

Registered number: 07795137

**COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED
(FORMERLY PKF COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED)**

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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COMPANIES HOUSE

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Atkins (appointed 25 January 2019) S Axe (appointed 23 November 2018, resigned 15 February 2019) J J Bowler (resigned 15 February 2019) A P Cheatham T S Courtman (resigned 31 December 2018) A M M Honarmand (resigned 15 February 2019) R Jones (resigned 15 February 2019) J D Parnell E C Rands (resigned 24 January 2019) P R Sterling (resigned 15 February 2019)
Registered number	07795137
Registered office	Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA
Independent auditors	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

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COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

Activities

Throughout the year the company has provided business advisory services.

Financial review

Building on the successes of prior years, the company has reported another strong set of results.

The directors and senior management use various financial key performance indicators (KPIs) throughout the year to ensure that the company is delivering against its performance targets. These include turnover which was increased by 6% in this financial year to £31.4 million, and operating profit excluding amortisation of goodwill and group management charges, which was £7.5 million for this financial year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

A considerable investment is made in business development initiatives to maintain the flow of new work. The company has a large number of clients and is not reliant upon the income from any individual client. The major risks faced are the loss of a licence to operate in a regulated area and the potential for a significant client claim. The company operates rigorous quality control procedures throughout all of its assignments and considers the level of risk involved before commencing the provision of any of its services. In the event that these procedures fail, the company carries professional indemnity insurance at a level to cover any anticipated claim arising from its normal activities.

Financial instruments

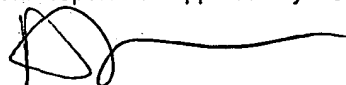
The company's principal financial instruments include bank overdrafts, the main purpose of which is to raise finance for the company's operations. In addition, the company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors arising directly from operations. In accordance with the company's policy, derivative instruments are not entered into for speculative purposes.

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

The company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on bank overdrafts.

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to appropriate credit procedures, including a review of their accounts and other financial information. Trade debtors are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



A P Cheatham
Director

Date: 16/1/2020

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,014,341 (2018: £822,463).

Dividends of £821,998 (2018: £360,000) were paid during the year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are shown on the company information page.

Employee involvement

The maintenance of a highly skilled workforce is essential to the future of the company. Every effort is made to ensure the future career development of existing staff. The health and safety at work of all employees is constantly reviewed by the directors to ensure the high standards set in previous years are maintained. During the year, the policy of providing employees with information about the company has been continued through internal media methods in which employees have also been encouraged to present their suggestions and views on the company's performance. Regular meetings are held between management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

Disabled employees

It is the company's policy to give full and fair consideration to suitable applicants for employment from disabled persons. Once employed, disabled persons receive equal opportunities for training, career development and promotion. Opportunities also exist for employees who become disabled to continue their employment or to be trained for other positions within the company.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



A P Cheatham
Director

Date: 16/1/2020

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cooper Parry Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2019, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet 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 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 30 April 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, 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.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

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

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

Buzzacott LLP

C C G Watkins (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Buzzacott LLP

Statutory Auditor

130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: *16th January 2020*

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	1,3	31,403,769	29,647,752
Chargeable disbursements		(4,586,096)	(3,662,202)
Staff costs	4	(12,677,254)	(12,765,660)
Depreciation		(580,271)	(621,104)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(1,498)	250
Amortisation		(1,320,667)	(1,338,417)
Other operating expenses		(10,854,736)	(10,182,081)
Onerous lease provision		50,746	10,636
Operating profit	6	1,433,993	1,089,174
Tax on profit	7	(419,652)	(266,711)
Profit for the year		<u>1,014,341</u>	<u>822,463</u>
		7,467,578	7,005,115
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year			
Profit for the year		1,014,341	822,463
Dividends declared and paid		(821,998)	(360,000)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u>7,659,921</u>	<u>7,467,578</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the profit and loss account. All amounts relate to continued operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018: £Nil).

