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REGISTERED NUMBER: SC332613 (Scotland)

Companies House

RICHARD AUSTIN ALLOYS (SOUTH WEST) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

TUESDAY

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30/03/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE #5

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RICHARD AUSTIN ALLOYS (SOUTH WEST) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The key financial highlights are as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | £ | J. E. W. N. W. | £ |
| Turnover | 25,015,318 | 26,568,732 | 24,727,089 |
| Turnover growth | -5.85% | 7.45% | 18.07% |
| Profit before tax | -84,970 | 220,800 | 134,606 |

The net assets of the company have increased from £1,420,743 at 31 March 2019 to £1,250,468 at 31 March 2020.

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.

On the 24 March 2020, the UK entered lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In line with the Government edicts, the company has implemented social distancing measures within all locations.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors aim to maintain the management policies adopted during the period ended 31st March 2020 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.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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:

S T Kelly - Director

10 March 2021

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

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 £75,000 relating to the year ended 31 March 2019.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2019 to the date of this report.

S T Kelly

G Higgins

J Murdoch

A Finlay

C Hodge

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 2020

AUDITORS

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S T Kelly - Director

10 March 2021

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 2020 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 2020 and of its loss 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 four, 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.

Kirsty Mackie BAcc CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Milne Craig

Chartered accountants Statutory auditor

Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire

PA3 4DA

10 March 2021

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

| • | Notes | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| TURNOVER | 3 | 25,015,318 | 26,568,732 |
| Cost of sales | | (21,999,113) | (23,440,081) |
| GROSS PROFIT | | 3,016,205 | 3,128,651 |
| Distribution costs Administrative expenses | | (2,131,173) (874,593) | (2,105,710) (711,513) |
| OPERATING PROFIT | | 10,439 | 311,428 |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | 5 | (95,409) | (90,628) |
| (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION | 6 | (84,970) | 220,800 |
| Tax on (loss)/profit | 7 | (10,305) | (42,177) |
| (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR | | (95,275) | 178,623 |

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

| No. | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|----------|-------------|
| (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR | (95,275) | 178,623 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | <u>-</u> | |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR | (95,275) | 178,623 |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 MARCH 2020

| Notes £ £ £ FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets 9 269,629 | £ 262,188 |
|--|--------------|
| | 262,188 |
| Tangible assets 9 269,629 | 262,188 |
| , | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | |
| Stocks 10 4,951,225 4,574,715 | |
| Debtors 11 6,996,395 7,225,276 | |
| Cash in hand 305 221 | |
| 11,947,925 11,800,212 | |
| CREDITORS | |
| Amounts falling due within one year 12 10,878,301 10,592,340 | |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS 1,069,624 1 | 1,207,872 |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES 1,339,253 | 1,470,060 |
| CREDITORS | |
| Amounts falling due after more than one year 13 88,785 | 49,317 |
| NET ASSETS 1,250,468 1 | 1,420,743 |
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES | |
| Called up share capital 19 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | 1,320,743 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS 1,250,468 1 | 1,420,743 |

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

| | Called up share capital £ | Retained earnings | Total equity £ |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Balance at 1 April 2018 | 100,000 | 1,142,120 | 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 |
| Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income | <u>-</u> - | (75,000) (95,275) | (75,000) (95,275) |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | 100,000 | 1,150,468 | 1,250,468 |

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

| | | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Ŋ | Notes | £ | £ |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | 1 | 616,028 | 182,678 |
| Interest paid | | (88,147) | (86,258) |
| Interest element of hire purchase payments | | | |
| paid | | (7,262) | (4,370) |
| Tax paid | | (34,714) | (167) |
| Net cash from operating activities | | 485,905 | 91,883 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | | (157,945) | (171,854) |
| Sale of tangible fixed assets | | 6,000 | 4,300 |
| Net cash from investing activities | | (151,945) | (167,554) |
| | | | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Capital repayments in year | | 60,318 | (50,149) |
| Equity dividends paid | | (75,000) | - |
| Net cash from financing activities | | (14,682) | (50,149) |
| | | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivale Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of | ents | 319,278 | (125,820) |
| year | 2 | (2,930,056) | (2,804,236) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 2 | (2,610,778) | (2,930,056) |
| | | | |

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| (Loss)/profit before taxation | (84,970) | 220,800 |
| Depreciation charges | 150,503 | 79,618 |
| Profit on disposal of fixed assets | (6,000) | (4,300) |
| Finance costs | 95,409 | 90,628 |
| | 154,942 | 386,746 |
| Increase in stocks | (376,510) | (68,967) |
| Decrease in trade and other debtors | 222,071 | 187,648 |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors | 615,525 | (322,749) |
| | | |
| Cash generated from operations | 616,028 | 182,678 |
| | | |

