Farmhouse Biscuits Limited Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

BEEVER AND STRUTHERS

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Central Buildings
Richmond Terrace
Blackburn
BB1 7AP



Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2019

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors

R P McIvor D M McIvor G McIvor W McIvor

J

P Acheson-Gray (Appointed 1 March 2019) A J Birbeck (Appointed 1 March 2019) D Livesey (Appointed 1 March 2019)

Company Secretary

D M McIvor

Registered Office

Brook Street Mill Brook Street Nelson Lancashire BB7 9PX

Auditor

Beever and Struthers

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Central Buildings Richmond Terrace

Blackburn BB1 7AP

Strategic Report

Year Ended 31 December 2019

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

The company prides itself in producing traditional style biscuits using the finest ingredients. Our products are supplied domestically and internationally under both our own and private label branding.

Covid-19

In March 2020 the UK government introduced lockdown measures in response to the spread of the Covid-19 virus. As a result, the company's operations were adversely affected. Some of the staff were put on furlough, with a phased return as activity levels picked up.

The full effect of Covid-19 on the company and its impact on future trading volumes is not clear, but current trading provides the Directors with confidence. Forecasts have been prepared that demonstrate that the company has adequate financial resources to continue operation on a going concern basis for the foreseeable future. The company has successfully applied for a government-backed CBIL loan to assist with working capital requirements.

Review of business

During the year the company has continued to work closely with customers to develop new products and packaging designs.

Our key objective is to deliver profitable and sustainable growth. We aim to achieve this by maintaining a competitive edge within the market place by providing a professional and bespoke service to customers both large and small. This has been achieved during the year and we continue to work with various major retailers in expanding markets.

We have seen a 1.91% increase in turnover during the year with an increase in gross profit margin of 1%.

The board reviews key performance indicators in relation to the detailed make up of gross profit margins and net assets on a monthly basis, but for commercial reasons they are not shown here. A summary of the overall key performance indicators is shown below:-

Year Ended	31.12.19	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16
Increase in Turnover	1.91%	0.5%	2.7%	6.2%
Gross Profit Percentage	27.4%	26.4%	18.8%	19.1%
Net Profit Percentage	2.20%	0.76%	1.7%	0.0%
Current Ratio	3.2	2.3	19	2.1

Principle risks and uncertainties

As seen during the year, gross profit margin has improved. This is down to the increase in sales, despite the COVID pandemic. Prices of ingredients continue to adversely affect the company however in order to mitigate this risk the company continues to enter into forward pricing agreements for key ingredients.

The board has identified rising employee costs as a future concern. Specifically, in relation to auto enrolment liabilities and the introduction of the national living wage, there is uncertainty regarding whether these extra costs can be passed onto customers via price increases.

Other principal risks and uncertainties include uncertainty over the UK's economic recovery, the effects of Britain's withdrawal from the European Union, the risk of competitors gaining market share, and high levels of stock holding for major customers.

These issues are regularly reviewed, and by maintaining good working relationships with existing

Strategic Report (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

customers as well as continually actively seeking to gain new customers, we believe any negative impacts of these risks are minimised.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5 November 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

6 McIvor

Director

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2019

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture of biscuits.

Directors

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

R P McIvor D M McIvor G McIvor W McIvor

P Acheson-Gray (Appointed 1 March 2019)
A J Birbeck (Appointed 1 March 2019)
D Livesey (Appointed 1 March 2019)

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 13 to the financial statements.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5 November 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

& McIvor

Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Farmhouse Biscuits Limited Year Ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Farmhouse Biscuits Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows 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 31 December 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Farmhouse Biscuits Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 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.

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Farmhouse Biscuits Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Farmhouse Biscuits Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 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.