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07795137

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	17,207,249	18,512,695
Tangible assets	9	1,701,669	2,071,847
Investments	10	1,101	1,101
		<u>18,910,019</u>	<u>20,585,643</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	61,520	21,547
Debtors	12	9,587,847	9,839,853
Cash at bank and in hand		29,500	86,840
		<u>9,678,867</u>	<u>9,948,240</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	13	(17,494,466)	(19,499,992)
Net current liabilities		<u>(7,815,599)</u>	<u>(9,551,752)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>11,094,420</u>	<u>11,033,891</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(2,696,253)	(3,033,928)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(19,246)	-
Other provisions	17	(219,000)	(32,385)
		<u>(238,246)</u>	<u>(32,385)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>8,159,921</u></u>	<u><u>7,967,578</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	500,000	500,000
Profit and loss account		7,659,921	7,467,578
		<u><u>8,159,921</u></u>	<u><u>7,967,578</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



A P Cheatham
Director

Date: 16/1/2020

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. Accounting policies

Cooper Parry Group Limited (the company) is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is disclosed on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling. The financial statements are for the year ended 30 April 2019 (2018: year ended 30 April 2018).

Consolidated accounts have not been prepared as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cooper Parry LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in the United Kingdom and the results of the company are consolidated in the accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 1.12 Aggregate Disclosure of Key Management Personnel;
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Cooper Parry LLP as at 30 April 2019.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts receivable from the supply of services and the sale of goods which fall within the ordinary activities of the company, stated after discounts and net of VAT.

Turnover is generally recognised as activity progresses so that for incomplete service contracts it reflects the partial performance of contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Where work is substantially complete it has been valued at net realisable value including an estimate of attributable profit. Revenue not invoiced to clients is included in debtors as 'amounts due under contracts not yet invoiced'.

Fee income that is contingent on events outside the control of the company is recognised when the contingent event occurs.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

Development costs relate to the development of management software and is amortised on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account over 3 years. This is the period considered reasonable by the directors of the company in relation to the assets' estimated economic life.

1.5 Amortisation

Purchased goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over 20 years, being the expected useful economic life of that asset.

Development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over 3 years, being the expected useful economic life of that asset.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

1.7 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Short-term leasehold property	Over the life of the lease
Plant and equipment	10% to 33.33%
Motor vehicles	33.33%

1.8 Investments

Fixed asset investments are carried at cost less any provision for permanent diminution of value.

1.9 Stock

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced and the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.10 Leased assets

Assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at cost less depreciation. The finance charge element of finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease, in proportion to the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Future rentals, net of finance charges, are shown as a liability.

Lease rentals in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

1.11 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Pensions

The company contributes to a group personal pension scheme for the benefit of employees. Premiums are charged to the profit and loss account in the period during which they become payable.

1.13 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

1.14 Taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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 calculated 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.

1.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

1.16 Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Goodwill, intangible assets and amortisation

The company establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill and intangible assets arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Impairments of investments and goodwill

The directors assess the impairment of investments and goodwill, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the strategy of the business invested in and;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Recoverability of trade debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. Management reviews are performed to estimate the level of reserves required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made specifically against invoices where recoverability is uncertain.

Management makes allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of debtors. Allowances are applied to debtors where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Management specifically analyse historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the provision for doubtful debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of debtors and the charge in the profit and loss account.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The company determines whether leases entered into are an operating lease or a finance lease. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the company on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

Taxation

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow at a rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Supply of services	27,523,315	26,921,904
Supply of goods	3,880,454	2,725,848
	<u>31,403,769</u>	<u>29,647,752</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	30,996,618	29,207,953
Rest of the world	407,151	439,799
	<u>31,403,769</u>	<u>29,647,752</u>

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

4. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	11,191,256	11,287,628
Social security costs	1,057,625	1,055,685
Other pension costs	428,373	422,347
	<u>12,677,254</u>	<u>12,765,660</u>

The average monthly number of employees, excluding the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Professional employees	260	284
Administrative employees	67	57
	<u>327</u>	<u>341</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

No director received any remuneration for their services to the company. The directors are all members of the parent entity, Cooper Parry LLP.