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 2020

| | 31/3/20 £ | 1/4/19 £ |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents Bank overdrafts | 305 (2,611,083) | 221 (2,930,277) |
| | (2,610,778) | (2,930,056) |
| Year ended 31 March 2019 | | |
| | 31/3/19 | 1/4/18 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | £ 221 | £ 587 |
| Bank overdrafts | (2,930,277) | (2,804,823) |
| · | (2,930,056) | (2,804,236) |
| | | |

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

| · · | At 1/4/19 | Cash flow | At 31/3/20 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Net cash | £ | £ | £ |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 221 | 84 | 305 |
| Bank overdrafts | (2,930,277) | 319,194 | (2,611,083) |
| | (2,930,056) | 319,278 | (2,610,778) |
| Debt | | | |
| Finance leases | (95,077) | (60,318) | (155,395) |
| | (95,077) | (60,318) | (155,395) |
| Total | (3,025,133) | 258,960 | (2,766,173) |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 £.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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..

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 |

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value where cost is defined as the cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to disposal.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

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.

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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and loss (2019 - profit) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

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

| | 2020 f | 2019 f |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Sales of non-ferrous metals | 25,015,318 | 26,568,732 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 25,015,318 | 26,568,732 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. TURNOVER - continued

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|----|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | UK and Republic of Ireland | 25,015,318 | 26,568,732 |
| | - | 25,015,318 | 26,568,732 |
| 4. | EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS | | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs | 1,322,779 119,198 84,107 | 1,255,006 107,444 86,333 |
| | | 1,526,084 | 1,448,783 |
| | The average number of employees during the year was as follows: | | |
| | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | Sales and administration Warehouse and drivers | 11 29 | 11 27 |
| | | 40 | |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Directors' remuneration Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes | 160,500 13,964 | 108,083 9,403 |
| | The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows: | | |
| | Money purchase schemes | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES | 2020 | 2010 |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Bank overdraft interest Other interest Hire purchase interest | 88,314 (167) 7,262 | 86,425 (167) 4,370 |
| | | 95,409 | 90,628 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION 6.

7.

The loss (2019 - profit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

| Depreciation - owned assets Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts Profit on disposal of fixed assets Auditors' remuneration Auditors' remuneration for non audit work | 2020 £ 75,374 75,130 (6,000) 4,600 2,783 | 2019 £ 24,499 55,119 (4,300) 4,625 2,458 |
|--|--|--|
| TAXATION | | |
| Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the loss for the year was as follows: | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| Current tax: UK corporation tax Adjustment in respect of prior years | 135 | (302) |
| Total current tax | | 41,001 |
| Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of ti ming differences Effect of changes in tax rates Total deferred tax | 12,745 (2,575) 10,170 | 3,891 (2,715) 1,176 |
| Tax on (loss)/profit | 10,305 | 42,177 |

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2019 - 19%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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:

| | | | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | (Loss)/profit before tax | | | (84,970) | 220,800 |
| | (Loss)/profit multiplied by the standard rate 19% (2019 - 19%) | of corporation tax in the | UK of | (16,144) | 41,952 |
| | Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prev Group relief surrendered Deferred tax rate changes | ious periods | | 549 135 28,340 (2,575) | 667 (302) - (140) |
| | Total tax charge | | | 10,305 | 42,177 |
| 8. | DIVIDENDS | | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | Final | | | £ 75,000 | £ |
| 9. | TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS | | | | |
| | | Plant and machinery £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Motor vehicles £ | Totals £ |
| | COST At 1 April 2019 Additions Disposals | 552,958 | 28,240 - - | 473,479 157,945 (76,339) | 1,054,677 157,945 (76,339) |
| | At 31 March 2020 | 552,958 | 28,240 | 555,085 | 1,136,283 |
| | DEPRECIATION At 1 April 2019 Charge for year Eliminated on disposal | 505,416 9,750 | 28,240 | 258,833 140,754 (76,339) | 792,489 150,504 (76,339) |
| | At 31 March 2020 | 515,166 | 28,240 | 323,248 | 866,654 |
| | NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2020 | 37,792 | | 231,837 | 269,629 |
| | At 31 March 2019 | 47,542 | | 214,646 | 262,188 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £153,832 (2019 - £96,617) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