Reaver and Sportforce

Iain Round BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Beever and Struthers Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Central Buildings Richmond Terrace Blackburn BB1 7AP

5 November 2020

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year Ended 31 December 2019

	37 .	r 2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	14,573,729	14,300,403
Cost of sales		(10,579,218)	(10,520,149)
Gross profit		3,994,511	3,780,254
Administrative expenses		(3,620,835)	(3,604,256)
Other operating income	5	1,524	602
Operating profit	6	375,200	176,600
Other interest receivable and similar income	10	2,221	1,646
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(56,495)	(69,924)
Profit before taxation		320,926	108,322
Tax on profit	12	74,255	7,239
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		395,181	115,561
Dividends paid and payable	13	(289,000)	-
Retained earnings at the start of the year		6,142,353	6,026,792
Retained earnings at the end of the year		6,248,534	6,142,353

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	14	4,515,963	4,911,989
Current assets			
Stocks	15	1,604,142	1,391,787
Debtors	16	2,065,992	2,959,958
Investments	17	2,032	2,032
Cash at bank and in hand		782,907	497,482
		4,455,073	4,851,259
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(1,378,930)	(2,063,272)
Net current assets		3,076,143	2,787,987
Total assets less current liabilities		7,592,106	7,699,976
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(806,281)	(1,006,018)
Provisions	21	(188,547)	(202,861)
Net assets		6,597,278	6,491,097
Capital and reserves			•
Called up share capital	25	11,644	11,644
Share premium account	26	337,100	337,100
Profit and loss account	26	6,248,534	6,142,353
Shareholders funds		6,597,278	6,491,097
			

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 November 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P Acheson-Gray

Director

Company registration number: 01145352

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities	Note	£	£
Profit for the financial year		395,181	115,561
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		397,791	375,000
Government grant income		(602)	(602)
Other interest receivable and similar income		(2,221)	(1,646)
Interest payable and similar expenses		56,495	69,924
Loss on disposal of tangible assets		143,201	38,921
Tax on profit		(74,255)	(7,239)
Accrued expenses		-	131,887
Changes in:			
Stocks		(212,355)	430,518
Trade and other debtors		832,506	600,311
Trade and other creditors		(250,106)	(688,685)
Cash generated from operations		1,285,635	1,063,950
Interest paid		(56,495)	(69,924)
Interest received		2,221	1,646
Tax received/(paid)		135,787	(27,071)
Net cash from operating activities		1,367,148	968,601
Cash flows from investing activities		C	
Purchase of tangible assets		(197,465)	(897,984)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		52,500	13,500
Cash receipts from the repayment of advances and loans		76,150	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(68,815)	(884,484)
iver eash used in investing activities		(00,015)	(004,404)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		· —	911,300
Repayments of borrowings		(193,549)	(444,647)
Proceeds from loans from participating interests		17,100	-
Government grant income		,	602
Dividends paid		(289,000)	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(465,449)	467,255

The statement of cash flows continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 14 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

•	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		832,884 (236,161)	551,372 (787,533)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18	596,723	(236,161)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Brook Street Mill, Brook Street, Nelson, Lancashire, BB7 9PX. The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture of biscuits.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with 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 at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

- Determination of whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible fixed assets.
 Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.
- Determination of whether leases entered into by the company as lessee are operating or finance leases.
 These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

 Determination of recoverability of stock. A specific provision is made against certain stock where in the opinion of the directors the stock will be recovered at less than cost.

Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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.

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:

Freehold property Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

Motor vehicles

2% straight line 10% straight line

- 20% straight line

20% reducing balance

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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.

Work in progress and raw materials are valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal levels of activity.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

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 statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

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

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

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.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Sale of goods	14,573,729	14,300,403

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom Overseas	12,480,248 2,093,481	12,601,514 1,698,889
	14,573,729	14,300,403

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

5. Other Operating Income

•	o more operating meeting		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Government grant income	602	602
	Other operating income	922	002
	Outer operating income	922	
	•	1,524	602
6.	Operating Profit	ß	
0.	Operating Front		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:	1	
		2019	2018
•		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible assets	397,791	375,000
	Loss on disposal of tangible assets	143,201	38,921
	Impairment of trade debtors	_	3,546
	Operating lease rentals	84,140	85,758
	Foreign exchange differences	8,310	(20,248)
	Director's remuneration	397,532	419,505
7.	Auditor's Remuneration		
	/		•
		2019	2018
•		£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	13,500	13,500
			
