	COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. 00690594 (England and Wales)
A	BISLEY OFFICE EQUIPMENT LIMITED NNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A C Brown OBE (Chairman)

P A Crutcher

T Pryke (Appointed 23 November 2018) R Bayliss (Appointed 16 December 2019) D W Botterill (Appointed 16 December 2019) R Costin (Appointed 16 December 2019)

P R Ashdown Secretary

00690594 Company number

Registered office Bisley Factory Caswell Way

Recvesland Industrial Estate

Newport South Wales United Kingdom NP19 4PW

Auditor UHY Hacker Young

> Lanyon House Mission Court Newport South Wales United Kingdom NP20 2DW

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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

Fair review of the business

Group sales increased by 9.5% to £93.2m (2018: £85.1m). UK sales rose by 13.7% to £41.4m (2018: £36.3m). International sales grew by 6.3% to £51.8m (2018: £48.8m) and was principally achieved from excellent growth in the US.

Gross margins increased by 2.1% to 26.9% (2018: 24.8%) due to lower raw material costs and improved labour efficiencies in the year.

Distribution and Administration expenses in the period increased by a modest 1.6%.

It is pleasing to report a small operating profit of £10,000 for the period against a loss of £4.6m in 2018. A fair value assessment on derivative financial instruments open at the year-end causes us to recognise a loss of £0.3m, and accordingly a net loss is reported before taxation of £0.3m (2018: £4.5m).

We acknowledge the significant contribution of our entire workforce in what was a difficult year, and particularly their flexibility in adapting to the increasingly variable and complex requirements of the market.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Demand risk

Fluctuations in the UK and global economies pose the greatest risk to the group's short term performance. Our strategy of geographic and market diversification is focused on reducing this risk.

Price risk

The group is exposed to the risk of commodity price volatility which has been significant in recent years. The group remains vigilant and wherever possible enters into long-term price agreements for material costs and other components.

Credit risk

The group's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, short term investments and trade and other receivables. The group's credit risk is primarily attributed to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheets are net of allowance for doubtful receivables. An allowance is made where there is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of cash flows. Where possible the group insures its trade receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is spread and limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies or have a significant UK Government shareholding.

Foreign exchange risk

The group's activities expose it to the financial risks of change in foreign currency exchange rates. Where possible the group seeks to match purchases and sales in foreign currencies. Where appropriate the group uses forward exchange contracts to reduce risk and protect it against adverse short term exchange movements.

Future developments

The current year is again proving to be challenging. Market demand for steel storage continues to decline leading to competitive pressures, but we continue to invest in our Brand, the quality of our products and providing exceptional high levels of customer service. We have a number of great products launching this year and were expecting to improve upon our profitability until the recent Covid-19 pandemic. This will, as with many companies, have a profound effect on our financial prospects in the short term. Our overriding concerns are to ensure our employees remain safe and that we protect the Company's longevity. Ultimately this will result in losses being reported in the current year. The Company welcomed Robin Bayliss, David Botterill and Richard Costin as directors in December 2019 which will enhance and strengthen the Group Board. John Atkin left the company in February 2020 and Richard Costin has replaced him as Chief Executive. Richard Blackwell, a longstanding director, retired in the year.

By order of the board

P R Ashdown **Secretary** 30 April 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to act as a holding company. The company's subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of office and other furniture.

Directors

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

A C Brown OBE (Chairman)

H R Blackwell (Chief Executive) (Resigned 31 December 2019)
J D Atkin (Managing Director) (Resigned 11 March 2020)

P A Crutcher

T Pryke (Appointed 23 November 2018)
R Bayliss (Appointed 16 December 2019)
D W Botterill (Appointed 16 December 2019)
R Costin (Appointed 16 December 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7, a review of business is provided in the strategic report on page 1.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

No dividends were paid in the prior year.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the group continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The group recognises the importance of good communications and relations with all employees. Employees are regularly informed of the group's performance and are actively encouraged to discuss with management any matters which may be of concern to them. Suggestions from employees which may improve their working environment or the group's performance are welcomed.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

The group operates a Company Share Option Plan for its UK employees, details of which are reported in note 25.

