The TALL Group of Companies Limited
Financial Statements
31 December 2019



NICOLAUS JENKINS MA FCA

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor UHY Hacker Young
St Johns Chambers
Love street
Chester
CH1 1QN

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors M J Ruda

W S D Lamb P G Andrew

Company secretary WSD Lamb

Registered office Unit 2

Pembroke Court Manor Park Runcorn Cheshire WA7 1TJ

Auditor Nicolaus Jenkins MA FCA

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

UHY Hacker Young St Johns Chambers

Love street Chester CH1 1QN

Solicitors Brabners LLP

Horton House Exchange Flags Liverpool L2 3YL

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Business review

The directors consider the overall performance of the Group to be satisfactory. Sales revenues decreased to £11,066,942 (2018: £11,346,551). The Group's technology enabled products and services continue to present significant opportunities, both in the UK and internationally. Cash management across the Group is constantly monitored, and this enables the Group to take advantage of positive net balances where required.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after exceptional costs, interest and taxation amounted to £710,432 (2018; £848,962). A dividend of £325,000 (2018: £250,000) was recommended by the directors.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group uses financial instruments, which include a bank overdraft, cash and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The existence of these financial instruments exposes the Group to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below.

Liquidity risk

The Group seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash safely and profitably. Short term flexibility is achieved by an overdraft facility.

Interest rate risk

The Group finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and a bank overdraft. The interest rate exposure of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company as at 31 December 2019 is shown below. The table includes trade debtors and creditors as these do not attract interest and are therefore subject to fair value interest rate risk.

	Interest rate			
	Fixed £	Floating £	Zero £	Total £
Financial assets				
Cash	-	1,702,260	-	1,702,260
Trade debtors			1,729,504	1,729,504
		1,702,260	1,729,504	3,431,764
Financial liabilities				
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	105,256	-	-	105,256
Trade creditors	-	-	835,649	835,649
Bank loan and overdraft	<u>-</u>	357,394		<u>357,394</u>
	105,256	357,394	835,649	1,298,299

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Credit risk

The Group's principal financial assets are cash deposits, cash and trade debtors. The credit risk associated with cash is limited. The principal credit risk arises therefore from its trade debtors. In order to manage credit risk, the directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed by the credit controller on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

Financial key performance indicators

Financial overview

Revenue decreased in 2019 to £11,066,942 (2018: £11,346,551). The gross profit increased to £6,137,646 (2018: £6,061,791). Operating costs of £5,232,103 in 2019 compared with £4,981,374 in 2018. The profit before tax in 2019 amounted to £874,574 compared to £1,036,168 in 2018.

Cash management

Close attention to credit control and supply chain management ensures optimum cash flows across the group.

Capital expenditure

The directors constantly monitor the requirements to invest in, upgrade or replace machinery and equipment in order to maintain efficient production operations across the Group.

Other key performance indicators

Accreditations, training and development

The Group maintains accreditations to ISO 27001, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, Cyber Essentials Plus and the Investors in People standard and ensures all its people review performance and participate in relevant training and development activities.

Future prospects

The directors maintain a continuing positive outlook for the prospects of the Group.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 August 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

M J Ruda

Director

Registered office:

Unit 2

Pembroke Court

Manor Park

Runcorn

Cheshire

WA71TJ

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

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

Directors

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

M J Ruda W S D Lamb P G Andrew

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

 so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

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• they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 August 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

W S D Lamb Director

Registered office:

Unit 2

Pembroke Court

Manor Park

Runcorn

Cheshire

WA71TJ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The TALL Group of Companies Limited

Year ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The TALL Group of Companies Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings, company statement of income and retained earnings, consolidated statement of financial position, company statement of financial position, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group 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 group's or the parent company's ability to continue to
 adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date
 when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The TALL Group of Companies Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The TALL Group of Companies Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The TALL Group of Companies Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.
 We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nicolaus Jenkins MA FCA