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
	Other non-audit services	38,534	20,605
	,		
8.	Staff Costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the	ear, including	the directors,
	amounted to:	2019	△ 2018
		No.	No.
	Production staff		
	Management staff	154	163
	Management start	39	41
		193	204
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, we	еге:	
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	4,918,377	5,003,967
	Social security costs	300,184	336,136
	Other pension costs	113,683	124,814
		5,332,244	5,464,917

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

9. Directors' Remuneration

	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
	1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2019	2018
		£	£
	Remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	348,124 49,408	382,597 36,908
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans		
		397,532	419,505
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans w	vas as follows:	
*	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans w	2019	2018
		No.	No.
	Defined contribution plans	2	2
			
	Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:		
,		2019	2018
		£	£
	Aggregate remuneration	81,744	110,740
	The distance of the second based on the second	f - T	
	The directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing were R P and D M M	icivor.	
10.	Other Interest Receivable and Similar Income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	2,221	1,646
11.	Interest Payable and Similar Expenses		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	56,495	69,924
10	im n. e.		
12.	Tax on Profit		
	Major components of tax income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Current tax:		
	UK current tax expense	94,418	18,561
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(154,359)	(27,708)
	Total current tax	(59,941)	(9,147)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

12. Tax on Profit (continued)

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(14,314)	1,908
Tax on profit	(74,255)	(7,239)

Reconciliation of tax income

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2018: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%).

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2019 £ 320,926	2018 £ 108,322
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	64,025	20,581
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(154,359) 14,227	(27,708)
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	(114)	(112)
Utilisation of tax losses Adjustment to S455 tax	(838) 2,804	_
Tax on profit	(74,255)	(7,239)
Dividends		

13.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability		
existed at the end of the prior year)	289,000	· _
	, ————	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

14. Tangible Assets

15.

Additions — 122,316 75,149 — 197, Disposals — (388,669) (413,499) (169,394) (971, Transfers — (317,618) — — (317,618) At 31 December 2019 3,743,721 4,607,822 418,773 188,783 8,959,0 Depreciation At 1 January 2019 1,033,798 3,326,072 524,452 254,503 5,138,1 Charge for the year 74,880 281,580 31,304 10,027 397,7 Disposals — (297,202) (370,225) (108,435) (775,886) Transfers — (317,618) — — (317,618) Carrying amount At 31 December 2019 1,108,678 2,992,832 185,531 156,095 4,443,1 Carrying amount At 31 December 2018 2,635,043 1,614,990 233,242 32,688 4,515,5 At 31 December 2018 2,709,923 1,865,721 232,671 103,674 4,911,5 Capital commitments Capital commitments 2019 20.56 £ £ £ £ £ £ Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Depreciation At 1 January 2019 1,033,798 3,326,072 524,452 254,503 5,138,1 Charge for the year 74,880 281,580 31,304 10,027 397,7 Disposals — (297,202) (370,225) (108,435) (775,8 Transfers — (317,618) — — (317,6 At 31 December 2019 1,108,678 2,992,832 185,531 156,095 4,443,1 Carrying amount At 31 December 2019 2,635,043 1,614,990 233,242 32,688 4,515,9 At 31 December 2018 2,709,923 1,865,721 232,671 103,674 4,911,9 Capital commitments Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements	At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	3,743,721 - - -	122,316 (388,669)	75,149	_	10,050,814 197,465 (971,562) (317,618)
At 1 January 2019	At 31 December 2019	3,743,721	4,607,822	418,773	188,783	8,959,099
At 31 December 2019 1,108,678 2,992,832 185,531 156,095 4,443,133 Carrying amount At 31 December 2019 2,635,043 1,614,990 233,242 32,688 4,515,533 At 31 December 2018 2,709,923 1,865,721 232,671 103,674 4,911,533 Capital commitments 2019 £ £ £ Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements 35,000 200,000	At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year Disposals		281,580 (297,202)	31,304	10,027	
Carrying amount 2,635,043 1,614,990 233,242 32,688 4,515,53 At 31 December 2018 2,709,923 1,865,721 232,671 103,674 4,911,53 Capital commitments 2019 2019 £ £ £ Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements 35,000 2019 £	•	1,108,678		185,531	156,095	4,443,136
Capital commitments 2019 £ £ £ Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements 35,000	At 31 December 2019	2,635,043	1,614,990			4,515,963
Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements £ 35,000		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Charles	Contracted for but not provided for	r in the financia	al statements		£	2018 £
SIOCKS	Stocks					
Raw materials and consumables 1,289,836 1,035,2 Finished goods and goods for resale 314,306 356,5		e			£ 1,289,836 314,306	2018 £ 1,035,216 356,571 1,391,787

