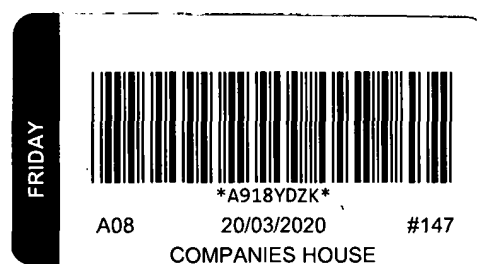


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01256619

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.
Financial Statements
30 September 2019



MILLER DAVIES LLP
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
A3 Broomsleigh Business Park
Worsley Bridge Road
London
SE26 5BN

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2019

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Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 September 2019

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the year continued to be that of taxi cab hire and providing garage facilities for, and services to, taxi cabs.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr A Ascott
Mr M R French
Mr P D Willcox

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 13 December 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Ascott
Director



Registered office:
1 - 3 Blackhorse Road
London
SE8 5HY

Mr M R French
Director



Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Year ended 30 September 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ascott Cab Co. Ltd. (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 matter

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2016 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 4th January 2017.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ascott Cab Co. Ltd. *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Opinion 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ascott Cab Co. Ltd. *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

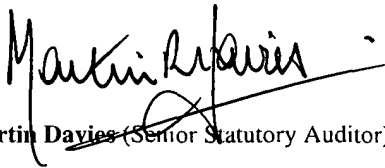
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ascott Cab Co. Ltd. *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Martin Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Miller Davies LLP
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
A3 Broomsleigh Business Park
Worsley Bridge Road
London
SE26 5BN

13 December 2019

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Profit and Loss Account

Year ended 30 September 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|------|------------|------------|
| Turnover | | 26,190,225 | 13,789,934 |
| Cost of sales | | 23,978,674 | 12,387,664 |
| Gross profit | | 2,211,551 | 1,402,270 |
| Administrative expenses | | 1,415,641 | 1,258,813 |
| Other operating income | | 152,366 | 106,936 |
| Operating profit | | 948,276 | 250,393 |
| Other interest receivable and similar income | | 796 | 215 |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | | 135,963 | 75,850 |
| Profit before taxation | 6 | 813,109 | 174,758 |
| Tax on profit | | 155,921 | 56,963 |
| Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income | | 657,188 | 117,795 |
| Dividends paid and payable | | (361,650) | (292,400) |
| Retained earnings at the start of the year | | 827,429 | 1,002,034 |
| Retained earnings at the end of the year | | 1,122,967 | 827,429 |

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Balance Sheet

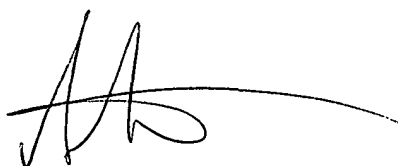
30 September 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 7 | 1,272,638 | 1,459,435 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 1,125,807 | 738,048 |
| Debtors | 8 | 1,306,459 | 1,148,470 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 673,576 | 805,090 |
| | | <u>3,105,842</u> | <u>2,691,608</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 9 | <u>2,720,893</u> | <u>2,138,321</u> |
| Net current assets | | <u>384,949</u> | <u>553,287</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>1,657,587</u> | <u>2,012,722</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 10 | 297,919 | 961,781 |
| Provisions | | <u>236,601</u> | <u>223,412</u> |
| Net assets | | <u>1,123,067</u> | <u>827,529</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | | 100 | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | <u>1,122,967</u> | <u>827,429</u> |
| Shareholders funds | | <u>1,123,067</u> | <u>827,529</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Ascott
Director



Mr M R French
Director



Company registration number: 01256619

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, Company No. 01256619. The address of the registered office is 1 - 3 Blackhorse Road, London, SE8 5HY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Short leasehold property | - 15 years over the term of the lease |
| Plant and machinery | - 15 years from the date of cab registration |
| Fixtures and fittings | - 10% straight line |
| Motor vehicles | - 25% straight line |
| Office equipment | - 10% straight line |

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Auditor's remuneration

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements | <u>7,750</u> | <u>7,750</u> |

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 45 (2018: 50).

6. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | <u>135,759</u> | <u>136,967</u> |

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2019

7. Tangible assets

| | Short leasehold property £ | Plant and machinery £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Motor vehicles £ | Office equipment £ | Total £ |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Cost | | | | | | |
| At 1 Oct 2018 | 239,622 | 1,471,928 | 180,057 | 36,334 | – | 1,927,941 |
| Additions | 20,000 | 211,111 | 5,100 | 9,994 | 2,585 | 248,790 |
| Disposals | – | (490,936) | (60,729) | – | – | (551,665) |
| At 30 Sep 2019 | <u>259,622</u> | <u>1,192,103</u> | <u>124,428</u> | <u>46,328</u> | <u>2,585</u> | <u>1,625,066</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At 1 Oct 2018 | 54,194 | 295,289 | 114,780 | 4,243 | – | 468,506 |
| Charge for the year | 17,308 | 91,478 | 15,739 | 10,749 | 485 | 135,759 |
| Disposals | – | (199,710) | (52,127) | – | – | (251,837) |
| At 30 Sep 2019 | <u>71,502</u> | <u>187,057</u> | <u>78,392</u> | <u>14,992</u> | <u>485</u> | <u>352,428</u> |
| Carrying amount | | | | | | |
| At 30 Sep 2019 | <u>188,120</u> | <u>1,005,046</u> | <u>46,036</u> | <u>31,336</u> | <u>2,100</u> | <u>1,272,638</u> |
| At 30 Sep 2018 | <u>185,428</u> | <u>1,176,639</u> | <u>65,277</u> | <u>32,091</u> | <u>–</u> | <u>1,459,435</u> |

8. Debtors

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade debtors | 399,926 | 213,486 |
| Other debtors | 906,533 | 934,984 |
| | <u>1,306,459</u> | <u>1,148,470</u> |

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 1,376,730 | 460,134 |
| Trade creditors | 238,395 | 543,298 |
| Corporation tax | 142,732 | 23,747 |
| Social security and other taxes | 153,333 | 218,132 |
| Other creditors | 809,703 | 893,010 |
| | <u>2,720,893</u> | <u>2,138,321</u> |

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 127,076 | 346,377 |
| Other creditors | 170,843 | 615,404 |
| | <u>297,919</u> | <u>961,781</u> |

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

11. Financial instruments at fair value

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | <u>1,815,252</u> | <u>1,679,188</u> |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss | <u>2,634,589</u> | <u>2,798,174</u> |

12. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Not later than 1 year | 316,713 | 361,044 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 1,210,577 | 1,408,538 |
| Later than 5 years | 1,738,332 | 2,110,145 |
| | <u>3,265,622</u> | <u>3,879,727</u> |

Ascott Cab Co. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2019

13. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

| | 2019 | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Balance brought forward £ | Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ | Balance outstanding £ |
| Mr A Ascott | (87) | 82 | (5) |
| Mr M R French | (63) | 37 | (26) |
| Mr P D Willcox | (74) | 33 | (41) |
| | <u>(224)</u> | <u>152</u> | <u>(72)</u> |

| | 2018 | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Balance brought forward £ | Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ | Balance outstanding £ |
| Mr A Ascott | (16) | (70) | (86) |
| Mr M R French | (17) | (28) | (45) |
| Mr P D Willcox | (44) | (30) | (74) |
| | <u>(77)</u> | <u>(128)</u> | <u>(205)</u> |