Company leased a premises from an entity under common control. Rental and service charge payments of £16,341 were made to the entity under common control during this period (2019: £15,715). These transactions were on normal commercial terms.

During the period the Company sold goods to the value of £2,297 (2019: £2,265) to an entity under common control and was also charged £150,292 (2019: £165,239) for goods and services from the same entity. These transactions were on normal commercial terms.

At the year end the following amounts owed to related entities under common control was £Nil (2019: £Nil).

12. Controlling party

Acorn Mobility Services Limited, a limited Company incorporated in England and Wales is the ultimate parent of the Group in which Alexander Pollock Limited is a subsidiary. The ultimate controlling party is J S Jakes, 100% shareholder of Acorn Mobility Services Limited.

13. Adoption of the triennial review of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.