COMPANIES HOUSE

RICHARD AUSTIN ALLOYS (SOUTH WEST) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Milne Craig Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA



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RICHARD AUSTIN ALLOYS (SOUTH WEST) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

DIRECTORS: S T Kelly

G Higgins J Murdoch A Finlay C Hodge

SECRETARY: J Murdoch

REGISTERED OFFICE: Dunivaig Road

Easter Queenslie Industrial Estate

Glasgow G33 4TP

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC332613 (Scotland)

AUDITORS: Milne Craig

Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

BANKERS: Royal Bank of Scotland plc

Corporate Banking Kirkstane House 139 St. Vincent Street

Glasgow G2 5JF

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The key financial highlights are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
	£	£	£
Turnover	26,568,732	24,727,089	20,942,558
Turnover growth	7.45%	18.07%	4.36%
Profit before tax	220,800	134,606	294,986

The net assets of the company have increased from £1,242,120 at 31st March 2018 to £1,420,743 at 31st March 2019.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Competitive pressure continues in the market place and the directors strive to ensure that margins and profitability remain consistent year on year.

In addition the directors seek to control overhead costs in order to maintain the profitability of the company.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors aim to maintain the management policies adopted during the period ended 31st March 2019 and consider the company to be well placed to take advantage of opportunities which may arise in the current year.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and trade debtors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the company's operations.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cashflow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

ENVIRONMENT

The company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, and has policies in place to manage its impact on the environment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

3 I Keny Directo.

30 August 2019

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of stockholders of non-ferrous metals. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the next year.

DIVIDENDS

During the year the company paid a dividend totally £nil relating to the year ended 31st March 2018.

Post year end the company paid a dividend totally £75,000 relating to the year ended 31st March 2019.

DIRECTORS

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

S T Kelly

G Higgins

J Murdoch

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

A Finlay - appointed 31 March 2019

C Hodge - appointed 31 January 2019

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 ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

AUDITORS

The auditors, Milne Craig, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S Tkelly - Director

30 August 2019

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF RICHARD AUSTIN ALLOYS (SOUTH WEST) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Richard Austin Alloys (South West) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, 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 31 March 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 RICHARD AUSTIN ALLOYS (SOUTH WEST) 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.

Shona Malcolm BAcc CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Milne Craig

Milhe Craig

Chartered accountants

Statutory auditor

Abercorn House

79 Renfrew Road

Paisley

Renfrewshire

PA3 4DA

30 August 2019

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
TURNOVER	3	26,568,732	24,727,089
Cost of sales		(23,440,081)	(21,886,208)
GROSS PROFIT		3,128,651	2,840,881
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(2,105,710) (711,513)	(1,910,784) (721,783)
OPERATING PROFIT		311,428	208,314
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(90,628)	(73,708)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6	220,800	134,606
Tax on profit	7	(42,177)	(29,674)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AR	178,623	104,932

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Note	2019 £	2018 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	178,623	104,932
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	178,623	104,932

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 MARCH 2019

		201	9	201	8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	9		262,188		169,952
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	10	4,574,715		4,505,748	
Debtors	11	7,225,276		7,414,100	
Cash in hand		221		587	
·		11,800,212		11,920,435	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	10,592,340		10,753,191	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,207,872		1,167,244
NEI CURRENI ASSEIS			1,207,672		1,107,244
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			1,470,060		1,337,196
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					05.056
year .	13		49,317		95,076
NET ASSETS			1,420,743		1,242,120
NET ASSETS					=======================================
·					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		100,000		100,000
Retained earnings	20		1,320,743		1,142,120
CHADEHOI DEDCI EUNDO			1 420 742		1 242 120
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,420,743		1,242,120
•		•			

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 August 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

S T Kelly - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2017	100,000	1,117,188	1,217,188
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 March 2018	100,000	(80,000) 104,932 1,142,120	(80,000) 104,932 1,242,120
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	178,623	178,623
Balance at 31 March 2019	100,000	1,320,743	1,420,743