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	22,250	21,750
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	454,179	513,388
Depreciation of leased tangible fixed assets	126,091	114,841
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	1,498	(250)
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,320,667	1,338,416
Operating lease payments	<u>817,455</u>	<u>1,044,533</u>

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

7. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	332,478	287,720
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	67,928	(21,009)
Total current tax	<u>400,406</u>	<u>266,711</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	19,246	-
Total deferred tax	<u>19,246</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>419,652</u>	<u>266,711</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,433,993</u>	<u>1,089,174</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	272,459	206,943
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	67,928	(21,009)
R&D expenditure increased deduction for tax purposes	(25,008)	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	40,553	40,180
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	25,613	19,677
Group relief claimed	(12,435)	(7,511)
Deferred tax movements	50,542	28,431
Total tax charge for the year	<u>419,652</u>	<u>266,711</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

8. Intangible assets

	Computer software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2018	194,000	25,475,000	25,669,000
Additions - internal	15,221	-	15,221
At 30 April 2019	<u>209,221</u>	<u>25,475,000</u>	<u>25,684,221</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 May 2018	150,888	7,005,417	7,156,305
Charge for the year	46,917	1,273,750	1,320,667
At 30 April 2019	<u>197,805</u>	<u>8,279,167</u>	<u>8,476,972</u>
Net book value			
At 30 April 2019	<u>11,416</u>	<u>17,195,833</u>	<u>17,207,249</u>
At 30 April 2018	<u>43,112</u>	<u>18,469,583</u>	<u>18,512,695</u>

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2018	2,427,658	1,763,827	102,399	4,293,884
Additions	93,636	103,824	16,882	214,342
Disposals	(923,544)	(469,772)	-	(1,393,316)
At 30 April 2019	1,597,750	1,397,879	119,281	3,114,910
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2018	1,112,061	1,074,459	35,517	2,222,037
Charge for the year on owned assets	241,158	312,503	26,611	580,272
Disposals	(923,544)	(465,524)	-	(1,389,068)
At 30 April 2019	429,675	921,438	62,128	1,413,241
Net book value				
At 30 April 2019	1,168,075	476,441	57,153	1,701,669
At 30 April 2018	1,315,597	689,368	66,882	2,071,847

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

10. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2018	1,101
At 30 April 2019	<u>1,101</u>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holding
Snapshot Software Limited	England and Wales	Management software	100%
Cooper Parry Financial Services Limited	England and Wales	Non-trading	100%
Cooper Parry Trustees Limited	England and Wales	Provision of Independent Trustee Services	100%

During the year ended 30 April 2019 Snapshot Software Limited reported a loss of £80,846 (year ended 30 April 2018: £56,637) and at 30 April 2019 had net liabilities of £142,330 (30 April 2018: £61,384).

11. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Goods held for resale	<u>61,520</u>	<u>21,547</u>

Stock recognised in chargeable disbursements during the year as an expense was £3,482,565 (2018: £1,583,085).

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

12. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	6,135,400	5,627,771
Amounts due under contracts not yet invoiced	1,866,811	2,299,261
Amounts owed by group undertakings	232,283	195,078
Prepayments and accrued income	1,353,353	1,717,743
	<u>9,587,847</u>	<u>9,839,853</u>

A bad debt charge of £83,556 (2018: £99,163) was recognised within other operating expenses during the year.

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	521,316	401,226
Other loans	94,510	53,583
Trade creditors	1,485,336	1,342,512
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12,948,896	15,000,852
Corporation tax	183,462	-
Other taxation and social security	800,115	800,476
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	111,844	156,275
Accruals and other creditors	1,348,987	1,577,823
Deferred consideration	-	167,245
	<u>17,494,466</u>	<u>19,499,992</u>

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Details of security over other borrowings are given in note 15.

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	2,684,188	2,922,608
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12,065	111,320
	<u>2,696,253</u>	<u>3,033,928</u>

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

15. Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Falling due within one year on demand	727,672	454,810
Falling due between one and five years	1,964,601	1,693,935
Falling due after five years	731,652	1,228,673
	<u>3,423,925</u>	<u>3,377,418</u>

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

The bank loan falling due after five years is repayable by monthly instalments until May 2025. Interest is payable on this loan at a rate of 1.65% over the bank base rate.

Cooper Parry LLP and Cooper Parry Wealth Limited have provided guarantees in relation to bank borrowings, as described more fully in note 20.

No security has been provided against the other loans.

16. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
Charged to profit or loss	(19,246)
At end of year	<u><u>(19,246)</u></u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(19,246)	-
	<u><u>(19,246)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

17. Provisions

	Onerous leases £	Dilapidation provision £	Total £
At 1 May 2018	32,385	-	32,385
(Released)/Charged to profit or loss	(50,746)	54,996	4,250
Rent paid net of subletting income received	18,361	-	18,361
Reclassification from accruals	-	164,004	164,004
At 30 April 2019	-	219,000	219,000

On 2 May 2014 the company vacated its premises in Nottingham. Provision has been made for the lease costs payable until the end of the lease less anticipated receipts from subletting.