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

UHY Hacker Young St Johns Chambers

Love street

Chester

CH1 1QN

10 August 2020

Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 December 2019

Turnover	Note 4	2019 £ 11,066,942	2018 £ 11,346,551
Cost of sales		4,929,296	5,284,760
Gross profit		6,137,646	6,061,791
Administrative expenses Group management expenses		4,768,118 463,985	4,535,802 445,572
Operating profit	5	905,543	1,080,417
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Profit before taxation	9 10	2,785 33,754 874,574	1,956 46,205 1,036,168
Tax on profit Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	11	164,142 710,432	187,206 848,962
Dividends paid and payable	12	(325,000)	(250,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		4,628,741	4,029,779
Retained earnings at the end of the year		5,014,173	4,628,741

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

Company Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		532,709	605,712
Dividends paid and payable	12	(325,000)	(250,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		454,018	98,306
Retained earnings at the end of the year		661,727	454,018

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	343,769	413,459
Tangible assets	14	1,370,491	1,493,156
		1,714,260	1,906,615
Current assets			
Stocks	16	1,499,026	1,517,622
Debtors	17	1,988,938	1,933,233
Cash at bank and in hand		1,702,260	1,773,548
		5,190,224	5,224,403
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	2,628,703	3,033,883
Net current assets		2,561,521	2,190,520
Total assets less current liabilities		4,275,781	4,097,135
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	190,340	410,051
Provisions	21	101,798	88,873
Net assets		3,983,643	3,598,211
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	25	194,924	194,924
Capital redemption reserve	26	85,076	85,076
Merger reserve	26	(1,310,530)	(1,310,530)
Profit and loss account	26	5,014,173	4,628,741
Shareholders funds		3,983,643	3,598,211

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 August 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

W S D Lamb Director

Company registration number: 06548791

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Company Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

	37 .	2019	2018
W. 1	Note	£	£
Fixed assets		0.040.500	0.040.500
Investments	15	3,013,532	3,013,532
Current assets			
Debtors	17	38,326	38,326
Cash at bank and in hand		13,299	554
		51,625	38,880
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	2,123,430	2,212,651
Net current liabilities		2,071,805	2,173,771
Total assets less current liabilities		941,727	839,761
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	_	105,743
Net assets		941,727	734,018
Capital and reserves		,	
Called up share capital	25	194,924	194,924
Capital redemption reserve	26	85,076	85,076
Profit and loss account	26	661,727	454,018
Shareholders funds		941,727	734,018

The profit for the financial year of the parent company was £532,709 (2018: £605,712).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 August 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

W S D Lamb

Director

Company registration number: 06548791

Auso Lamb

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	710,432	848,962
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	236,232	261,196
Amortisation of intangible assets	69,690	83,814
Other interest receivable and similar income	(2,785)	(1,956)
Interest payable and similar expenses	33,754	46,205
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(623)	(1,250)
Tax on profit	164,142	187,206
Accrued expenses	157,713	(160,320)
Changes in:		
Stocks	18,596	(237,377)
Trade and other debtors	(55,705)	634,529
Trade and other creditors	(363,434)	79,994
Cash generated from operations	968,012	1,741,003
Interest paid	(33,754)	(46,205)
Interest received -	2,785	1,956
Tax paid	(161,744)	(193,501)
Net cash from operating activities	775,299	1,503,253
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(113,567)	(129,546)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	623	1,250
Net cash used in investing activities	(112,944)	(128,296)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(267,633)	(301,490)
Payments of finance lease liabilities	(141,010)	(184,617)
Dividends paid	(325,000)	(250,000)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(733,643)	(736,107)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(71,288)	638,850
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,773,548	1,134,698
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,702,260	1,773,548

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2, Pembroke Court, Manor Park, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 1TJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of The TALL Group of Companies Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from or to the date that control passes.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its individual profit and loss account.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors do not consider there to be any significant judgements or estimates within the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

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

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

50 years

Freehold property -

Long leasehold property - Fully depreciated

Plant and machinery - 2-10 years
Fixtures and fittings - 10 years
Motor vehicles - 5 years
Equipment - 5 years

