Registration number: 11299837

SIMPSON GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019



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Company Information

Directors

S Tishler D L Dowson K R Wills D D'Arcy M Jerrard

Registered office

Influence Park Rutherford Road

Stephenson Industrial Estate

Washington Tyne & Wear NE37 3HX

Auditor

MHA Tait Walker

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Bulman House Regent Centre

Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 3LS

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company. The Group's principal activity was the provision of Point of Sale (POS) and Point of Purchase (POP) materials and related services.

Fair review of the business

The group was formed following a Management Buy Out which was completed on 31 July 2018. The comparative period therefore reflects 3 months of trade.

Following on from a successful 2018, the group has posted another impressive set of figures despite the ongoing challenges in the retail sector. 2019 has been described as the worst year on record for UK retail and the first year to show an overall decline in retail sales. It is therefore pleasing to report sales growth of 5.3% and EBITDA growth of 44%. We are fortunate that we are partnered with some of the most successful names on the High Street, companies that are bucking the trend and are themselves growing, both organically and by acquisition, from which we have benefitted.

The investments we have made over the past 2 years have paid dividends and have enabled us to produce high quality, cost effective products for our customers, which, coupled with our talented design team means that we continue to deliver eye-catching marketing collateral to drive footfall in the highly competitive market place.

Despite the significant outlay on machinery, our dedicated employees remain our biggest asset, without them our positive trajectory would not be possible which is why we continue to invest in and train our talented workforce.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2019	2018
Gross profit	%	31.2	16.0
Pre tax profit	%	(1.8)	1.3
Sales per employee	£	91,276	27,196
Gross profit per employee	٤	28,456	4,361

In addition to these, the group closely monitors sales order intake, cash flow, value added margin and reworks on a daily basis.

COVID-19 Impact on Business

The Covid-19 pandemic has seen a reduction in trade, with the majority of our retail and leisure customers closing their doors and therefore not ordering during the months that the government forced these industries to shut down their bricks and mortar operations. We have been fortunate that we work for a number of supermarkets, other food related business and variety retailers and these customers have continued to order, and in some cases significantly increase their promotional activity. This combined with the support from the government and our bank in the form of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme have meant that we have thus far, successfully traded through the crisis with higher than expected profits despite the adverse sales performance.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Credit risk

One of the major risks to the business is incurring bad debts, particularly with the current volatility in the retail sector. We have credit insurance in place to mitigate this risk and have managed to maintain an acceptable level of cover on all major customers. We trade with some of our largest end users via print management companies and in these instances, the risk of significant bad debts sits with the print management companies.

Market risk

The directors expect the number of high street stores to continue to reduce in the face of the challenging environment however we are still seeing strong demand for in-store advertising displays from those retailers who take advantage of the opportunities that these changes bring. The directors have plans in place to build on recent successes and continue to develop products for new market places to mitigate against the risk of trading in the high street retail sector.

Legislative and regularity risk

The directors remain alert to the impact of regulatory and legislative changes on the group's operations. Factors such as 'Brexit' are of particular concern. The directors have developed plans for this scenario which it hopes will mitigate some of the impact of these developments on the group operations.

Competitor actions

The directors continue to take appropriate steps to develop new products and markets and to protect the intellectual property of the group in all of the areas where it operates.

Impact of COVID -19 virus

The group continues to monitor the ongoing developments and has a business continuity plan in place to ensure we minimise the impact on both our customers and employees.

Environment and sustainability

The directors remain committed to developing sustainable systems and processes across all operations. We target sending no more than 2% of our total waste to landfill however this was difficult to achieve in 2019 when the market for recycled waste collapsed and PVC and board waste were diverted away from existing recycling waste streams. The group has since changed its waste handler in an attempt to improve and maximise the volume of recycled waste. We hold accreditations to ISO 14001, ISO 9001, PEFC and FSC CofC certified. We continue to meet our targets for the Climate Change Levy which is reviewed every 2 years up to the final target in 2020, as part of the BPIF umbrella agreement. Our IT developments and online offering, Shop4Pop, extends our sustainability programme to our clients, allowing them to order specific, bespoke products depending on their estate profiles, thus reducing their waste.

Approved by the Board on 15 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M Jerrard Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

The directors present their report and the for the year ended 31 October 2019.