A dilapidation provision of £164,004 at 1 May 2018 was presented in accruals in the prior year.

18. Leasing commitments

Total commitments under operating leases at 30 April 2019 were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Expiring within one year	915,180	1,030,217
Expiring between two and five years	3,067,849	3,093,264
Expiring after five years	2,122,797	2,884,157
	6,105,826	7,007,638

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

19. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Nil (2018: 500,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00000 each	-	500,000
70,000,000 (2018: Nil) Ordinary shares of £0.00645 each	451,613	-
7,500,000 (2018: Nil) Ordinary A shares of £0.00645 each	48,387	-
	<hr/> 500,000	<hr/> 500,000

As at 30 April 2018 there were 500,000 £1 Ordinary shares allotted, called up and paid of share capital.

On 30 April 2019 the 500,000 £1 Ordinary shares were sub-divided into 77,500,000 Ordinary shares of £0.00645 each. On this date 7,500,000 Ordinary shares were reclassified as "A" Ordinary shares.

The 7,500,000 "A" Ordinary shares held rights to the IT business and assets carried on by Cooper Parry Group Limited under the name Cooper Parry IT Solutions. The 70,000,000 Ordinary shares hold rights to the other business and assets carried on by Cooper Parry Group Limited.

20. Contingent liabilities

The company has given unlimited guarantees to HSBC Bank plc in respect of liabilities of Cooper Parry LLP, Cooper Parry Wealth Limited and Snapshot Software Limited to the bank. The potential liability under this guarantee at 30 April 2019 amounted to £1,705,800 (2018: £2,805,915). Cooper Parry LLP, Cooper Parry Wealth Limited and Snapshot Software Limited have also given unlimited guarantees in respect of any liabilities that Cooper Parry Group Limited may have to HSBC Bank plc.

21. Pension commitments

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

The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £428,373 (2018: £422,347).

Contributions totalling £217,697 (2018: £63,271) were payable at balance sheet date.

22. Related party transactions

The freehold of the former Nottingham office of the group is owned by the Cooper Parry Group of Individual Self-Invested Personal Pension Plans (SIPPs). A number of the directors during the year had a SIPP which has an interest in the Nottingham office. A commercial rent is payable to these SIPPs. During the year ended 30 April 2019 rent of £200,000 (2018: £300,000) was paid and charged to the onerous lease provision (see note 17).

The financial statements do not include disclosures of transactions between the company and entities that are part of the Cooper Parry LLP group. This is because, as a wholly owned subsidiary, it is exempt from the requirement to disclose such transactions.

COOPER PARRY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

23. Post balance sheet events

On 1 June 2019 PKF Cooper Parry Group Limited changed its name to Cooper Parry Group Limited.

On 1 July 2019, Cooper Parry Holdings Limited (Company number: 11953734, incorporated on 18 April 2019), acquired 100% of Cooper Parry Group Limited on a share for share exchange basis. The trade and assets of the IT business (Cooper Parry IT solutions) was transferred to Cooper Parry Holdings Limited on this date. On 1 August 2019 the IT business was de-merged from Cooper Parry Holdings Limited to Cooper Parry IT Limited (Company number: 11953616, incorporated on 18 April 2019) where it continues to trade.

Cooper Parry IT solutions contributed turnover of £8,602,463 for the year ended 30 April 2019 (2018: £6,744,680) with a profit available to members of £1,266,358 (2018: £1,062,603).

On 31st October 2019, Cooper Parry Group Limited disposed of its remaining restructuring business. During the year ended 30 April 2019 the restructuring business contributed £416,905 of turnover (2018: £1,174,381) with a loss available to members of £183,545 (2018: profit available to members of £210,872).

24. Controlling party

Throughout the year the company was controlled by Cooper Parry LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in the United Kingdom, in which all of the directors were members. Cooper Parry LLP is the parent of the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member. The directors do not consider that there was an ultimate controlling party in the accounting year ended 30 April 2019.

Copies of consolidated group financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.