Auditor

The auditors, UHY Hacker Young, have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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 auditor of the company 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

By order of the board

P R Ashdown **Secretary**

30 April 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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 group and 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will
 continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 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 BISLEY OFFICE EQUIPMENT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bisley Office Equipment Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 July 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 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 east 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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BISLEY OFFICE EQUIPMENT LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

Mr John Griffiths (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

30 April 2020

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Newport South Wales United Kingdom

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover	3	93,202	85,127
Cost of sales		(68,066)	(63,967)
Gross profit		25,136	21,160
Distribution costs		(18,670)	(18,504)
Exceptional income / (costs)	6	(337)	(821)
Other administrative expenses		(7,492)	(6,855)
Total administrative expenses		(7,829)	(7,676)
Other operating income		1,373	457
Operating profit/(loss)	4	10	(4,563)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	18	2
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	-	(2)
Other gains and losses	11	(294)	50
Loss before taxation		(266)	(4,513)
Tax on loss	12	(347)	(58)
Loss for the financial year		(613)	(4,571)
		==	
Loss for the financial year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		(361)	(4,442)
- Non-controlling interests		(252)	(129)
		(613)	(4,571)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	2019	2018
	£'000	000'£
Loss for the year	(613)	(4,571)
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation differences	133	157
Total comprehensive income for the year	(480)	(4,414)
	=	
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:		
- Owners of the parent company	(228)	(4,285)
- Non-controlling interests	(252)	(129)
	(480)	(4,414)

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	13		104		358
Other intangible assets	13		147		133
Total intangible assets			251		491
Tangible assets	14		26,766		28,461
Investments	15		656		656
			27,673		29,608
Current assets			27,075		27,000
Stocks	19	7,115		7,422	
Debtors	20	24,976		22,823	
Cash at bank and in hand	-0	5,205		5,465	
		37,296		35,710	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(17,786)		(17,628)	
Net current assets			19,510		18,082
Total assets less current liabilities			47,183		47,690
Deferred income	24		(148)		(179)
Net assets			47,035		47,511
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		150		150
Revaluation reserve	20		1,497		1,497
Capital redemption reserve			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			45,669		45,893
Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
company			47,416		47,640
Non-controlling interests			(381)		(129)
			47,035		47,511

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Costin

Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Investments	15		1,706		1,706
Current assets					
Debtors	20	5,450		4,575	
Cash at bank and in hand		2		23	
		5,452		4,598	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		5,452		4,270	
	21	(6,669)		(6,075)	
Net current liabilities			(1,217)		(1,477)
Total assets less current liabilities			489		229
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		150		150
Capital redemption reserve			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			239		(21)
Total equity			489		229

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The c ompany's profit for the year was £260,000 (2018: loss of £914,000), including exceptional costs of £nil (2018: £1,017,000), refer to note 6. During the year £nil (2018: £288,000) was debited to the profit and loss reserve in respect of shares acquired into treasury.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Costin

Director

Company Registration No. 00690594

BISLEY OFFICE EQUIPMENT LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Dalaire at 51 out) Avi 2	Balanca at 31 July 2010	Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	Total comprehensive income for the year	Currency translation differences on overseas subsidiaries	Other comprehensive income:	Loss for the year	Year ended 31 July 2019:	Balance at 31 July 2018	Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	Shares acquired into treasury	Total comprehensive income for the year	Currency translation differences	Other comprehensive income:	Loss for the year	Year ended 31 July 2018:	Balance at 1 August 2017	7.		
		25							25								Notes		So
	<u> </u>	•	1			1		150	ı	ì	1			i		150	£'000		Share capital
(4)	1 407	•	1			1		1,497	1			•				1,497	£'000	reserve	Revaluation
	_	ı	,			ı		100	1	1	ı			1		100	reserve £'000	redemption	CapitalPro
10,000	15 660	4	(228)	133		(361)		45,893	74	(288)	(4,285)	157		(4,442)		50,452	£7000	reserves	fit and loss
1/4/6	47.416	4	(228)	133		(361)		47,640	7	(288)	(4,285)	157		(4,442)		52,199	f.000 £.000	controlling	TotaNon
(Sel.)	(3g)	í	(252)			(252)		(129)	ı	1	(129)	1		(129)		1	£'000	interest	-controlling
																	£'000		

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	Share capital	CapitalPre	Total	
	-	redemption	reserves	
	£'000	reserve £'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 August 2017	150	100	1,181	1,431
Year ended 31 July 2018:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(914)	(914)
Shares acquired into treasury		-	(288)	(288)
Balance at 31 July 2018	150	100	(21)	229
Voor anded 21 July 2010.				_
Year ended 31 July 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-		260	260
Balance at 31 July 2019	150	100	239	489

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

		2019		2018		
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	32		1,037		(2,407)	
Interest paid			-		(2)	
Income taxes paid			(221)		(595)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activi	ties		816		(3,004)	
Investing activities						
Purchase of intangible assets		(84)		(81)		
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		70		35		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,124)		(3,231)		
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		44		432		
Purchase of fixed asset investments		-		(655)		
Proceeds from other investments and loans		-		50		
Interest received		18		2		
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,076)		(3,448)	
Financing activities						
Purchase of treasury shares		-		(288)		
Repayment of borrowings		(294)		-		
Purchase of derivatives		294		-		
Payment of finance leases obligations		-		(95)		
Net cash used in financing activities			-		(383)	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(260)		(6,835)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			5,465		12,300	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			5,205		5,465	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bisley Office Equipment Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, South Wales, United Kingdom, NP19 4PW.