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the joint venture.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:	2019	2018
	£	2016 £
Sale of goods	11,066,942	11,346,551
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
United Kingdom	9,506,026	10,086,004
Rest of Europe	581,393	646,465
Rest of the World	979,523	614,082
	11,066,942	11,346,551

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amortisation of intangible assets	69,690	83,814
	Depreciation of tangible assets	236,232	261,196
•	Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(623)	(3,215)
	Impairment of trade debtors	5,407	4,332
	Operating lease rentals	10,807	12,298
	Foreign exchange differences	15,371	(4,451)
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	31,990	30,500
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other service	es:	
	Other non-audit services	<u>85</u>	12,000
7.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the group during the yea amounted to:	r, including t	he directors,
		2019	2018
		No.	No.
	Production staff	73	89
	Administrative staff	60	55
		133	144
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the abo	ve, were:	
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	3,848,822	3,751,379
	Social security costs	375,843	377,175
	Other pension costs	142,391	132,231
		4,367,056	4,260,785

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

8.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	was:	
		2019	2018
	·	£	£
	Remuneration	418,496	403,338
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	16,693	16,281
		435,189	419,619
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension	plans was as f	ollows:
		2019	2018
		No.	No.
	Defined contribution plans	3	3
	Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying servi	ces:	
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Aggregate remuneration	152,764	148,479
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	5,962	5,816
	•	158,726	154,295
9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	2,785	1,956
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	16,616	25,883
	Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase		
	contracts	17,138	20,322
		33,754	46,205
			-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

11.	Tax on profit		
	Major components of tax income		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax: UK current tax income Adjustments in respect of prior periods	158,023 (6,806)	192,226
	Total current tax	151,217	192,226
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Tax on profit	12,925 164,142	(5,020)
12.	Dividends		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	325,000	250,000
13.	Intangible assets		
	Group		Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019		738,835
	Amortisation At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year		325,376 69,690
•	At 31 December 2019		395,066
	Carrying amount . At 31 December 2019		343,769
	At 31 December 2018		413,459
	The company has no intangible assets.		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

14. Tangible assets

Group	Freehold property	· Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2019	679,891	263,863	5 ,4 59 ,7 95	1,716,036	117,969	8,237,554
Additions	3,990	_	49,624	59,953	_	113,567
Disposals	-	-	(252,345)	_	-	(252,345)
At 31 Dec 2019	683,881	263,863	5,257,074	1,775,989	117,969	8,098,776
Depreciation			•			
At 1 Jan 2019	223,195	263,863	4,594,118	1,575,836	87,386	6,744,398
Charge for the						
year	12,333	_	150,063	54,945	18,891	236,232
Disposals			(252,345)			(252,345)
At 31 Dec 2019	235,528	263,863	4,491,836	1,630,781	106,277	6,728,285
Carrying amount		<u> </u>				·
At 31 Dec 2019	448,353		765,238	145,208	11,692	1,370,491
At 31 Dec 2018	456,696	_	865,677	140,200	30,583	1,493,156

The company has no tangible assets.

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £1,370,491 (2018: £,1493,156) are pledged as security against the bank loan of the Group's controlling party The TALL Group of Companies Limited.

Included within the net book value of £1,370,491 (2018: £1,493,156) are assets under finance leases with a net book value of £482,076 (2018: £595,434). Depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £63,084 (2018: £89,263). No tangible fixed assets are held by the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

15. Investments

The group has no investments.

Company	Shares in
	group
	undertaking
	s
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	3,013,532
Impairment	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	
·	
Carrying amount	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	3,013,532
•	
At 31 December 2018	3,013,532

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the parent company has an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

	Percentage of		
	Class of share	shares held	
Subsidiary undertakings			
TALL Security Print Limited	£1 ordinary shares	100	
Checkprint Limited	£1 ordinary shares	100	
DLRT Limited	£1 ordinary shares	100	

16. Stocks

	Group		Company	
· .	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	1,042,220	1,056,090	_	_
Finished goods and goods for resale	456,806	461,532	_	-
				
	1,499,026	1,517,622	-	_
				

Stock recognised in cost of sale during the year as an expense was £2,953,758 (2018: £3,294,620).

