



**Possum Limited**  
**Directors' report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2019**



**Company no. 00711047**

**Company registration number** 00711047

**Registered Office** Unit 8  
Farmbrough Close  
Stocklake Park Industrial Estate  
Aylesbury  
Buckinghamshire  
HP20 1DQ

**Directors** P I Robinson MBA FCMA FRSA  
D B Scott BSc ACMA

**Secretary** D B Scott BSc ACMA

**Bankers** HSBC Bank plc  
8 Market Square  
Aylesbury  
HP20 1TW

**Auditor** Grant Thornton UK LLP  
Victoria House  
199 Avebury Boulevard  
Milton Keynes  
MK9 1AU

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## Directors' Report

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

### Results and Dividends

The trading results for the year, and the company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements. During the year the directors recommended dividends of £653,998 (2018: £808,337).

### Business review

Turnover in the year was down 4.6% on the prior year at £4.5m. This is primarily as a result of structural changes in the NHS market where different operating models apply. As a result of changes in the sales mix the overall gross margin dipped a little from 71% to 70%. The administrative expenses have been restricted to an increase of 3%. The overall result is an operating profit for the year of £1,085k. The cash position after distribution of dividends remains healthy with surplus cash available for investment in product and market development.

The company continues to work with both supply and distribution partners in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities and those vulnerable individuals who can benefit from the application of technology to provide care and support. Progress continues to be made in bringing new and innovative products to these markets as well as finding applications for existing products in new market segments.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

Technological changes continue to present the company with a challenge to ensure that the products offered are compatible with and in some cases complimentary to these new technologies. As a result of this and as part of the ongoing development of the business the company considers research and development activity to be key and is committed to continued investment in this area to address the needs of its increasingly diverse client base.

### Financial risk management policies and objectives

The company uses various financial instruments including cash, trade creditors and trade debtors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The principle credit risk arises from debtors which consist of a number of diverse customers including a significant proportion within the public sector. No single customer represents a significant proportion of the debt. In order to manage credit risk the directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed by the credit controller on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

### Future developments

The company is committed to continued development of its product range from both within the group and by adding in further third party products that compliment its overall offering. The directors continually review the business strategy to ensure that the company can meet the challenges that arise and take advantage of opportunities to ensure that the business continues to deliver the level of service and product quality that the customer demands whilst remaining on track to achieve an acceptable level of profitability.

### Directors

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

P I Robinson MBA FCMA FRSA  
D B Scott BSc ACMA

### Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

## Directors' Report (continued)

### Directors' Responsibilities Statement (continued)

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws, including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

To the best of our knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the company.

The company has granted an indemnity to all of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

### Auditor

The auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 as auditor.

### Small Companies Provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption to not prepare a strategic report.

### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



P I Robinson  
Director

24th September 2019

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSSUM LIMITED**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Possum Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the period 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSSUM LIMITED (continued)**

### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken during the course of the 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

### **Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006**

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.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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

### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSSUM 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.

*Grant Thornton UK LLP*

Nicholas Watson  
Senior Statutory Auditor  
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP  
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants  
Milton Keynes

Date: *24/9/2019.*



## Statement of income and retained earnings

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Turnover</b>	5	4,549,288	4,767,758
Cost of Sales		(1,374,044)	(1,366,433)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		3,175,244	3,401,325
Administrative Expenses		(2,101,328)	(2,041,480)
Other operating income	7	65,040	78,391
Other operating charges	6	(54,352)	(91,354)
<b>Operating Profit</b>	8	1,084,604	1,346,882
Interest receivable	10	13	150
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		1,084,617	1,347,032
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		(176,661)	(229,145)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		907,956	1,117,887
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		1,287,420	977,870
Dividends paid	11	(653,998)	(808,337)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		1,541,378	1,287,420

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

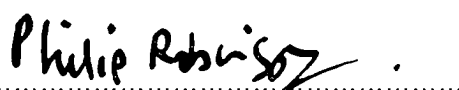
The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the period.

All profits are attributable to the owners of the parent undertaking.


## Balance sheet

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	12	166,603	182,359
Intangible assets	13	-	-
		<u>166,603</u>	<u>182,359</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	15	738,594	770,030
Debtors: amounts due within one year	16	982,950	1,010,862
Cash at bank and in hand		808,492	596,619
		<u>2,530,036</u>	<u>2,377,511</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	17	<u>1,070,404</u>	<u>1,142,450</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,626,235</u>	<u>1,417,420</u>
Long term debtors		45,143	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,671,378</u>	<u>1,417,420</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called-up equity share capital	20	130,000	130,000
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings		1,541,378	1,287,420
		<u>1,671,378</u>	<u>1,417,420</u>
Shareholder's funds		<u>1,671,378</u>	<u>1,417,420</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A - small entities and were approved by the Board of Directors on 24th September 2019 and are signed on their behalf by:



P I Robinson  
 Director



D B Scott  
 Director

Company registration no: 00711047

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1 Company Information

Possum Limited a private limited company incorporated in England whose registered office is at Unit 8, Farmbrough Close, Stocklake Park Industrial Estate, Aylesbury Buckinghamshire, HP20 1DQ.

The principal activities of the company are the provision of environmental control systems and telecare products and services for disabled people.