Directors of the group

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S Tishler

D L Dowson

K R Wills (appointed 16 August 2019)

D D'Arcy

D A Williams (Resigned 17 June 2019)

M Jerrard

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The group finances its activities with a combination of invoice financing facilities, finance leases and hire purchase contracts, cash and short term deposits. Overdrafts are used to satisfy short term cash flow requirements. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, arise directly from the Group's operating activities.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that changes in raw material prices have the potential to impact on the profitability of the group. The group does not consider that it is materially exposed to price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party of a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge its obligation. Group policies are aimed at minimising such losses and require customers to satisfy credit worthiness procedures prior to acceptance of contracts. The group also utilises insurance policies to protect against non-payment of debt. The group does not consider that it is materially exposed to credit risk.

Cash flow and liquidity risk

Cash flow and liquidity risk is the risk that a group's available cash will not be sufficient to meet its financial obligations. The group actively manages its cash flow position including collection of debts and timely payment of creditors and the group ensures there is an adequate liquidity buffer to cover contingencies. The risk is further mitigated by managing cash generated by operations.

Future developments

As coronavirus continues to spread and more information comes to light about the nature of the virus and its impact, the board will adhere to government guidance and will review the needs of all of our stakeholders.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The group meets its day to day working capital requirements through operating cash flows, an invoice discounting facility and use of a prompt payment account together with other loans. At the time of signing these financial statements there has been no unmanageable impact on the group's main income streams, suppliers or employees as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The group's forecasts and projections for the next twelve months show that the group should be able to continue in operational existence for that period, taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance and the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

The group has remained operational throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and following a fall in revenue in the months of April and May during the National lockdown period, it has seen increased demand in excess of budget due to the promotional activity and coronavirus awareness campaigns. Downtime across all activities has been kept to a minimum and significant work has been undertaken to ensure the site is safe to enable employees to continue to work going forward. The group has secured new contracts during the current financial year and at the time of signing the financial statements has positive cash balances. The directors believe that the group's cost base can be effectively controlled and flexed to meet any reduction in income but are confident that this will not be required.

In the directors assessment of possible changes they have considered a fall in demand and potential cost savings which are reflective of their business continuity plan. Key scenarios and assumptions are as follows:

That the entity will avail itself of available reliefs put forward by HM Government including:

- Delayed PAYE and VAT payments where necessary to improve cash flow;
- Furloughing of underutilised staff
- Securing a £100k overdraft facility through the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme That the group will have the continued support of its bankers in the provision of a £2.69m rolling invoice discounting facility

Although the forecasts prepared taking account of the matters above support the ability of the group to remain a going concern and to be able to trade and meets its debts as they fall due, the full impact of COVID-19, the continued level of government support and the underlying trading assumptions used in forecasting are extremely judgemental and difficult to predict and could be subject to significant variation. The directors have stress tested their forecasts, taking into account various scenarios, and remain confident that the uncertainties do not cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the factors set out above the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of MHA Tait Walker as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on 15 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M Jerrard Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and parent company and of 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 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and parent company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent 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 group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Simpson Group Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Simpson Group Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 October 2019, which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 October 2019 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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.

Other information

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Simpson Group Holdings Limited (continued)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and 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 our 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 and the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 7], 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.

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 auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Simpson Group Holdings Limited (continued)

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.

Christopher Potter BA (Hons) (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of MHA Tait Walker

Mrs Law WANG

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Bulman House

Regent Centre

Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 3LS

16 October 2020

MHA Tait Walker is a trading name of Tait Walker LLP.

Consolidated Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

	Note	Year ended 31 October / 2019 £	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £
Turnover	3	12,230,997	3,345,114
Cost of sales		(8,417,945)	(2,808,710)
Gross profit		3,813,052	536,404
Administrative expenses		(3,859,519)	(503,638)
Other operating income	4	10,800	22,700
Operating (loss)/profit Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	5 6 7	(35,667) 1,152 (182,602)	55,466 12,045 (23,493)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(217,117)	44,018
Taxation	10	200,640	43,461
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(16,477)	87,479

