

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 AUGUST 2020**  
**FOR**  
**GRANITE & QUARTZ UK LIMITED**

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020**

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**GRANITE & QUARTZ UK LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020**

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**DIRECTOR:** B Jones

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 76 Brownshore Lane  
Essington  
Wolverhampton  
WV11 2AG

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 09186701 (England and Wales)

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**31 AUGUST 2020**

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	3		<b>53,701</b>		27,692
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks		<b>88,000</b>		81,250	
Debtors	4	<b>13,614</b>		19,032	
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>125,151</b>		47,922	
		<b>226,765</b>		148,204	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<b>103,252</b>		109,964	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>123,513</b>		38,240
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<b>177,214</b>		65,932
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<b>(65,784)</b>		-
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>	9		<b>(10,203)</b>		(5,261)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<b>101,227</b>		60,671
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			<b>1</b>		1
Retained earnings			<b>101,226</b>		60,670
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<b>101,227</b>		60,671

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 August 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

**BALANCE SHEET - continued**  
**31 AUGUST 2020**

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 1 February 2021 and were signed by:

B Jones - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020**

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**1. 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" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Significant judgements and estimates**

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision effects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision effects both current and future periods.

In preparing these financial statements, the director has made the following judgements:

The company reviews the carrying value of all assets for indications of impairment at each period. If indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of the asset is subject to further testing to determine whether its carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. This process will usually involve the estimation of future cash flows which are likely to be generated by the asset.

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.

The director has reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed assets classes. 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 projects disposal values.

The director does not believe there to be any significant estimates in respect of the financial statements.

**Turnover**

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

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery	- 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

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

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Government grants**

Income from Government grants are accounted for on an accruals basis.

**Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**Financial instruments**

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**(ii) Financial assets and liabilities**

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset at the balance sheet date when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Commitments to make or receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows for the financial asset expire or are settled, when the company transfers to another party substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Current and deferred taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

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

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

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

**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.

For financial assets carried at amortised costs, the amount of an 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 the 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.



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

## 2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 14 (2019 - 16 ) .

## 3. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>				
At 1 September 2019	19,120	2,504	59,175	80,799
Additions	42,045	-	-	42,045
At 31 August 2020	<u>61,165</u>	<u>2,504</u>	<u>59,175</u>	<u>122,844</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>				
At 1 September 2019	16,708	1,503	34,896	53,107
Charge for year	9,933	501	5,602	16,036
At 31 August 2020	<u>26,641</u>	<u>2,004</u>	<u>40,498</u>	<u>69,143</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
At 31 August 2020	<u>34,524</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>18,677</u>	<u>53,701</u>
At 31 August 2019	<u>2,412</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>24,279</u>	<u>27,692</u>

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Plant and machinery £
<b>COST</b>	
Additions	42,045
At 31 August 2020	<u>42,045</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
Charge for year	8,409
At 31 August 2020	<u>8,409</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 August 2020	<u>33,636</u>

## 4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	8,938	16,383
Other debtors	4,676	2,649
	<u>13,614</u>	<u>19,032</u>

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

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 7)	18,941	5,616
Trade creditors	30,965	59,965
Taxation and social security	52,867	44,158
Other creditors	479	225
	<u>103,252</u>	<u>109,964</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	50,000	-
Hire purchase contracts (see note 7)	15,784	-
	<u>65,784</u>	<u>-</u>

The bank loan outstanding at the year end is fully guaranteed by the Government.

7. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase	contracts
	2020	2019
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	18,941	5,616
Between one and five years	15,784	-
	<u>34,725</u>	<u>5,616</u>
	Non-cancellable	operating
	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	3,000	-
Between one and five years	3,250	-
	<u>6,250</u>	<u>-</u>

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

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**8. SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Hire purchase contracts	<b><u>34,725</u></b>	<b><u>5,616</u></b>

Liabilities under hire purchase arrangements are secured on the assets to which they relate.

**9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

The deferred tax provision in both years is in respect of accelerated capital allowances.

**10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year the company made sales to Quartz Centre Limited of £Nil (2019: £5,000), a company which is owned by B Jones.

**11. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

At the year end the economy has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The director has considered the impact of this to the business and is satisfied that at the time of approval of the financial statements the company has sufficient resources to be able to continue trading for the foreseeable future.

**12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The ultimate controlling party is Mr B Jones by virtue of his shareholding in the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.