

**STRATEGIC REPORT,
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
FOR
CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED**



CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

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CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

DIRECTORS:	A J Chrystal W Chrystal
SECRETARY:	S Thomson
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Cluny By Kirkcaldy Fife KY2 6QX
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC058359 (Scotland)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Andrew W Croxford
AUDITORS:	Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors 3 Castle Court Dunfermline Fife KY11 8PB
SOLICITORS:	Innes Johnston 5/7 Commercial Road Leven Fife KY8 4LE

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Turnover increased during the year. Whilst this was principally on account of the increase in the price of wholesale fuel, the exceptional weather experienced in the UK last year increased demand especially for heating oil.

The increase in wholesale prices were largely passed on to customers allowing the company to maintain its gross margins.

The directors express themselves satisfied with the results for the year.

Operating Performance and key performance indicators

Operating Performance

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	38,929	36,159
Gross Margin	3,146	2,818
Operating Profit	540	464
Profit Before Tax	691	539
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Assets	5,403	4,812
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Key Performance Indicators

Turnover Growth (£'000)	2,770	3,977
Gross Margin %	8.08%	7.79%
Operating Profit %	1.39%	1.28%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

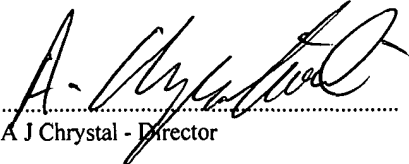
PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are continued competition and pricing as the oil price fluctuates in a challenging market. The directors continue to monitor the risks and react accordingly.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The business continues to consolidate its existing markets, concentrating on the agricultural and domestic markets whilst promoting good customer service.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


A J Chrystal - Director

Date: 26 November 2019

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the retail and distribution of petroleum products.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 June 2019.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2018 to the date of this report.

A J Chrystal

W Chrystal

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



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A J Chrystal - Director

Date: 26 November 2019

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chrystal Petroleum Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 30 June 2019 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 Auditors' 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 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.

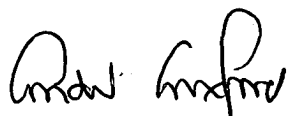
Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

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 Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors 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.



Andrew W Croxford (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors
3 Castle Court
Dunfermline
Fife
KY11 8PB

12 December 2019

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
TURNOVER		38,929,832	36,158,914
Cost of sales		(35,783,646)	(33,340,703)
GROSS PROFIT		3,146,186	2,818,211
Administrative expenses		(2,630,988)	(2,377,142)
		515,198	441,069
Other operating income	3	24,908	23,449
OPERATING PROFIT	5	540,106	464,518
Interest receivable and similar income	6	172,570	92,713
		712,676	557,231
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(21,174)	(18,086)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		691,502	539,145
Tax on profit	8	(100,375)	(92,202)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		591,127	446,943
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		591,127	446,943

The notes form part of these financial statements

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC058359)

BALANCE SHEET
30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	10		1,328,512		1,390,481
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	146,174		290,161	
Debtors	12	3,478,503		3,946,054	
Investments	13	25		500,025	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,450,683		2,198,357	
		<u>7,075,385</u>		<u>6,934,597</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	14	2,933,358		3,449,335	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>4,142,027</u>		<u>3,485,262</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			5,470,539		4,875,743
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16		<u>67,522</u>		<u>63,853</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>5,403,017</u>		<u>4,811,890</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	17		15,000		15,000
Retained earnings	18		<u>5,388,017</u>		<u>4,796,890</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>5,403,017</u>		<u>4,811,890</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 November 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:


A J Chrystal - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2017	15,000	4,454,947	4,469,947
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(105,000)	(105,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	446,943	446,943
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>15,000</u>	<u>4,796,890</u>	<u>4,811,890</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	591,127	591,127
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>15,000</u>	<u>5,388,017</u>	<u>5,403,017</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	871,200	521,990
Interest paid		(21,174)	(18,086)
Tax paid		(82,971)	(30,006)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>767,055</u>	<u>473,898</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(212,372)	(262,126)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		52,100	13,700
Sale of current asset investments		652,557	833,196
Interest received		19,986	9,517
Net cash from investing activities		<u>512,271</u>	<u>594,287</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amount introduced by directors		-	27,000
Amount withdrawn by directors		(27,000)	-
Equity dividends paid		-	(105,000)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(27,000)</u>	<u>(78,000)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>1,252,326</u>	<u>990,185</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	2,198,357	1,208,172
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>3,450,683</u></u>	<u><u>2,198,357</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	691,502	539,145
Depreciation charges	240,250	273,147
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(18,009)	(83)
Finance costs	21,174	18,086
Finance income	(172,570)	(92,713)
	<u>762,347</u>	<u>737,582</u>
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	143,987	(176,228)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	467,551	(1,022,477)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	<u>(502,685)</u>	<u>983,113</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u><u>871,200</u></u>	<u><u>521,990</u></u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 30 June 2019

	30.6.19	1.7.18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>3,450,683</u></u>	<u><u>2,198,357</u></u>

Year ended 30 June 2018

	30.6.18	1.7.17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>2,198,357</u></u>	<u><u>1,208,172</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Chrystal Petroleum Company Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

GOING CONCERN

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS

Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

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

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Any estimates or underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revisions to accounting estimates would be recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods. Following a review, the directors confirmed there were no estimates or underlying assumptions used in the preparation of these accounts.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Heritable property	- 4% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 20% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% per annum reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% per annum reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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.

IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

At each reporting 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.

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.

STOCKS

Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis.

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.

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

The company only entered into basic financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

Basic financial liabilities, include trade and other payables are initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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 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 profit or loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued 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.

HIRE PURCHASE AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

Leases are classified as finance leases when they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company. Other leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company are classified as operating leases.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

PENSION COSTS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash held in bank accounts.

3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2019	2018
	£	£
Rents received	24,858	23,449
Other income	50	-
	<u>24,908</u>	<u>23,449</u>

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,239,463	1,118,806
Social security costs	143,569	130,264
Other pension costs	163,047	88,626
	<u>1,546,079</u>	<u>1,337,696</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Directors	2	2
Office staff	6	6
Drivers	17	17
Sales representatives	2	2
	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>

Other pension costs include contributions to the following defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of employees.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Liverpool Victoria - staff	66,319	73,819
Prudential - staff	4,500	8,000
Peoples Pension - staff	12,228	6,807
Standard Life - directors	80,000	-
	<u>163,047</u>	<u>88,626</u>

	2019	2018
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>263,108</u>	<u>204,761</u>

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>152,022</u>	<u>136,078</u>

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other operating leases	4,120	3,864
Depreciation - owned assets	240,250	273,147
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(18,009)	(83)
Auditors' remuneration	4,500	4,200
	<u>240,761</u>	<u>277,028</u>

6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deposit account interest	19,986	9,517
HMRC interest	27	-
Gain on investment plan	152,557	83,196
	<u>172,570</u>	<u>92,713</u>

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank interest	2,322	1,455
Credit card charges	18,852	16,631
	<u>21,174</u>	<u>18,086</u>

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	96,706	82,971
Deferred tax	3,669	9,231
Tax on profit	<u>100,375</u>	<u>92,202</u>

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2018 - 19%).

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

8. TAXATION - continued

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL TAX CHARGE INCLUDED IN PROFIT AND LOSS

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	691,502	539,145
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	131,385	102,438
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	385	38
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(28,985)	(15,807)
Depreciation on property not deductible for tax purposes	5,534	5,533
Rate difference, deferred tax at 17%	(7,944)	-
Total tax charge	100,375	92,202

9. DIVIDENDS

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	-	57,275
A Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	-	47,725
	-	105,000

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Heritable property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 July 2018	728,163	154,462	62,340	2,350,413	3,295,378
Additions	-	11,915	-	200,457	212,372
Disposals	-	(2,783)	(27,710)	(191,546)	(222,039)
At 30 June 2019	728,163	163,594	34,630	2,359,324	3,285,711
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 July 2018	145,632	132,871	52,280	1,574,114	1,904,897
Charge for year	29,127	4,533	2,061	204,529	240,250
Eliminated on disposal	-	(2,769)	(25,895)	(159,284)	(187,948)
At 30 June 2019	174,759	134,635	28,446	1,619,359	1,957,199
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 June 2019	553,404	28,959	6,184	739,965	1,328,512
At 30 June 2018	582,531	21,591	10,060	776,299	1,390,481

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

11. STOCKS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Stocks	<u>146,174</u>	<u>290,161</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £35,783,646. (2018 £33,340,703).

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	3,369,308	3,825,423
Other debtors	1,855	-
VAT	79,926	104,638
Prepayments	27,414	15,993
	<u>3,478,503</u>	<u>3,946,054</u>

13. CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Prudential investment plan	-	500,000
Unlisted securities	25	25
	<u>25</u>	<u>500,025</u>

The Prudential Plan has been surrendered in full during the year.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,723,076	3,218,593
Tax	96,679	82,971
Social security and other taxes	92,998	66,729
Accruals	20,605	54,042
Directors' current accounts	-	27,000
	<u>2,933,358</u>	<u>3,449,335</u>

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	5,000	10,000
Between one and five years	-	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

This is in respect of rent commitments.

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax	<u>67,522</u>	<u>63,853</u>
		Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 July 2018		63,853
Charge to Profit and Loss Account during year		<u>3,669</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019		<u>67,522</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up of accelerated capital allowances which are expected to reverse over the next three years.

17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			2019	2018
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
11,250	Ordinary	£1	11,250	11,250
3,750	A Ordinary	£1	<u>3,750</u>	<u>3,750</u>
			<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

18. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 July 2018	4,796,890
Profit for the year	<u>591,127</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>5,388,017</u>

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2019 £	2018 £
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	<u>66,750</u>	<u>65,750</u>

20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Andrew Chrystal and Wendy Chrystal are shareholders and directors of the company.
No transactions took place between the directors and the company during the current or previous year.
There was a nil balance due to directors at the end of the financial year. (2018 - £27,000)