The group has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 October 2019

·	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	2,364,373	2,634,587
Tangible assets	12	2,295,977	2,406,925
		4,660,350	5,041,512
Current assets			
Stocks	14	341,742	393,395
Debtors	15	3,316,331	3,393,262
Cash at bank and in hand		228,233	310,378
		3,886,306	4,097,035
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(6,073,519)	(5,892,119)
Net current liabilities		(2,187,213)	(1,795,084)
Total assets less current liabilities	•	2,473,137	3,246,428
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(2,115,577)	(2,682,773)
Provisions for liabilities	19	(211,558)	(376,176)
Net assets		146,002	187,479
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	75,000	100,000
Capital redemption reserve	22	25,000	-
Profit and loss account	22	46,002	87,479
Total equity		146,002	187,479

Approved and authorised by the Board on 15 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M Jerrard Director

(Registration number: 11299837)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 October 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets Investments	13	2,786,395	2,786,395
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(1,823,932)	(1,576,184)
Total assets less current liabilities		962,463	1,210,211
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(598,562)	(903,292)
Net assets		363,901	306,919
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption reserve Profit and loss account		75,000 25,000 263,901	100,000 - 206,919
Total equity		363,901	306,919

The company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £81,982.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 15 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M Jerrard Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

Equity attributable to the parent company

Profit for the period Total comprehensive income New share capital subscribe		Share capital £ - 100,000	Profit and loss account £ 87,479 87,479	Total £ 87,479 87,479 100,000	Total equity £ 87,479 87,479 100,000
At 31 October 2018		100,000	87,479	187,479	187,479
At 1 November 2018 Loss for the year	Share capital £ 100,000	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £ 87,479 (16,477)	Total £ 187,479 (16,477)	Total equity £ 187,479 (16,477)
Total comprehensive income Purchase of own share capital Other capital redemption reserve movements	- (25,000) -	- - 25,000	(16,477) - (25,000)	(16,477) (25,000)	(16,477) (25,000)
At 31 October 2019	75,000	25,000	46,002	146,002	146,002

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

Profit for the period		Share capital £	Profit and loss account £ 206,919	Total £ 206,919
Total comprehensive income New share capital subscribed		100,000	206,919	206,919 100,000
At 31 October 2018		100,000	206,919	306,919
At 1 November 2018 Profit for the year	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account £ 206,919 81,982	Total £ 306,919 81,982
Total comprehensive income Purchase of own share capital Other capital redemption reserve movements	(25,000)	- - 25,000	81,982 - (25,000)	81,982 (25,000)
At 31 October 2019	75,000	25,000	263,901	363,901

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

		Year ended 31 October 2019	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018
	Note	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		(16,477)	87,479
Depreciation and amortisation	5	880,298	207,974
Finance income Finance costs	6 7	(1,152) 182,602	(12,045) 23,493
Income tax expense	10	(200,640)	(43,461)
		844,631	263,440
Working capital adjustments		51,653	(188,607)
Decrease/(increase) in stocks Decrease/(increase) in debtors		112,935	(1,249,068)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(124,747)	768,186
Cash generated from operations		884,472	(406,049)
Income taxes received/(paid)		18	(1,584)
Net cash flow from operating activities		884,490	(407,633)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		1,152	12,045
Acquisitions of tangible assets	13	(499,135)	(15,086) 337,513
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries net of cash received	13	(407.000)	
Net cash flows from investing activities		(497,983)	334,472
Cash flows from financing activities	_	(400.000)	(00, 400)
Interest paid Payments for purchase of own shares	7	(182,602) (25,000)	(23,493)
Repayment of invoice finance advances		(210,112)	487,443
Payments to finance lease creditors		(50,938)	(80,411)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(468,652)	383,539
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(82,145)	310,378
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 November		310,378	
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 October		228,233	310,378

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is Influence Park, Rutherford Road, Stephenson Industrial Estate, Washington, Tyne & Wear, NE37 3HX.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

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

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 and does not disclose related party transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

Basis of consolidation

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The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 October 2019.

No Income Statement is presented for the company as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. The company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £81,982 (2018 - profit of £206,919).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Income Statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the group.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

At the year end the group reported net current liabilities of £2,187,213 (2019: £1,795,084)

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The group meets its day to day working capital requirements through operating cash flows, an invoice discounting facility and use of a prompt payment account together with other loans. At the time of signing these financial statements there has been no unmanageable impact on the group's main income streams, suppliers or employees as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The group's forecasts and projections for the next twelve months show that the group should be able to continue in operational existence for that period, taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance and the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

The group has remained operational throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and following a fall in revenue in the months of April and May during the National lockdown period, it has seen increased demand in excess of budget due to the promotional activity and coronavirus awareness campaigns. Downtime across all activities has been kept to a minimum and significant work has been undertaken to ensure the site is safe to enable employees to continue to work going forward. The group has secured new contracts during the current financial year and at the time of signing the financial statements has positive cash balances. The directors believe that the group's cost base can be effectively controlled and flexed to meet any reduction in income but are confident that this will not be required.