### 2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to fair value for certain financial instruments specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

#### Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecast and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

### 3 Principal accounting policies

#### 3.1 Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment in the individual financial statements.

#### 3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Software purchased for use by the company to enable it to carry out its operations is recognised as an intangible asset. Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

Software - 33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate of an asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectation.

#### 3.3 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method. The rates applicable are:

Leasehold Property - Over the period of the lease  
Plant & Machinery - 25% - 33% straight line  
Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line

### **3.4 Impairment of assets**

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income and retained earnings.

### **3.5 Stock**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost, using the first in first out method, and selling price less cost to complete and sell, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

### **3.6 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

### **3.7 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price.

### **3.8 Leases**

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

The payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the period of the lease, unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the company recognises annual payment expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor.

The aggregate benefit of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to the expense recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

### **3.9 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the 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 end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of income and retained earnings in the period it arises.

The company recognises a provision for annual leave accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current period, and which employees are entitled to carry forward and use within the next 9 months. The provision is measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

### **3.10 Consolidated financial statements**

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements for its group under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, where all subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Eamont Holdings Limited, drawn up to 31 March 2019. On the basis these financial statements show the results of the company only.

### **3.11 Taxation**

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

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

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

Deferred tax is calculate using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if:

- the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and
- the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **3.12 Turnover**

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for goods and services provided, excluding VAT and trade discounts.

#### **Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

#### **Rendering of services**

Service revenues are recognised over the period to which they relate. In respect of contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced.

### **3.13 Employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

### **3.14 Foreign currency translation**

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

## **4 Cash & cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## 5 Turnover

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the principal activities of the company and is derived from both the sale of goods and the provision of services.

## 6 Other operating charges

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Distribution costs	<u>54,352</u>	<u>91,354</u>

## 7 Other operating income

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Management charge	65,040	76,939
Other	-	1,452
	<u>65,040</u>	<u>78,391</u>

## 8 Operating Profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Depreciation	94,920	93,109
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(11,539)	(4,110)
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of the financial statements	17,685	16,170
Tax compliance services	2,965	2,875
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(4,142)	25,427
Operating lease costs:		
Land and buildings	<u>40,282</u>	<u>40,630</u>

## 9 Directors and employees

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial year amounted to:

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	No	No
Administration	5	6
Service operations	28	31
Sales and marketing	5	3
	<u>38</u>	<u>40</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the employees and directors. The assets of the scheme are administered by an independent pensions provider. Pension payments recognised as an expense during the year amount to £61,989 (2018: £55,486).

**10 Interest receivable**

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Bank interest	13	150

**11 Dividends**

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Equity dividends Paid dividends on ordinary shares	653,998	808,337

**12 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Leasehold Property</b>	<b>Plant &amp; Machinery</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 31 March 2018	59,540	462,753	346,926	869,219
Additions	-	3,801	77,875	81,676
Disposals	-	(197,124)	(79,089)	(276,213)
At 31 March 2019	<u>59,540</u>	<u>269,430</u>	<u>345,712</u>	<u>674,682</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 31 March 2018	59,540	432,826	194,494	686,860
Charge for the year	-	14,978	79,942	94,920
On disposals	-	(197,124)	(76,577)	(273,701)
At 31 March 2019	<u>59,540</u>	<u>250,680</u>	<u>197,859</u>	<u>508,079</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>18,750</u>	<u>147,853</u>	<u>166,603</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>29,927</u>	<u>152,432</u>	<u>182,359</u>

**13 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Software</b>
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	12,622
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	12,622
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>-</u>

#### 14 Investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Total £
Cost		
At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018	200	200
Amounts written off		
At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018	200	200
Net book value		
At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018	-	-

The company held directly the issued share capital of the following principal subsidiary undertakings at 31 March 2019, all of which are incorporated in England and Wales.

Undertaking	Class of capital	% Holding	Principal activity
Possum Controls Limited	Ordinary share capital	100%	Dormant
Possum Research and Development Limited	Ordinary share capital	100%	Dormant

#### 15 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Finished goods	738,594	770,030

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £1,368k (2018: £1,332k). An impairment loss of £12k (2018: £33k) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

#### 16 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	752,383	754,426
Other debtors	10,604	2,769
Prepayments and accrued income	191,108	228,664
Deferred taxation	28,855	25,003
	982,950	1,010,862

An impairment loss of £10,918 (2018: £10,918) was recognised against trade debtors.



## 17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	374,640	416,495
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,952	16,072
Social security and other taxes	288,900	307,190
Corporation tax	92,513	107,880
Accruals and deferred income	304,399	294,813
	<u>1,070,404</u>	<u>1,142,450</u>

## 18 Leasing commitments

The Company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	<b>Land &amp; Buildings</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Within 1 year	17,750	35,500
Between 1 & 2 years	-	17,750
Between 2 & 5 years	-	-
	<u>17,750</u>	<u>53,250</u>

## 19 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions with related parties with other wholly owned members of the group under FRS102 section 33 Related Party Disclosures as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eamont Holdings Limited which prepares consolidated accounts. Key management personnel of the Company were remunerated £173,145 (2018: £171,801).

## 20 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>

## 21 Reserves

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

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

## 22 Ultimate parent undertaking/controlling related party

The directors consider that the ultimate parent undertaking of this company is Eamont Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

P I Robinson is the company's controlling related party by virtue of his majority shareholding in Eamont Holdings Limited.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is that headed by Eamont Holdings Limited. These are available from the Registered office.