Company Registration No. 00106442 (England and Wales)

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J A Carmichael

S L Hale

B A McCluskie Dr C J Fleming C W R Nicholds

Secretary S L Hale

Company number 00106442

Registered office Alpine Street

Old Basford Nottingham NG6 0HQ

Auditor UHY Hacker Young

14 Park Row Nottingham NG1 6GR

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

Basildon 9 Leicester LE87 2BB

Solicitors Nelsons Solicitors

Pennine House 8 Stanford Street Nottingham NG1 7BQ

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

Fair review of the business

It has been a good year, we have made satisfying progress with the site refurbishments and upgrades and with steady growth in turnover especially in the USA, we were confident of making further progress until the unpredictable events brought about by the Coronavirus pandemic occurred half way through March. The lockdown caused sales to plummet at the year end and continue at the time of writing (late June) at just c40% of normal, placing us in a loss making period. The uncertainties associated with this event are cause for concern and require a reassessment of all protocols. We have a strong balance sheet with a healthy cash position to help us forward, but to what extent this will support an indeterminate period of losses we can only monitor and react to with very regular reviews.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Our overriding concern is the negative impact on our industry of the Coronavirus pandemic. Sales have been severely hit by the impact that our customer base is suffering due to the restrictions placed on the hospitality sector and the uncertainties of not knowing when a return to normal trading will resume. Further, as the recovery takes place we anticipate reduced levels of activity, both from those surviving the pandemic and due to the absence of those customers who will not survive it.

Key performance indicators

Our future performance will be determined by the length and strength of the recovery in the economy, how robust the hospitality sector proves to be and how we manage our resources. We are confident that the Board of Directors has the resilience and experience to meet this challenge and as a consequence we have assessed that the time is not right to propose that a Final Dividend be declared, which would deplete our cash holding at a critical time when managing survival must be considered paramount.

By order of the board

S L Hale Secretary 30 September 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of consulting and manufacturing chemists.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J A Carmichael S L Hale

B A McCluskie

Dr C J Fleming

C W R Nicholds

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid during the year amounting to £160,000.

Preference dividends were paid during the year amounting to £160,000.

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board

S L Hale Secretary J A Carmichael **Director**

30 September 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MURPHY & SON LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Murphy & Son Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and 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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally 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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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 (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF MURPHY & SON LIMITED

Other information

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

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF MURPHY & SON LIMITED

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

James Simmonds (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

30 September 2020

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	10,826,608	10,383,463
Cost of sales		(7,029,714)	(6,458,170)
Gross profit		3,796,894	3,925,293
Distribution costs		(1,061,977)	(918,792)
Administrative expenses		(2,013,244)	(2,387,604)
Other operating income		28,781	29,985
Operating profit	4	750,454	648,882
Interest receivable and similar income	7	6,565	4,713
Profit before taxation		757,019	653,595
Tax on profit	8	(151,810)	(88,597)
Profit for the financial year		605,209	564,998

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		200	20	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		4,246,709		3,668,333
Investment properties	12		740,000		1,130,223
Investments	13		200		200
			4,986,909		4,798,756
Current assets					
Stocks	15	1,666,777		2,177,758	
Debtors	16	1,934,048		2,237,001	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,158,179		610,395	
		4,759,004		5,025,154	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	17	(1,528,031)		(1,965,411)	
Net current assets			3,230,973		3,059,743
Total assets less current liabilities			8,217,882		7,858,499
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	18	319,504		245,330	
			(319,504)		(245,330
Net assets			7,898,378		7,613,169
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		40,000		40,000
Revaluation reserve			146,216		-
Non-distributable profits reserve	21		288,187		437,387
Distributable profit and loss reserves			7,423,975		7,135,782
Total equity			7,898,378		7,613,169