In the directors assessment of possible changes they have considered a fall in demand and potential cost savings which are reflective of their business continuity plan. Key scenarios and assumptions are as follows:

That the entity will avail itself of available reliefs put forward by HM Government including:

- Delayed PAYE and VAT payments where necessary to improve cash flow;
- Furloughing of underutilised staff
- Securing a £100k overdraft facility through the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme That the group will have the continued support of its bankers in the provision of a £2.69m rolling invoice discounting facility

Although the forecasts prepared taking account of the matters above support the ability of the group to remain a going concern and to be able to trade and meets its debts as they fall due, the full impact of COVID-19, the continued level of government support and the underlying trading assumptions used in forecasting are extremely judgemental and difficult to predict and could be subject to significant variation. The directors have stress tested their forecasts, taking into account various scenarios, and remain confident that the uncertainties do not cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the factors set out above the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Impairment of tangible assets - The group considers whether the tangible assets are impaired. When an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Impairment of trade debtors - The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Useful economic lives of tangible assets - The annual depreciation charge is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful economic lives are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, future investments and economic utilisation. The carrying amount is £Nil (2018 - £2,406,926).

Impairment of debtors - The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of the trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtor, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT and trade discounts) of goods and services to customers. Turnover is recognised on completion of projects.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the consolidated financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Freehold property Short leasehold property Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Equipment

Depreciation method and rate

2% straight line
20% straight line
5 - 20% straight line / 15% reducing balance
33 - 50% straight line / 15% reducing balance
25% straight line
20 - 50% straight line

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Goodwill

Amortisation method and rate

10 years straight line

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment. Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Income Statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Statement of Financial Position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Income Statement and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

3 Revenue

The analysis of the group's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

The analysis of the group's revenue for the year from continuing operation	113 13 43 10110110	
	Year ended 31 October 2019 £	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £
Sale of goods Rendering of services	11,941,169 289,828	3,280,581 64,533
	12,230,997	3,345,114
The analysis of the group's turnover for the year by market is as follows:		
	Year ended 31 October 2019	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018
UK	12,230,997	3,345,114
4 Other operating income The analysis of the group's other operating income for the year is as follo	ws.	
	Year ended 31 October 2019 £	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £
Government grants Other operating income	Year ended 31 October 2019 £ 10,800	2018 to 31 October 2018 £ 2,700 20,000
Government grants	Year ended 31 October 2019 £	2018 to 31 October 2018 £ 2,700
Government grants	Year ended 31 October 2019 £ 10,800	2018 to 31 October 2018 £ 2,700 20,000
Government grants Other operating income 5 Operating (loss)/profit	Year ended 31 October 2019 £ 10,800	2018 to 31 October 2018 £ 2,700 20,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

Other finance income	Year ended 31 October 2019 £ 1,152	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £ 12,045
7 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	Year	9 April
	ended	2018 to
	31 October	31 October 2018
	2019 £	2010
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase	48,974	11,385
contracts	71,360	12,108
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	61,369	-
Other finance costs	899	

182,602

23,493

8 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

Year	9 April
ended	2018 to
31 October	31 October
2019	2018
£	£
3,177,874	778,010
259,288	63,452
213,166	48,163
3,650,328	889,625
	ended 31 October 2019 £ 3,177,874 259,288 213,166

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	Year ended 31 October	9 April 2018 to 31 October
	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Production	89	80
Administration and support	45	43
	134	123

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 October 2019 £	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £
Remuneration Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	286,420 34,847	83,051 8,523
	321,267	91,574

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

10 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	Year ended 31 October 2019 £	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	(31,425)
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(36,022)	518
	(36,022)	(30,907)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	18,942	(15,354)
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	(183,560)	2,800
·Total deferred taxation	(164,618)	(12,554)
Tax receipt in the income statement	(200,640)	(43,461)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%.