| 10. | STOCKS | 2020 | 2010 |
|-----|--|--------------|------------|
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Non ferrous metals | 4,951,225 | 4,574,715 |
| | The difference between the purchase price of stocks and their replacement cost is no | ot material. | |
| 11. | DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR | | 1 |
| | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Trade debtors | 5,026,686 | 5,500,949 |
| | Other debtors | 126,968 | 61,647 |
| | Amounts due by group companies | 1,827,652 | 1,640,781 |
| | Corporation tax | 3,360 | - |
| | Deferred tax asset | 11,729 | 21,899 |
| | | 6,996,395 | 7,225,276 |
| 12. | CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 14) | 2,611,083 | 2,930,277 |
| | Hire purchase contracts (see note 15) | 66,610 | 45,760 |
| | Trade creditors | 4,673,505 | 4,738,478 |
| | Amounts due to group companies | 2,891,979 | 2,197,037 |
| | Corporation tax | - | 31,219 |
| | Social security and other taxes | 560,231 | 537,845 |
| | Accrued expenses | 74,893 | 111,724 |
| | | 10,878,301 | 10,592,340 |
| 13. | CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR | | |
| | • | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | · £ | £ |
| | Hire purchase contracts (see note 15) | 88,785 | 49,317 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

LOANS 14.

Within one year

| An analysis | of the | maturity | of loans | is | given | below: |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|----|----------|-----------|
| 1 111 41141 7 510 | O1 1110 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | or round | 10 | Z1 V C11 | CCIC III. |

| | All allarysis of the maturity of loans is given below. | | |
|-----|---|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Amounts falling due within one year or on demand: Bank overdrafts | 2,611,083 | 2,930,277 |
| 15. | LEASING AGREEMENTS | | |
| | Minimum lease payments fall due as follows: | | • |
| | | | ise contracts |
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Gross obligations repayable: | r. | ı. |
| | Within one year Between one and five years | 70,466 96,019 | 49,733 53,578 |
| | between one and five years | 90,019 | |
| | | 166,485 | 103,311 |
| | Finance charges repayable: | | |
| | Within one year | 3,856 | 3,973 |
| | Between one and five years | 7,234 | 4,261 |
| | | 11,090 | 8,234 |
| | Net obligations repayable: | | |
| | Within one year | 66,610 | 45,760 |
| | Between one and five years | 88,785 | 49,317 |
| | | 155,395 | 95,077 |
| | | | able operating |
| | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | West: | £ | £ |

90,000

90,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

16. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank overdrafts | 2,611,083 | 2,930,277 |
| Hire purchase contracts | 155,395 | 95,077 |
| | 2,766,478 | 3,025,354 |

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.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|-----|--|------------|------------|
| | Financial assets | 11.047.005 | 11 000 010 |
| | Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost | 11,947,925 | 11,800,212 |
| | Financial liabilities | | |
| | Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 10,967,086 | 10,641,657 |
| 10 | | | |
| 18. | DEFERRED TAX | | £ |
| | Balance at 1 April 2019 | | (21,899) |
| | Origination and reversal of | | 12,745 |
| | timing differences | | |
| | Effect of changes in tax rates | | (2,575) |
| | Balance at 31 March 2020 | | (11,729) |
| | Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2019:17%) in the financial statements is set out be | low: | |
| | | 200 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Accelerated capital allowances | (10,393) | (20,285) |
| | Other timing differences | (1,336) | (1,614) |
| | | (11,729) | (21,899) |
| | | ==== | (21,099) |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

| Allotted, | issued and | d fully paid: |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| | ~ | • |

| Number: | Class: | Nominal | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | value: | £ | £ |
| 100,000 | Ordinary | £1 | 100,000 | 100,000 |

20. RESERVES

| | Retained earnings |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| At 1 April 2019 Deficit for the year Dividends | 1,320,743 (95,275) (75,000) |
| At 31 March 2020 | 1,150,468 |

Profit and loss account

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

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 £84,107 (2019 - £86,333) for directors and employees.

Contributions were payable to the fund at 31 March 2020 amounting to £11,720 (2019 - £15,289).

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 31 March 2020, the group companies' combined bank borrowings amounted to £8,181,091 (2019 - £13,556,167).

Cross guarantees exist between all group companies in favour of three group suppliers. At 31 March 2020, the group companies' combined liabilities to these suppliers amounted to £13,078,391 (2019 - £15,817,985).

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, total dividends of £7,500 were paid to the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - continued

During the year, the company sold total good to group companies of £2,944,124 (2019 - £3,154,677) and purchased total goods of £3,278,459 (2019 - £3,785,434) from group companies.

At the year end, the company owed a total of £1,064,327 (2019 - £556,256) 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 £160,500 (2019 - £108,083).