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

J A Carmichael S L Hale
Director Director

Company Registration No. 00106442

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

	SI	nare capital	Revalu ktin alist reserve		Profit and oss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2018		40,000	-	419,920	6,883,251	7,343,171
Year ended 31 March 2019: Profit and total comprehensive						
income for the year		-	-	17,467	547,531	564,998
Dividends	9				(295,000)	(295,000)
Balance at 31 March 2019		40,000	-	437,387	7,135,782	7,613,169
Year ended 31 March 2020: Profit and total comprehensive						
income for the year		_	-	_	605,209	605,209
Dividends	9	-	-	-	(320.000)	(320,000)
Transfers (investment property)		-	149,200	(149,200)	=	=
Transfers (depreciation)		-	(2,984)	-	2,984	-
Balance at 31 March 2020		40,000	146,216	288,187	7,423,975	7,898,378

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26		1,470,255		453,920
Income taxes paid			(53,806)		(52,672)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,416,449		401,248
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(571,797)		(543,936)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		16,567		-	
Interest received		6,565		4,713	
Net cash used in investing activities			(548,665)		(539,223)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(320,000)		(295,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(320,000)		(295,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			547,784		(432,975)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	ıΓ		610,395		1,043,370
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			1,158,179		610,395

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Murphy & Son Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Alpine Street, Old Basford, Nottingham, NG6 0HQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Revenue for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to when the services were provided.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and has been fully amortised.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings 10% to 2% on cost
Plant and equipment 20% and 10% on cost
Fixtures and fittings 20% and 10% on cost
Laboratory apparatus 20% and 10% on cost
Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.11 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.

Rasic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future eash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Equity instruments

Share capital issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on shares are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2020

2010

1.16 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

2019
£
8,900,111
1,483,352
10,383,463
2019
£
4,713
;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4	Operating profit		
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2020 £	2019 £
		~	~
	Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(14,635)	23,629
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial	(* :,)	,
	statements	19,950	31,450
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	364,764	330,436
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2,313	

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Directors	5	5
	Production, distribution and office	62	59
	Total	67	64
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2020 £	2019 £
		ı.	ı
	Wages and salaries	2,588,937	2,490,654
	Pension costs	105,712	175,828
		2,694,649	2,666,482
6	Directors' remuneration		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	476,345	394,790
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	30,459	50,226
		506,804	445,016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) $\,$

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6	Directors' remuneration	(Continued)				
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined amounted to 2 (2019 - 2).	contribution sch	emes				
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:						
		2020 £	2019 £				
	Remuneration for qualifying services	143,694	183,069				
7	Interest receivable and similar income						
		2020 £	2019 £				
	Interest income						
	Interest on bank deposits	3,121	4,713				
	Other interest income	3,444					
	Total income	6,565	4,713				
	Investment income includes the following:						
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,121	4,713				
8	Taxation						
o	Taxation	2020 £	2019 £				
	Current tax						
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	77,636	55,176				
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(362)				
	Total current tax	77,636	54,814				
	Deferred tax						
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	74,174	33,783				
	Total tax charge	151,810	88,597				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Я	Taxation	(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

		2020 £	2019 £
	Profit before taxation	757,019	653,595
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	143,834	124,183
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.650	1.553
		1,558	1,553
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	20.050	(362)
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Research and development tax credit	20,859	21,720
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(40,755) (2,280)	(35,000) (17,467)
	Change in rates of deferred tax	28,594	(6,030)
	Taxation charge for the year	151,810	88,597
9	Dividends	2020	2019
	Final paid	320,000 =====	£ 295,000
10	Intangible fixed assets		Goodwill
			£
	Cost At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		1,670,969
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		1,670,969
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		
	At 31 March 2019		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