The differences are reconciled below:

	Year ended 31 October 2019 £	9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(217,117)	44,018
Corporation tax at standard rate Effect of revenues exempt from taxation Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) Effect of business combination UK deferred tax credit relating to changes in tax rates or laws (Decrease)/increase in UK and foreign current tax from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	(41,252) (9,882) 15,277 51,341 (2,229) (219,582)	8,363 - 10,176 (62,031) - 518
Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation Tax decrease from effect of adjustment in research and development tax credit Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	7,225 - (1,538)	2,938 (3,425)
Total tax credit	(200,640)	(43,461)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

10 Taxation	(continued)
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Def	feri	ed	tax

Group

Deferred tax assets and liabilities	
Year ended 31 October 2019	Liability £
Fixed asset timing differences Short term timing differences	213,860 (2,302)
	211,558
9 April 2018 to 31 October 2018	Liability £
Fixed asset timing differences Short term timing differences	376,176
	376,176

11 Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 November 2018	2,702,141	2,702,141
At 31 October 2019	2,702,141	2,702,141
Amortisation At 1 November 2018 Amortisation charge	67,554 270,214	67,554 270,214
At 31 October 2019	337,768	337,768
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2019	2,364,373	2,364,373

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

12 Tangible assets

Group

	Short leasehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Plant and machinery	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation	44.005	00.000	7.540.000	405 202	40 540	0 404 002
At 1 November 2018 Additions	41,025 1,800	96,068 3,895	7,510,009 477,414	495,282 16,026	42,518	8,184,902 499,135
Disposals	-		-	(159,134)		(159,134)
At 31 October 2019	42,825	99,963	7,987,423	352,174	42,518	8,524,903
Depreciation			-			
At 1 November 2018	38,696	47,809	5,209,589	439,364	42,518	5,777,976
Charge for the year	245	9,378	566,438	34,023	-	610,084
Eliminated on disposal				(159,134)		(159,134)
At 31 October 2019	38,941	57,187	5,776,027	314,253	42,518	6,228,926
Carrying amount	`.					
At 31 October 2019	3,884	42,776	2,211,396	37,921		2,295,977
At 31 October 2018	2,328	48,259	2,300,420	55,918	-	2,406,925

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2018 - £Nil) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £3,884 (2018 - £2,328) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

		2019	2018
	 	£	£
Plant and machinery		1,814,581	1,796,168

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

13 Investments

Company		
	2019 £	2018 £
Investments in subsidiaries	2,786,395	2,786,395
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 November 2018		2,786,395
At 31 October 2019		2,786,395
Provision At 1 November 2018 Provision		<u>-</u>
At 31 October 2019		_
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2019		2,786,395
At 31 October 2018	•	2,786,395

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion rights and s	
Subsidiary undertakin	gs			
Simpson Group Limited	Influence Park, Rutherford Road, Stephenson Industrial Estate, Washington, NE37 3HX England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Simpson Print Limited	Influence Park, Rutherford Road, Stephenson Industrial Estate, Washington, NE37 3HX England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

13 Investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

Simpson Group Limited

The principal activity of Simpson Group Limited is an intermediate parent holding company.

Simpson Print Limited

The principal activity of Simpson Print Limited is that of the provision of point of sale and point of purchase display materials and related services.

14 Stocks

		Group		Company
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	169,399	177,385	-	. -
Work in progress	172,343	216,010		
	341,742	393,395	-	-

Group

The cost of stocks recognised as an expense in the year amounted to £5,892,431 (2018 - £1,470,275).

Impairment of inventories

The amount of impairment loss included in profit or loss is £40,147 (2018 - £51,439).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