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	182,678	(126,020)
Interest paid		(86,258)	(70,179)
Interest element of hire purchase payments			
paid		(4,370)	(3,529)
Tax paid		(167)	(87,060)
Net cash from operating activities		91,883	(286,788)
			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(171,854)	(172,582)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		4,300	10,000
-	•		
Net cash from investing activities		(167,554)	(162,582)
Cash flows from financing activities			
New hire purchase financing		<u>-</u>	140,175
Capital repayments in year		(50,149)	(37,020)
Equity dividends paid		-	(80,000)
-quity controller part		<u> </u>	
Net cash from financing activities		(50,149)	23,155
-			
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(125,820)	(426,215)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	nf	(123,020)	(120,213)
year	2	(2,804,236)	(2,378,021)
V	- -	(-3)	(-,- : -,)
			(2.00.4.7.7.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	. 2	(2,930,056)	(2,804,236)

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	220,800	134,606
Depreciation charges	. 79,618	51,908
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(4,300)	(10,000)
Finance costs	90,628	73,708
	386,746	250,222
Increase in stocks	(68,967)	(299,794)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	187,648	(1,347,625)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	(322,749)	1,271,177
Cash generated from operations	182,678	(126,020)
Cash generated from operations	182,678	(126,020)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2019

Cash and cash equivalents Bank overdrafts	31/3/19 £ 221 (2,930,277)	1/4/18 £ 587 (2,804,823)
	(2,930,056)	(2,804,236)
Year ended 31 March 2018	31/3/18 £	1/4/17 £
Cash and cash equivalents Bank overdrafts	587 (2,804,823)	610 (2,378,631)
	(2,804,236)	(2,378,021)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Richard Austin Alloys (South West) Limited, is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number is SC332613 and registered office address is Block 24, Easter Queenslie Industrial Estate, Glasgow, G33 4TP.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities was that of stockholders of non-ferrous metals.

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.

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

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.

Critical accounting judgments & key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

Turnover

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. Consideration is given to the point at which the company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided 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;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably..

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor vehicles - over 4 years
Plant and machinery - over 5 years
Fixtures and fittings - over 5 years

Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are in the profit and loss account.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

		2019 £	2018 £
	Sales of non-ferrous metals	26,568,732	24,727,089
	- -	26,568,732	24,727,089
	An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		
		2019	2018
	UK and Republic of Ireland	£ 26,568,732	£ 24,727,089
	- -	26,568,732	24,727,089
	- -		
4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		2010
		2019 £	2018 £
	Wages and salaries	1,255,006	1,118,126
	Social security costs	107,444	102,668
	Other pension costs	86,333	83,644
		1,448,783	1,304,438
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		2019	2018
	Sales and administration	11	. 10
	Warehouse and drivers	27	<u> </u>
			====
		2019	2018
	Directors' remuneration	£ 108,083	£ 182,750
	Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	9,403	13,376
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follow	ws:	
	Money purchase schemes	2	2
	Alone, paromos conomos	===	===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		2019	2018
	Bank overdraft interest	£ 86,425	£ 70,179
	Other interest	(167)	70,179
	Hire purchase interest	4,370	3,529
	F		
		90,628	73,708
6.	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
	The profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Depreciation - owned assets	24,499	4,791
	Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	55,119 (4,300)	47,117 (10,000)
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets Auditors' remuneration	4,625	4,375
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	2,458	2,458
	Auditors remaind for non addit work		====
7.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax charge		
	The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:	2010	2010
		2019 £	2018 . £
	Current tax:	£	. L
	UK corporation tax	41,303	22,182
	Adjustment in respect of prior	,	,
	years	(302)	
	Total current tax	41,001	22,182
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of ti	2 001	7 400
	ming differences	3,891	7,492
	Effect of changes in tax rates	(2,715)	
	Total deferred tax	1,176	7,492
			
	Tax on profit	42,177	29,674
	ami on promi	====	====

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7. TAXATION - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

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

Profit before tax	2019 £ 220,800	2018 £ 134,606
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	41,952	25,575
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses and non taxable income	667	1,384
Deferred tax rate changes	(140)	2,715
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(302)	
Total tax charge	42,177	29,674

Further reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 on 6 September 2016. These reduce the main rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect these rates.

