

Company Registration No. 00106442 (England and Wales)

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

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

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9 - 10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 29

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Fair review of the business

The year under review has been dominated by the effects of the global pandemic and Brexit on the UK economy. The year has been a rollercoaster for our customer base in the hospitality sector, with imposed restrictions on their operating protocols, supply chain issues and coronavirus control impositions. Our sales ebbed and flowed through the year as the Government opened and closed the hospitality sector. Fortunately by maintaining high stock levels we were able to satisfy our customers and maintain good service levels when called upon. Our final turnover at just over 20% down on the previous year was considerably ahead of early forecasts when compared to the first few months when we were more than double that amount down and trading at a loss. Together with the Government's Furlough support, voluntary redundancies and focused Board and management contributions we have achieved a very satisfactory conclusion to the year, given the trauma imposed upon us.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The ongoing uncertainties of the pandemic remain at the forefront of this year's challenges. Brexit also brought with it many supply chain issues and administrative headaches in trying to maintain deliveries into Europe. Raw material imports from around the world are problematic especially where shipping container space is crucial and associated with spiralling freight costs. We also face the challenge of improving our carbon footprint. Nottingham City Council has set 2028 as the target for carbon neutrality. To this end we are evaluating our future requirements and the suitability of our site.

Key performance indicators

Given the poor start to the year the Directors are very pleased with the final result and feel confident to propose a Final Dividend, in keeping with the strength of the Balance Sheet and our renewed optimism for the Company's future. The unfortunate but necessary and thankful voluntary redundancies have improved productivity, which we must maintain as we focus on the highest standards of service to our battered customer base.

By order of the board

S L Hale
Secretary

5 August 2021

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

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

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary

Interim Dividend	25,000
Special Dividend	25,000
Final Dividend	75,000
	125,000

Preference

Interim Dividend	25,000
Special Dividend	25,000
Final Dividend	75,000
	125,000

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

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.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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.

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

5 August 2021

**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 2021 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 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 March 2021 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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

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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the Group and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, employment and health and safety regulation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated revenue and profit. Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, review of correspondence with and reports to the regulators, including review of correspondence with legal advisors, enquiries of management, and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:
<https://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

5 August 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	8,504,157	10,826,608
Cost of sales		(5,521,240)	(7,029,714)
Gross profit		<u>2,982,917</u>	<u>3,796,894</u>
Distribution costs		(742,982)	(1,061,977)
Administrative expenses		(1,861,947)	(2,013,244)
Other operating income		26,878	28,781
Exceptional item	4	(5,000)	-
Operating profit	5	<u>399,866</u>	<u>750,454</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	8	5,542	6,565
Profit before taxation		<u>405,408</u>	<u>757,019</u>
Tax on profit	9	(35,266)	(151,810)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>370,142</u></u>	<u><u>605,209</u></u>

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

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	3,819,360		4,246,709	
Investment properties	13	570,000		740,000	
Investments	14	200		200	
		<u>4,389,560</u>		<u>4,986,909</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks	16	1,908,349		1,666,777	
Debtors	17	1,384,738		1,934,048	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,864,664		1,158,179	
		<u>5,157,751</u>		<u>4,759,004</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(1,254,294)</u>		<u>(1,528,031)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,903,457</u>		<u>3,230,973</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>8,293,017</u>		<u>8,217,882</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	19	<u>274,497</u>		<u>319,504</u>	
			<u>(274,497)</u>		<u>(319,504)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>8,018,520</u></u>		<u><u>7,898,378</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21	40,000		40,000	
Revaluation reserve		143,232		146,216	
Non-distributable profits reserve	22	198,895		288,187	
Distributable profit and loss reserves		7,636,393		7,423,975	
Total equity			<u><u>8,018,520</u></u>		<u><u>7,898,378</u></u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 August 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

J A Carmichael
Director

S L Hale
Director

Company Registration No. 00106442

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Non-distributable profits £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 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	10	-	-	-	(320,000)	(320,000)
Transfers (depreciation)		-	(2,984)	-	2,984	-
Transfers (investment property)		-	149,200	(149,200)	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020		40,000	146,216	288,187	7,423,975	7,898,378
Year ended 31 March 2021:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	370,142	370,142
Dividends	10	-	-	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
Transfers (depreciation)		-	(2,984)	-	2,984	-
Transfers (investment property)		-	-	(89,292)	89,292	-
Balance at 31 March 2021		40,000	143,232	198,895	7,636,393	8,018,520

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	26	809,839	1,470,255
Income taxes paid		(58,119)	(53,806)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>751,720</u>	<u>1,416,449</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(147,610)	(571,797)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		26,833	16,567
Proceeds on disposal of investment property		170,000	-
Interest received		5,542	6,565
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		<u>54,765</u>	<u>(548,665)</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,500,000	-
Repayment of borrowings		(1,500,000)	-
Dividends paid		(100,000)	(320,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(320,000)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>706,485</u>	<u>547,784</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>1,158,179</u>	<u>610,395</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>1,864,664</u></u>	<u><u>1,158,179</u></u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 amounts 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.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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	33%, 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.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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.

Basic 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.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 cash 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 through 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.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.18 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.

The directors have concluded that there are no key judgements or estimation uncertainty within these accounts.

