# COMPLETE CORE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



Watts Gregory LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Elfed House
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Cardiff Gate Business Park
CARDIFF
County of Cardiff
CF23 8RS

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### **COMPLETE CORE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

**DIRECTORS:** 

S N Nicholls

J Nicholls

SECRETARY:

R E Nicholls

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

Unit 6

Ynysboeth Factory Estate

Abercynon Mountain Ash **CF45 4SF** 

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

05728908 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Watts Gregory LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Elfed House Oak Tree Court

Cardiff Gate Business Park

**CARDIFF** County of Cardiff **CF23 8RS** 

### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

FY18/19 saw a reduction in sales volumes on the previous year. This resulted in a reduction in the turnover for the year ended 31st March at £11.7 million, against that of £12.5 million for the last financial year. Pre-tax profit for the year ended 31st March 2019 was £1.9million, down from £2.4million of the previous year. This reduction in profit reflects predominately an increased expenditure in raw material stock holding, strategically made to combat the possible effects of a planned March Brexit and also an increase in property repairs.

The position at 31st March 2019 shows an increase in the net book value of fixed assets of £1.0million split between Building Improvements and Plant and Machinery. The building improvements reflect the ongoing refit of the structure of the adjacent building together with an investment in extra warehousing capacity. Shareholders funds at 31st March 2019 were £10.0 million (2018 - £9.1 million).

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

### Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in market prices and credit risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring market prices and maintaining close control over debtors.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department.

#### Credit risk

The company pursues policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. Customers are assigned credit limits and overdue debts are chased on a regular basis.

### Liquidity risk and cash flow

The company actively monitors its liquidity and cash flow position to ensure it has sufficient cash in order to fund its activities.

### **DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE**

The company has continued its focus on it's sole activity of the production of Filter Tips for the Tobacco Industry. The year has seen some strong activity on the preparation of new product designs and launches. These have been labour intensive and therefore the company has experienced an impact on its productivity and efficiencies.

Our strategy to improve business performance will continue with a revised focus on productivity efficiencies and bedding-in the production of the newly launched products. For these reasons the directors feel confident about the future and profitability of the business.

### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

The directors and senior management team review the financial results monthly, focusing on sales, costs, profitability and working capital control. Each part of the business monitors a series of KPI's, all aligned to the annual, mid and long-term objectives.

### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Due to the uncertainty of Brexit the key client only offered a renewal of the manufacturing agreement for one further year (now due for renewal in July 2020). The directors are ensuring they are (by way of positioning the company with correct registrations with HMRC, research by use of external bodies etc) in the strongest position to maintain continuity in activity and to mitigate as much as possible, the effects of the anticipated increases of duty and business turbulence due to Brexit.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S N Nicholls - Director

Date: 4 JWY 2019

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of the manufacture of cigarette tips for the tobacco industry.

### **DIVIDENDS**

An interim dividend was voted on 15 October 2018 at £3,043 per share for A Ordinary shares and at £5,247 per share for B Ordinary shares. No final dividend has been voted.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 March 2019 will be £655,849.

### **DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report.

S N Nicholls J Nicholls

### DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The company has chosen in accordance with s.414C(11) Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments and financial risk management.

### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S N Nicholts - Director

Date: 4 JULY 2019

# REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPLETE CORE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Complete Core Business Solutions Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 2019 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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.

# REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPLETE CORE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 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.

### Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Julia Mortimer (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Watts Gregory LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Elfed House
Oak Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
CARDIFF
County of Cardiff
CF23 8RS

Date: 5 July 2019

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
TURNOVER	3	11,689,183	12,494,984
Cost of sales		(8,540,235)	(8,875,818)
GROSS PROFIT		3,148,948	3,619,166
Administrative expenses		(1,286,879)	(1,203,238)
		1,862,069	2,415,928
Other operating income		49,357	883
OPERATING PROFIT	5	1,911,426	2,416,811
Interest receivable and similar income		16,666	6,586
		1,928,092	2,423,397
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	·	(483)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,928,092	2,422,914
Tax on profit	8	(368,762)	(455,300)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,559,330	1,967,614
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<del>-</del>	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FO	PR	1,559,330	1,967,614

### BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2019

Nicken	2019	2018
Notes	£	£
10	3,210,070	2,228,969
11	1,324,419	1,066,108
12		1,038,825
	5,986,239	6,315,223
	8,547,751	8,420,156
13	(1.606.767.)	(1,432,370)
10	(1,000,707)	(1,102,010)
	6,940,984	6,987,786
	10,151,054	9,216,755
14	(721)	(2,629)
, ,	(/21)	(2,020)
18	(123,478)	(90,752)
	10,026,855	9,123,374
19	167	167
	10,026,688	9,123,207
	10,026,855	9,123,374
	11 12 13	Notes £  10 3,210,070  11 1,324,419 12 1,237,093 5,986,239 8,547,751  13 (1,606,767) 6,940,984  10,151,054  14 (721) 18 (123,478) 10,026,855  19 167 10,026,688