15 Debtors	•	•			
		2019 £	Group 2018 £	2019 £	Company 2018 £
Trade debtors		3,045,420	3,093,496	-	-
Other debtors		18	34,949	-	-
Prepayments		231,464	261,392	-	-
Corporation tax asset		39,429	3,425		
		3,316,331	3,393,262		-
16 Cash and cash equivalents					
			Group		Company
		2019	2018	2019	2018
O I I I		£	£	£	£
Cash on hand Cash at bank		749 127,460	899 89,313	-	-
Short-term deposits		100,024	220,166	-	-
Chart term deposits					
		228,233	310,378		
17 Creditors					
' Oreutors			Group		Company
Tr Greattors		2019	Group 2018	2019	Company 2018
17 Orealtors	Note	2019 £	Group 2018 £	2019 £	Company 2018 £
Due within one year			2018		2018
Due within one year Loans and borrowings	Note 18	£ 2,738,406	2018 £ 2,443,061		2018
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors		£	2018 £	£ - -	2018 £
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes		£ 2,738,406	2018 £ 2,443,061		2018
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution		£ 2,738,406 2,265,754 - 299,310	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482	£ - -	2018 £
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes		£ 2,738,406 2,265,754	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 280,759	£ - -	2018 £
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		2,738,406 2,265,754 299,310 1,342 490,070 267,837	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 - 280,759 560 299,566 324,891	£ - - 1,578,644 -	2018 £ - - 1,412,922 -
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs Other creditors		2,738,406 2,265,754 - 299,310 1,342 490,070	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 - 280,759 560 299,566	£ - - 1,578,644 -	2018 £ - - 1,412,922 -
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs Other creditors Accruals		2,738,406 2,265,754 299,310 1,342 490,070 267,837	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 - 280,759 560 299,566 324,891	£ - - 1,578,644 -	2018 £ - - 1,412,922 -
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs Other creditors Accruals Deferred income Due after one year	18	2,738,406 2,265,754 299,310 1,342 490,070 267,837 10,800 6,073,519	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 280,759 560 299,566 324,891 10,800 5,892,119	1,578,644 - 245,288	2018 £ - 1,412,922 - 163,262
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs Other creditors Accruals Deferred income Due after one year Loans and borrowings		2,738,406 2,265,754 299,310 1,342 490,070 267,837 10,800 6,073,519	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 280,759 560 299,566 324,891 10,800 5,892,119	1,578,644 - 245,288	2018 £ - 1,412,922 - 163,262
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs Other creditors Accruals Deferred income Due after one year Loans and borrowings Deferred income	18	2,738,406 2,265,754 299,310 1,342 490,070 267,837 10,800 6,073,519	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 280,759 560 299,566 324,891 10,800 5,892,119 931,706 93,651	1,578,644 - 245,288 - 1,823,932	2018 £ 1,412,922 - 163,262 - 1,576,184
Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs Other creditors Accruals Deferred income Due after one year Loans and borrowings	18	2,738,406 2,265,754 299,310 1,342 490,070 267,837 10,800 6,073,519	2018 £ 2,443,061 2,532,482 280,759 560 299,566 324,891 10,800 5,892,119	1,578,644 - 245,288	2018 £ - 1,412,922 - 163,262

Other creditors relate to deferred investment consideration payable over the next five years.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

18 Loans and borrowings

2019 £	Group 2018 £	2019 £	Company 2018 £
431,965	485,645	-	_
2,306,441	1,957,416	-	-
2,738,406	2,443,061	-	
2019 £	Group 2018 £	2019 £	Company 2018 £
934 447	931 706	_	_
	431,965 2,306,441 2,738,406	2019 £ £ £ 431,965 485,645 2,306,441 1,957,416 2,738,406 2,443,061 Group 2019 2018 £ £	2019 £ £ £ 431,965

The invoice financing advances are secured against the trade debtors to which they relate.

Hire purchase and finance lease liabilities are secured against the assets to which they relate.

19 Deferred tax and other provisions

Group

	Deferred tax	Total
	£	£
At 1 November 2018	376,176	376,176
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	(164,618)	(164,618)
At 31 October 2019	211,558	211,558

20 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £213,166 (2018 - £48,163). Contributions totalling £1,342 (2018 - £560) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

21 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2019 £	No.	2018 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	75,000	75,000	100,000	100,000

Shares in entity held by entity, subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures

During the year the company repurchased 25,000 shares at par.

22 Reserves

Group

Profit and loss account

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

Capital redemption

This reserve records the share capital repurchased by the company.

23 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Group

Finance leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than one year	431,965	485,645
Later than one year and not later than five years	934,447	931,706
	1,366,412	1,417,351
Operating leases The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than one year	393,574	308,364
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,673,299	1,349,776
Later than five years	5,481,377	5,776,339
	7,548,250	7,434,479

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019 (continued)

23 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £498,722 (2018 - £52,409).

24 Financial instruments

Group

Categorisation of financial instruments

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2019 £ 3,273,671	2018 £ 3,438,824
	3,273,671	3,438,824
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	4,840,032 3,672,853	4,814,789 3,374,767
	8,512,885	8,189,556

25 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

There is no ultimate controlling party.