8. **DIVIDENDS**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Final	-	80,000

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Fixtures		
	Plant and	and	Motor	
	machinery	fittings	vehicles	Totals
	£	£	£	£
COST				
At 1 April 2018	504,208	28,240	396,083	928,531
Additions	48,750	-	123,104	171,854
Disposals			(45,708)	(45,708)
At 31 March 2019	552,958	28,240	473,479	1,054,677
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2018	504,208	28,240	226,131	758,579
Charge for year	1,208	-	78,410	79,618
Eliminated on disposal			(45,708)	(45,708)
At 31 March 2019	505,416	28,240	258,833	792,489
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2019	47,542		214,646	262,188
At 31 March 2018	-	-	169,952	169,952

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £96,617 (2018 - £151,736) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10.	STOCKS		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Non ferrous metals	4,574,715	4,505,748
	The difference between the purchase price of stocks and their replacement cost i	s not material.	
11.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	5,500,949	5,894,544
	Other debtors	61,647	86,976
	Amounts due by group companies	1,640,781	1,409,505
	Deferred tax asset	21,899	23,075
	Deferred tax asset		
		7,225,276	7,414,100
	•		
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
12.		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 14)	2,930,277	2,804,823
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	45,760	50,150
	Trade creditors	4,738,478	5,250,203
	Amounts due to group companies	2,197,037	2,254,383
	Corporation tax	31,219	(9,615)
	Social security and other taxes	537,845	338,491
	Accrued expenses	111,724	64,756
	Tionada expenses		
		10,592,340	10,753,191
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE		
•	YEAR	2019	2018
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	49,317	95,076
	Time parentage conducts (see note 15)	====	====
1.4	LOANS		
14.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
	Bank overdrafts	2,930,277	2,804,823

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

16.

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

		Hire purchase contracts	
	2019	2018	
	. £	£	
Gross obligations repayable:	40.722	64.600	
Within one year Between one and five years	49,733 53,578	54,520 103,310	
Between one and five years	33,376		
	103,311	157,830	
Finance charges repayable:			
Within one year	3,973	4,370	
Between one and five years	4,261	8,234	
•			
	8,234	12,604	
Net obligations repayable:			
Within one year	45,760	50,150	
Between one and five years	49,317	95,076	
	95,077	145,226	
	Non-cancell	able operating	
	leases		
	2019	2018	
Wat in one one	£ 90,000 .	£	
Within one year	90,000 .	90,000	
SECURED DEBTS	•		
The following secured debts are included within creditors:			
	2019	2018	
Doub aroundurafie	£	£	
Bank overdrafts Hire purchase contracts	2,930,277 95,077	2,804,823 145,226	
Time purchase contracts		173,220	
	3,025,354	2,950,049	
•			

The bank overdraft is secured by a bond and floating charge in favour of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group together with standard securities over the groups properties and unlimited intercompany guarantees.

The hire purchase creditors are secured over the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

			2019 £	2018 £
	Financial assets Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised co	ost	11,800,212	11,920,435
	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		10,641,625	10,848,267
18.	DEFERRED TAX			£
	Balance at 1 April 2018 Origination and reversal of timing differences Effect of changes in tax rates			(23,075) 3,891 (2,715)
	Balance at 31 March 2019			(21,899)
	Deferred taxation provided for at 17% (2018:17%) in the financial	statements is set or	ut below:	
			2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences		(20,285) (1,614)	(21,681) (1,394)
			(21,899)	(23,075)
19.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL			
		Iominal value: £1	2019 £ 100,000	2018 £ 100,000
20.	RESERVES			Retained earnings £
	At 1 April 2018 Profit for the year			1,142,120 178,623
	At 31 March 2019		=	1,320,743

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses less dividends.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

21. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered scheme. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £86,333 (2018 - £83,645) for directors and employees.

Contributions were payable to the fund at 31st March 2019 amounting to £15,289 (2018 - £12,986).

22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Richard Austin Alloys Limited, a company registered in Scotland, is the company's immediate and ultimate parent company.

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Cross guarantees exist between all group companies in favour of the group bankers. At 31st March 2019, the group companies' combined bank borrowings amounted to £13,556,167 (2018 - £16,714,019).

Cross guarantees exist between all group companies in favour of ten group suppliers. At 31st March 2019, the group companies' combined liabilities to these suppliers amounted to £15,817,985 (2018 - £14,926,641).

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, the company sold total good to group companies of £3,154,677 (2018 - £3,691,389) and purchased total goods of £3,785,434 (2018 - £3,397,242) from group companies.

At the year end, the company owed a total of £556,256 (2018 - £844,878) to group companies.

All directors and certain senior employees who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company are considered to be key management personnel. Total remuneration is respect of these individuals is £108,083 (2018 - £153,750).