S N Nicholls - Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2017	167	7,316,708	7,316,875
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	<u>.</u>	(161,115) 1,967,614	(161,115) 1,967,614
Balance at 31 March 2018	167	9,123,207	9,123,374
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	· .	(655,849) 1,559,330	(655,849) 1,559,330
Balance at 31 March 2019	167	10,026,688	10,026,855

### CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		2019	2018
ı	Votes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	1,720,546	2,481,788
Interest paid		-	(483)
Tax paid		(450,000)	(636,102)
Taxation refund		<u> </u>	209
Net cash from operating activities		1,272,777	1,845,412
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,140,800)	(987,125)
Interest received		16,666	6,586
Net cash from investing activities		(1,124,134)	(980,539)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital repayments in year		(2,629)	(2,507)
Amount introduced by directors		659,358	164,273
Amount withdrawn by directors		(478,507)	(1,266,926)
Equity dividends paid		(655,849)	(161,115)
Net cash from financing activities		(477,627)	(1,266,275)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at beginning		(328,984)	(401,402)
of year	2	6,315,223	6,716,625
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	5,986,239	6,315,223

# NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,928,092	2,422,914
Depreciation charges	153,869	138,276
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	5,830	-
Finance costs	· <u>-</u>	483
Finance income	(16,666)	(6,586)
	2,071,125	2,555,087
Increase in stocks	(258,311)	(81,058)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(198,268)	19,485
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	106,000	(11,726)
Cash generated from operations	1,720,546	2,481,788

### 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2019	31/3/19 f	1/4/18 £
Cash and cash equivalents	5,986,239	6,315,223
Year ended 31 March 2018	31/3/18	1/4/17
Cash and cash equivalents	6,315,223 ===================================	6,716,625

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Complete Core Business Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in Wales in the United Kingdom. The registered office is Unit 6, Ynysboeth Factory Estate, Abercynon, Mountain Ash, CF45 4SF. The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are that of the manufacture of cigarette tips for the tobacco industry.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), the company's functional currency, and rounded to the nearest pound.

The significant accounting policies applied in the presentation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

There have been no material departures from Financial Reporting Standard 102.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of cigarette tips and related products, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

### Tangible fixed assets

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

Freehold property

2% on cost

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

20% on reducing balance 20% on reducing balance

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost comprises the original purchase price, additional post-purchase costs, less any stock write-downs.

Finished goods are valued at the sales price as they are made to contract, and are recognised as a debtor.

### Taxation

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

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

### Deferred tax

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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

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

### Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

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

### **Employee benefits**

When employees have rendered service to the company, short-term employee benefits to which employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

### Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand

### Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, be likely to differ from the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

### 3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

Sale of goods	2019 £ 11,689,183	2018 £ 12,494,984
	11,689,183	12,494,984

3.	TURNOVER - continued		
	An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	United Kingdom Overseas	1,156,137 10,533,046	1,476,115 11,018,869
	=	11,689,183	12,494,984
4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Wages and salaries	1,183,417	1,208,468
	Social security costs	128,359	123,316
	Other pension costs	21,587	96,002
		1,333,363	1,427,786
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		2019	2018
	Director Administration	2 14	2 14
	Production	34	34
		<del>====</del>	<u>50</u>
		2019 £	2018 £
	Directors' remuneration Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	21,708	21,474 80,000
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows	:	
	Money purchase schemes	2	2
5.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Hire of plant and machinery	65,235	44,550
	Depreciation - owned assets	152,457	135,201
	Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,412 5,830	3,075
	Foreign exchange differences	1,662	6,608
	Operating lease payments	<u>23,166</u>	75,196 ———
6.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
		2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's	£	£
	financial statements	8,130	6,325

INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	2019	2018
Corporation tax interest	£	£ 483 ———
TAXATION		
Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax: UK corporation tax (Over)/under provision in prior year	336,036	447,769 (209
Total current tax	336,036	447,560
Deferred tax	32,726	7,740
Tax on profit	368,762	455,300
Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss  The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporati explained below:	on tax in the UK. T 2019 £	The difference 2018
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporati explained below:	2019 £	2018 £
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporati	2019	2018 £ 2,422,914
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporative explained below:  Profit before tax  Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)  Effects of: Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Permanent differences Difference in tax rates	2019 £ 1,928,092	2018 £ 2,422,914 460,354 553 (209 579
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporative explained below:  Profit before tax  Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)  Effects of: Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous périods Permanent differences	2019 £ 1,928,092 366,337 6,225	2018 £ 2,422,914 460,354 553 (209 579 (5,977
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporative explained below:  Profit before tax  Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)  Effects of: Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Permanent differences Difference in tax rates	2019 £ 1,928,092 366,337 6,225 50 (3,850)	2018 £ 2,422,914 460,354 553 (209 579 (5,977
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10.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			Ci.dura.	
		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
	COST At 1 April 2018	1,763,378	1,304,707	166,189	3,234,274
	Additions Disposals	526,751	559,869	54,180 (24,022)	1,140,800 (24,022)
	At 31 March 2019	2,290,129	1,864,576	196,347	4,351,052
	DEPRECIATION At 1 April 2018	103,518	830,187	71,600	1,005,305
	Charge for year Eliminated on disposal	33,324 -	97,473 -	23,072 (18,192)	153,869 (18,192)
	At 31 March 2019	136,842	927,660	76,480	1,140,982
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2019	2,153,287	936,916	119,867	3,210,070
	At 31 March 2018	1,659,860	474,520	94,589	2,228,969
	Fixed assets, included in the above, which are h	neld under hire pu	rchase contracts a	are as follows:	Plant and machinery £
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019				7,994
	<b>DEPRECIATION</b> At 1 April 2018 Charge for year				932 1,412
	At 31 March 2019				2,344
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2019				5,650
	At 31 March 2018				7,062
11.	STOCKS			2010	2019
	Raw materials			2019 £ 1,324,419	2018 £ 1,066,108
•	The total amount of stock recognised as an exp	ense in the year w	vas £7,490,290 (2	018: £7,790,259	<b>)</b> .
12.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN	N ONE YEAR		2019	2018
	Trade debtors			£ 907,564	£ 772,558
	Amounts recoverable on contract			143,227	30,785
	Other debtors VAT			42,577 103,998	40,815 80,069
	Prepayments and accrued income			39,727	114,598
				1,237,093	1,038,825

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
10.	OREDITORS. AMOUNTS FALERING DOE WITHIN ONE TEAR	2019	2018
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	2,765	3,486
	Trade creditors	911,789	756,440
	Corporation tax	36,036	147,769
	Directors' current account	300,028	119,177
	Accruals and deferred income	356,149	405,498
		1,606,767	1,432,370
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	721	2,629
		===	====
15.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:		
			ase contracts
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Net obligations repayable:	0.705	0.400
	within one year	2,765	3,486
	Between one and five years	721	2,629
		3,486	6,115
		<del>3,460</del>	====
		Non-cancell	able operating
		-	ases
		2019	2018
	APPIL'S and a second se	£	£
	Within one year	13,812	23,166 43,328
	Between one and five years	27,446	43,320
		41,258	66,494
		<del></del>	====
16.	SECURED DEBTS		
	The following secured debts are included within creditors:		
		2040	2040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Hire purchase contracts	3,486	6,115
	i iiio paronase contracts	====	====

Amounts owed in respect of hire purchase obligations are secured on the assets to which they relate.

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS						
				2019 £	2018 £		
	Financial as Financial ass	ssets sets that are debt instruments measure	d at amortised cost	7,079,607	7,159,381		
	Financial lia Financial liat	abilities bilities measured at amortised cost		1,571,452	1,287,680		
	Financial as receivable or	ssets measured at amortised cost n contracts.	comprise cash, trade debtors	s, other debtors,	and amount		
		abilities measured at amortised cost unts and accruals.	comprise trade creditors, hir	re purchase liabi	lities, director		
8.	PROVISION	IS FOR LIABILITIES		2019	2018		
	Deferred tax			£ 123,478	£ 90,752		
			•		Deferred tax £		
	Balance at 1 Charge to Pr	April 2018 rofit and loss account during year			90,752 32,726		
	Balance at 3	1 March 2019			123,478		
	The deferred	d tax balance has arisen due to fixed as	set timing differences.				
9.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL						
	Allotted, issu Number:	red and fully paid: Class:	Nominal	2019	2018		
	100 67	'A' Ordinary 'B' Ordinary	value: £1 £1	£ 100 67 ——————————————————————————————————	£ 100 67 ——————————————————————————————————		
0.	PENSION C	OMMITMENTS					
	separately f	ny operates a defined contribution so from those of the company in an is of £21,587 (2018: £96,002) were mear of £3,865 (2018: £4,011).	ndependently administered fu	and. During the	year pension		
1.	end of the ye	OMMITMENTS		2019 £	2018 £		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with its related parties. Transactions entered into, and balances outstanding at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Name	Nature of transaction	2019 £	2018 £				
Entities under common control	Sales Management charges receivable	16,895 417,741	17,845 421,353				
Key management personnel	Dividends Emoluments	608,626 136,761	149,010 215,430				
Other related parties	Dividends	47,223	12,105				
The following balances existed with the company's related parties as at 31 March 2019:							
Name	Nature of balance	2019 £	2018 £				
Entities under common control	Other debtor	42,577	40,815				
Key management personnel	Current account	300,028	119,177				