11	Tangible fixed assets						
		Freehold land and bulldings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Laboratory apparatus	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 April 2019	3,658,980	2,464,819	420,394	448,496	557,042	7,549,731
	Additions	90,335	371,374	72,664	2,060	35,364	571,797
	Disposals	-	(20,200)	-	-	(109,527)	(129,727)
	Transfers	22,531	(2,940)	(19,591)	-	-	-
	Transfer from investment						
	property	390,223					390,223
	At 31 March 2020	4,162,069	2,813,053	473,467	450,556	482,879	8,382,024
	Depreciation and						
	impairment						
	At 1 April 2019	1,305,228	1,667,337	274,943	309,039	324,851	3,881,398
	Depreciation charged in the						
	year	95,508	160,221	53,546	4,867	50,622	364,764
	Eliminated in respect of		(17.702)			(04.06.5)	(110.047)
	disposals	10 122	(16,782)	-	-	(94,065)	(110,847)
	Transfers	18,177	(18,177)				
	At 31 March 2020	1,418,913	1,792,599	328,489	313,906	281,408	4,135,315
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 March 2020	2,743,156	1,020,454	144,978	136,650	201,471	4,246,709
	At 31 March 2019	2,353,752	797,482	145,451	139,457	232,191	3,668,333
12	Investment property						2020
							2020 £
	Fair value						
	At 1 April 2019						1,130,223
	Transfers to tangible fixed a	assets					(390,223)
	At 31 March 2020						740,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

12 Investment property

(Continued)

Investment property comprises four properties based in the Nottingham area and one property based in the Wheathampstead area.

The fair value of the investment properties have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in June 2017 by FHP Property Consultants and the Directors in respect of properties based in the Nottingham area and a valuation carried out in April 2017 by Cassidy & Tate in respect of the property in the Wheathampstead area, both Chartered Surveyors are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

13 Fixed asset investments

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	14	200	200

Movements in fixed asset investments

viovements in fixed asset investments	Shares in group undertakings
Cost or valuation	£
At 1 April 2019 & 31 March 2020	200
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	200
At 31 March 2019	200

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Micro-Audit Limited

Registered office: Alpine Street, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG6 0HQ

Nature of business: Non-trading

Class of shares: Ordinary

Direct share holding (%): 100.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Stocks	2020	2019
		£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	1,666,777	2,177,758
16	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	1,366,639	1,716,285
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	353,222	266,892
	Other debtors	6,085	6,083
	Prepayments and accrued income	172,943	205,975
		1,898,889	2,195,235
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	35,159	41,766
	Total debtors	1,934,048	2,237,001
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	956,094	1,469,889
	Corporation tax	79,006	55,176
	Other taxation and social security	133,161	104,998
	Other creditors	24,211	7,736
	Accruals and deferred income	335,559	327,612

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

18 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2020	Liabilities 2019
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	265,790	197,270
Revaluations	53,714	48,060
	319,504	245,330
Movements in the year:		2020 £
Liability at 1 April 2019		245,330
Charge to profit or loss Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		45,580 28,594
Liability at 31 March 2020		319,504
Retirement benefit schemes		
Defined contribution schools	2020 £	2019
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	105,712	175,828

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

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	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

20	Share capital		(Continued)
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Preference share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	• • • • •	**
	20,000 Preference shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
	Preference shares classified as equity	20,000	20,000
	Total equity share capital	40,000	40,000
21	Non-distributable profits reserve		
		2020 £	2019 £
	At the beginning of the year	437,387	419,920
	Non distributable profits in the year	-	17,467
	Transfer of non-distributable profits to revaluation reserve	(149,200)	-
	At the end of the year	288,187	437,387
	The non-distributable profits reserve relates to revaluations of investment properties	š.	
22	Capital commitments		
	Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	157,097	86,510

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

23 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	422,311	445,016

24 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £600 (2019 - £553) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

25 Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the ultimate controlling party are The Trustees of A J Murphy Deceased, of which the trustees, Mr J A Carmichael, Mr S L Hale, Mr B A McCluskie, Dr C J Fleming, and Mr C W R Nicholds are also directors of Murphy & Son Limited.

26 Cash generated from operations

2020 £	2019 £
605,209	564,998
151,810	88,597
(6,565)	(4,713)
2,313	-
364,764	330,436
510,981	(932,573)
302,953	(639,972)
(461,210)	1,047,147
1,470,255	453,920
	£ 605,209 151,810 (6,565) 2,313 364,764 510,981 302,953 (461,210)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

27 Analysis of changes in net funds

Cash at bank and in hand

April 2019 Cash flows	s31 March 2020
£	£
610,395 547,784	4 1,158,179

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.