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

16. Debtors

		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	1,671,224	2,534,420
	Prepayments and accrued income	65,724	63,619
	Directors loan account	168,550	244,700
	s455 tax recoverable	75,975	61,285
	Other debtors	84,519	55,934
		2,065,992	2,959,958
	The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more th	an one year:	
		2019	2018
	•	£	£
	Other debtors	32,028	12,198
17.	Investments		, i
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other investments	2,032	2,032

The fair value of listed investments, which are all traded in active markets, was determined with reference to the quoted market price at the reporting date.

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	782,907	497,482
Bank overdrafts	(186,184)	(733,643)
	596,723	(236,161)

19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	394,278	936,150
Trade creditors	344,195	504,932
Accruals and deferred income	389,974	422,705
Corporation tax	109,108	18,572
Social security and other taxes	124,275	180,913
Director loan accounts	17,100	
	1,378,930	2,063,272

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

The bank loans are secured by charges over the land and buildings and certain plant and machinery.

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

· 	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	779,793	978,928
Accruals and deferred income	26,488	27,090
•	806,281	1,006,018

The bank loans are secured by charges over the land and buildings and certain plant and machinery.

21. Provisions

	(note 22)
At 1 January 2019 Additions	202,861 (14,314)
At 31 December 2019	188,547

22. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

1	2019	2018
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 21)	188,547	202,861
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences is	n respect of:	
		2010

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	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	188,547	202,861
•		

23. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £113,683 (2018: £124,814).

The amount outstanding at year end relating to defined contribution plans was £20,462 (2018: £5,707).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

24. Government Grants

are as follows:	
2019	2018
. £	£
602	602
26,488	27,090
27,090	27,692
602	602
	602 26,488 27,090

25. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

*		2019		2018	
		No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	(11,644	11,644	11,644	11,644
•					

26. Reserves

Share premium account - This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

27. Analysis of Changes in Net Debt

	At 1 Jan 2019 £	Cash flows	31 Dec 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	497,482	285,425	782,907
Bank overdrafts	(733,643)	547,459	(186,184)
Debt due within one year	(202,507)	(22,687)	(225,194)
Debt due after one year	(978,928)	199,135	(779,793)
Current asset investments	2,032		2,032
	(1,415,564)	1,009,332	(406,232)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2019

2019	2018
£	£

28. Operating Leases

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	89,387	89,387
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	159,364	228,164
Later than 5 years	_	3,183
	248,751	320,734

29. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

As at 31 December 2019, the company was owed £168,550 (2018: £244,700) from the directors. This amount is repayable on demand, no interest is charged in respect of this balance.

There was also £17,100 due from the company to one of the directors (2018: £nil).

During the year the company sold a motor vehicle to a director for £40,000. This is included in the balance outstanding listed above.

30. Related Party Transactions

During the year rent of £55,059 (2018: £53,909) was paid into a pension scheme for the benefit of certain directors.

31. Controlling Party

There is no ultimate controlling party but R P McIvor and D M McIvor acting in concert, control the company by virtue of their majority shareholding.