A gain of £14,821 (2018: £3,943) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

17. Debtors

	Group		Company					
•	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019 2018 2019	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£				
Trade debtors	1,729,504	1,722,347	-	_				
Amounts owed by group	·							
undertakings	-	_	38,326	38,326				
Prepayments and accrued income	255,201	158,562	_	_				
Other debtors	4,233	52,324	_	-				
	1,988,938	1,933,233	38,326	38,326				

An impairment loss of £5,407 (2018: £4,332) was recognised against trade debtors.

The total carrying amount of the trade debtors is pledged as security for the Group's bank loans.

18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	196,387	320,232	114,874	282,095
Trade creditors	835,649	1,242,598	_	_
Amounts owed to group undertakings	_	_	2,008,556	1,930,556
Accruals and deferred income	940,549	782,836	_	-
Corporation tax	167,617	178,144	_	_
Social security and other taxes	390,860	353,339	_	_
Obligations under finance leases and				
hire purchase contracts	75,923	141,010	_	
Other creditors	21,718	15,724	-	-
	2,628,703	3,033,883	2,123,430	2,212,651

The bank loan is secured by charges on the freehold property and by fixed and floating charges over the assets of all group undertakings.

The finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

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

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases and	161,007	304,795	_	105,743
hire purchase contracts	29,333	105,256		_
	190,340	410,051		105,743

Included within bank loans are two facilities with HSBC Bank Plc.

Interest on bank loan held by The TALL Group of Companies Limited is charged at 2.75% per annum over the Bank of England Base Rate. The loan is repaid by monthly instalments of £23,508.

Interest on bank loan held by Checkprint Limited is charged at 2.25% per annum over the Bank of England Base Rate. The loan is repaid by monthly instalments of £3,674.

20. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year	75,923	141,010	-	_
Later than 1 year and not later than 5				
years	29,333	105,256	_	_
	105,256	246,266	_	_

21. Provisions

Group	Deferred tax
	(note 22)
	£
At 1 January 2019	88,873
Additions	12,925
At 31 December 2019	101,798

The company does not have any provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

22. Deferred tax

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

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Included in provisions (note 21)	101,798	88,873	_	_

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	114,014	99,599	_	_
Timing differences	(12,216)	(10,726)	_	-
	101,798	88,873		
	101,790			

23. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £142,391 (2018: £132,231).

24. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

·	Group	
	2019	2018
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised		
cost .	3,435,997	3,548,219
		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	Grou	ıp
	2019	2018
	£	£
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,320,017)	(2,091,287)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

25. Called up share capital

Issued and called up

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	194,924	194,924	194,924	194,924

26. Reserves

Called up share capital - represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Capital redemption reserve - represents amounts which have arisen on the redemption or purchase of shares.

Merger reserve - represents the difference between the consideration paid in a merger and the fair value of the assets transferred.

Profit and loss account - the profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

27. Analysis of changes in net debt

			At
	At 1 Jan 2019	Cash flows	31 Dec 2019
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,773,548	(71,288)	1,702,260
Debt due within one year	(461,242)	188,932	(272,310)
Debt due after one year	(410,051)	219,711	(190,340)
•	902,255	337,355	1,239,610

28. Operating leases

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

,	Group		Company	
·	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year	264,351	254,696	-	_
Later than 1 year and not later than 5				
years	224,318	409,569	_	_
				
•	488,669	664,265	_	_

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

29. Other financial commitments

The Company has entered into a cross guarantee with its subsidiaries, TALL Security Print Limited, Checkprint Limited and DLRT Limited. The maximum liability that would be due on this at 31 December 2019 was £357,394 (2018: £625,027).

30. Related party transactions

Group

The Group has no transactions or balances with related parties other than Directors' remunerations as disclosed in note 8. The Directors do not consider there to be any members of key management personnel other than the statutory directors, the disclosures of key management remuneration can therefore be found in Note 8, excluding employer national insurance costs.