Company Registration No. 03681149 (England and Wales)

Morris Vermaport Limited

Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

Morris Vermaport Limited

Company information

Directors	Andrew Waddell Phillip Marsden
Secretary	Phillip Marsden
Company number	03681149
Registered office	MV House 14 Vickery Way Chetwynd Business Park Chilwell Nottingham NG9 6RY
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP Suite C, Unex House Bourges Boulevard Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 1NG

Morris Vermaport Limited

Contents

Directors' report
For the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the installation, modernisation, repair and maintenance of lifts.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Jason Swingewood	(Resigned 1 May 2020)
Andrew Waddell	
Phillip Marsden	

Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company’s auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company’s auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Phillip Marsden
Director

10 December 2020

Directors' responsibilities statement
For the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report
To the members of Morris Vermaport Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Morris Vermaport Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
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 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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

Alistair Hunt (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

10 December 2020

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Suite C, Unex House
Bourges Boulevard
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE1 1NG

Morris Vermaport Limited

Income statement
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		7,036,896	8,581,304
Cost of sales		(4,993,488)	(6,366,099)
Gross profit		2,043,408	2,215,205
Administrative expenses		(1,668,470)	(1,811,153)
Operating profit	2	374,938	404,052
Other interest receivable and similar income		8,746	3,614
Interest payable and similar expenses		(2,704)	(3,084)
Profit before taxation		380,980	404,582
Tax on profit	5	(75,500)	(77,547)
Profit for the financial year		305,480	327,035

Morris Vermaport Limited

Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**6**		118,273		141,908
Tangible assets	**7**		81,946		68,741
Investments	**8**		100		100
			200,319		210,749
Current assets					
Stocks		130,061		139,041	
Debtors	**9**	2,853,413		3,013,050	
Cash at bank and in hand		870,130		771,896	
		3,853,604		3,923,987	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**10**	(2,040,044)		(2,549,444)	
Net current assets			1,813,560		1,374,543
Total assets less current liabilities			2,013,879		1,585,292
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**11**		(28,084)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(190,824)		(95,802)
Net assets			1,794,971		1,489,490
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**12**		37,145		37,145
Share premium account			9,547		9,547
Capital redemption reserve			20,092		20,092
Profit and loss reserves			1,728,187		1,422,706
Total equity			1,794,971		1,489,490

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Phillip Marsden
Director

Company Registration No. 03681149

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Morris Vermaport Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is MV House, 14 Vickery Way, Chetwynd Business Park, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 6RY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from service contracts is recognised evenly across the period to which the contract relates.

The company recognises income for capital contracts as it meets certain contractual milestones. Where costs have exceeded the contractual milestone an amount recoverable under contract will be recognised, such an amount is based on actual costs incurred at the balance sheet date. Where profits are greater than the expected margin, costs for completion will be accrued.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of trade and assets etc represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.7 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value means estimated selling price less all further costs to completion.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

The company provides for costs of dilapidation of its leased land and buildings.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

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

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

1.16 Government grants

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

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

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

1.18 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2 Operating profit

	2020	2019
Operating profit for the year is stated after (crediting):	£	£
Government grants	(309,863)	-

Government grant receipts relate to those received through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	13,250	13,250

4 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	84	86

5 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	75,500	96,434
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(18,887)
Total current tax	75,500	77,547

6 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	894,505
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2019	752,597
Amortisation charged for the year	23,635
At 30 June 2020	776,232
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	118,273
At 30 June 2019	141,908

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipmen	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2019	181,395	55,530	236,925
Additions	639	53,483	54,122
Disposals	-	(10,683)	(10,683)
At 30 June 2020	182,034	98,330	280,364
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2019	155,308	12,876	168,184
Depreciation charged in the year	8,119	31,017	39,136
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(8,902)	(8,902)
At 30 June 2020	163,427	34,991	198,418
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2020	18,607	63,339	81,946
At 30 June 2019	26,087	42,654	68,741

8 Fixed asset investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Investments	100	100

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2019 & 30 June 2020	100
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	100
At 30 June 2019	100

9 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,085,071	1,643,561
Gross amounts due from contract customers	88,388	372,556
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,566,616	965,924
Other debtors	80,375	-
Prepayments and accrued income	32,963	31,009
	2,853,413	3,013,050

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	240,224	188,464
Obligations under finance leases	6,140	-
Payments received on account	-	154,125
Trade creditors	81,942	722,718
Amounts owed to group undertakings	72,123	201,854
Corporation tax	90,627	96,434
Other taxation and social security	516,502	229,832
Other creditors	129,393	59,228
Accruals and deferred income	903,093	896,789
	2,040,044	2,549,444

11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	28,084	-

12 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2,652 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,652	2,652
19,894 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	19,894	19,894
10,610 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	10,610	10,610
23,873 Ordinary C shares of 1p each	238	238
1,658 Ordinary C1 shares of 1p each	17	17
1,658 Ordinary C2 shares of 1p each	17	17
3,315 Ordinary C3 shares of 1p each	33	33
3,684 Deferred shares of £1 each	3,684	3,684
	37,145	37,145

12 Called up share capital (continued)

The ordinary shares have attached to them full voting and dividend rights. On a return of the company's assets on a a liquidation capital reduction or otherwise the assets of the company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be applied in the following order of priority:

1) In paying to the holder of each share in the capital of the company ("share"), the par value of such share.

2) In paying to the holders of the A ordinary shares, the B ordinary shares and the ordinary shares (pari passu as if the same constituted one class of share), the next £2,750,000 less any amount of capital that are from time to time returned to the holders of the A ordinary or B ordinary shares (whether through a purchase of own shares or otherwise) at any time following the adoption of the current articles of association of the company; and

3) In paying to the holders of the C ordinary shares, the C1 ordinary shares, the C2 ordinary shares, the C3 ordinary shares and ordinary shares (pari passu as if the same constituted one class of share with the same nominal value), the balance of such assets.

The ordinary shares do not confer any rights of redemption.

The deferred shares have attached to them full voting rights. The deferred shares do not confer any rights on the holders of such shares to receive any dividends. The company has the right to redeem all or any of the deferred shares at par value at any time.

13 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities exist by the virtue of cross guarantees over the bank indebtedness of Morris Vermaport Ltd's parent company. At the year end the bank loan outstanding in the parent company amounts to £655,432 (2019: £1,223,983). A fixed and floating charge over the assets of Morris Vermaport Ltd exists as security against the parent company debt.

Contingent liabilities exist by the virtue of cross guarantees over deferred consideration in the parent company. At the balance sheet date the maximum contingent liability under the cross guarantee amounted to £642,000 (2019: £642,000).

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	124,000	163,560
Between two and five years	321,095	309,533
In over five years	246,500	-
	691,595	473,093

15 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	100	100
Other related parties	72,023	201,754

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
Amounts due from related parties	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,566,616	965,924

16 Parent company

The parent company of Morris Vermaport Limited is Chanderhill Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party.