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****3 Turnover and other revenue**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	6,913,328	8,913,518
Rest of World	1,590,829	1,913,090
	<u>8,504,157</u>	<u>10,826,608</u>

4 Exceptional item

	2021	2020
	£	£
Expenditure		
Loss on sale of investment property	5,000	-
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Operating profit

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	54,980	(14,635)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	16,500	19,950
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	543,052	364,764
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	5,074	2,313
	<u>619,606</u>	<u>372,392</u>

6 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Directors	5	5
Production, distribution and office	51	62
	<u>56</u>	<u>67</u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****6 Employees (Continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,674,537	2,588,937
Pension costs	76,921	105,712
	<u>1,751,458</u>	<u>2,694,649</u>
Voluntary redundancy payments made or committed	<u>149,623</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	330,698	476,345
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	45,726	30,459
	<u>376,424</u>	<u>506,804</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2020 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>171,728</u>	<u>143,694</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	4,351	3,121
Other interest income	1,191	3,444
	<u>5,542</u>	<u>6,565</u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

(Continued)

8 Interest receivable and similar income

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss

4,351 3,121

9 Taxation

2021 2020
£ £

Current tax

UK corporation tax on profits for the current period

99,431 77,636

Adjustments in respect of prior periods

(19,158) -

Total current tax

80,273 77,636

Deferred tax

Origination and reversal of timing differences

(45,007) 74,174

Total tax charge

35,266 151,810

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

9 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:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before taxation	405,408	757,019
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	77,028	143,834
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2,347	1,558
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(19,158)	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	34,364	20,859
Research and development tax credit	(44,460)	(40,755)
Other non-reversing timing differences	4,764	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(2,280)
Change in rates of deferred tax	-	28,594
Losses utilised on chargeable gains	(19,619)	-
Taxation charge for the year	35,266	151,810

10 Dividends

	2021 Per share £	2020 Per share £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Ordinary shares				
Paid during financial year	6.25	8.00	125,000	160,000
Preference shares				
Paid during financial year	6.25	8.00	125,000	160,000
Total dividends				
Paid during financial year			250,000	320,000

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	1,670,969
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	1,670,969
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	-

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Laboratory apparatus £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2020	4,162,069	2,813,053	473,467	450,556	482,879	8,382,024
Additions	4,484	107,100	8,923	1,504	25,599	147,610
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(159,385)	(159,385)
At 31 March 2021	4,166,553	2,920,153	482,390	452,060	349,093	8,370,249
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2020	1,418,913	1,792,599	328,489	313,906	281,408	4,135,315
Depreciation charged in the year	134,431	297,641	48,898	11,015	51,067	543,052
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(127,478)	(127,478)
At 31 March 2021	1,553,344	2,090,240	377,387	324,921	204,997	4,550,889
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2021	2,613,209	829,913	105,003	127,139	144,096	3,819,360
At 31 March 2020	2,743,156	1,020,454	144,978	136,650	201,471	4,246,709

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****13 Investment property**

	2021
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2020	740,000
Disposals	(170,000)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2021	570,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

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 FIIP 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.

14 Fixed asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
	Notes	
Investments in subsidiaries	15	200
		<hr/> <hr/>

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2021 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

16 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	1,908,349	1,666,777
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****17 Debtors**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,058,328	1,366,639
Amounts owed by group undertakings	206,256	353,222
Other debtors	6,087	6,085
Prepayments and accrued income	85,405	172,943
	<u>1,356,076</u>	<u>1,898,889</u>
	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	<u>28,662</u>	<u>35,159</u>
Total debtors	<u>1,384,738</u>	<u>1,934,048</u>

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	632,651	956,094
Corporation tax	101,160	79,006
Other taxation and social security	71,559	133,161
Dividends payable	150,000	-
Other creditors	13,474	24,211
Accruals and deferred income	285,450	335,559
	<u>1,254,294</u>	<u>1,528,031</u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****19 Deferred taxation**

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

	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	244,696	265,790
Revaluations	34,094	53,714
Short term timing differences	(4,293)	-
	<u>274,497</u>	<u>319,504</u>
		2021 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 April 2020		319,504
Credit to profit or loss		(45,007)
		<u>274,497</u>

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021 £	2020 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>76,921</u>	<u>105,712</u>

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.

21 Share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****21 Share capital****(Continued)**

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Preference share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Preference shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Preference shares classified as equity			20,000	20,000
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total equity share capital			40,000	40,000
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

22 Non-distributable profits reserve

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	288,187	437,387
Transfer of non-distributable profits to other reserves	(89,292)	(149,200)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the year	198,895	288,187
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The non-distributable profits reserve relates to revaluations of investment properties.

Transfers of non-distributable profits relate to realised profits following the disposal of investment properties and / or the transfer of investment properties to/from tangible fixed assets.

23 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	157,097
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MURPHY & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**24 Related party transactions****Remuneration of key management personnel**

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	376,424	422,311

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	370,142	605,209
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	35,266	151,810
Investment income	(5,542)	(6,565)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	5,074	2,313
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	543,052	364,764
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(241,572)	510,981
Decrease in debtors	549,310	302,953
Decrease in creditors	(445,891)	(461,210)
Cash generated from operations	809,839	1,470,255

MURPHY & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

27 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 April 2020	Cash flows	31 March 2021
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,158,179	706,485	1,864,664
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.