The group consists of Bisley Office Equipment Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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.

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 £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of
 opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options
 granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments,
 explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Bisley Office Equipment Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 July 2019. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 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.

1,4 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets 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 5 years.

1.7 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Licences 5 years
Development costs 4 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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.

The group took advantage of the transitional provisions in Section 35 of FRS 102 to use a previous GAAP revaluation of property as its deemed cost. The group had similarly used the transition provisions in FRS 15 Tangible Fixed Assets and retained the book amounts of freehold land and buildings where revalued prior to implementation of that standard. The properties in Newport, South Wales were last revalued at 31 July 1989 and the valuations have not subsequently been updated.

Subsequent additions are stated at cost. All repairs are written off as incurred. Where depreciation charges are increased following a revaluation, an amount equal to the increase is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account as a movement in reserves.

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land and buildings are stated at cost less depreciation and provision for any impairment. Depreciation is not provided on freehold land or assets in the course of construction. On all other assets it is provided on cost or revalued sum less residual amount in equal instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated lives of the assets have been assessed as follows:

Freehold buildings 50 years

Leasehold improvements Over life of lease

Plant, machinery and press tools 3 to 10 years

Fixtures, furniture & office equipment 3 to 10 years

Motor vehicles 4 years

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.9 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.11 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 and cash and bank balances, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated eash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including 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 payments 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. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.13 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 profit and loss account 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 group'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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is 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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.16 Share-based payments

Directors and eligible employees may receive part of their remuneration for services provided to the company in the form of a share-based payment transaction by which they receive rights over shares in the company or the ultimate parent company, Bisley Office Equipment Limited, by means of an equity settled transaction.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

1.17 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 leased asset are consumed.

1.18 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax asset

Details of the asset are provided in note 22 to the accounts. The carrying value of the deferred tax asset at the year end is £2, 219,000 (2018: £2,193,000). The critical judgement relates to the group's ability to utilise the asset arising from tax losses against future taxable profits.

Goodwill

Details of goodwill are provided in note 13 to the accounts. The carrying value of goodwill at the year end is £104,000 (2018: £358,000). The critical judgement relates to measurement of deferred consideration included within the calculation of goodwill.

In the prior year the group made adjustments of £148,000 to goodwill. This is the net of £200,000 adjustment to cost and £52,000 adjustment to amortisation. The adjustments being £18,000 relating to the re-evaluation of deferred contingent consideration in respect of the acquisition of TFP General Trading LLC in the U.A.E. undertaken in July 2015, reducing the total estimated consideration; £27,000 relating to the re-evaluation of deferred contingent consideration in respect of the acquisition of Humanspace Office Furnishing LLC in the U.A.E., undertaken in July 2014, reducing the total estimated consideration; and £103,000 relating to the impairment of goodwill in respect of the acquisition of Network Commercial Systems Ltd in the United Kingdom, undertaken in December 2015, refer to 6.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Turnover from sale of goods	93,202	85,127
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	18	2
Amortisation of capital grants	31	31
		

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

3	Turnover and other revenue	•	(Continued)
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	41,035	36,360
	Other European countries	32,744	33,381
	Rest of the world	19,423	15,386
		93,202	85,127
4	Operating profit/(loss)		
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange gains	(25)	(196)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	2,909	2,765
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	4	49
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(30)	(63)
	Amortisation of intangible assets	279	286
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	53,038	49,164
	Share-based payments	4	14
	Operating lease charges	493	1,759
	Capital based grants	(31)	(31)
	Exceptional items (note 6)	337	871 ———
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£'000	£'000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	4	4
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's		
	subsidiaries	49	48
		53	52

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

6	Exceptional costs/(income) Group	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Restructuring costs	337	768
	Goodwill impairment	-	103
	Total exceptional items within operating profit	337	871

The current year restructuring costs largely relate to restructuring of the operations in Spain.

During the prior year the group incurred redundancy costs and other site closure costs of £768,000 as part of its restructuring of operations. The restructuring included the closure of the site in Keynsham. The operations from this site were moved to another group company's site in Newport.

During the prior year the group recognised an impairment of £103,000 in goodwill being the entire carrying value of goodwill related to subsidiary company Network Commercial Systems Ltd, following a review of future discounted cashflow forecasts for the entity.

Company	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Bacturat vidua acete		105
Restructuring costs	-	125
Impairment of investments	-	892
	-	1,017
	=	

During the prior year the company incurred settlement costs of £125,000 in relation to a former director.

During the prior year the company made a provision of £892,000 against intercompany debt due from Bisley Espana SL which had been capitalised and included within fixed asset investments, following a decision to fundamentally restructure operations in Spain.

7 Employees

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

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Production	544	532	2	2
Sales and distribution	159	184	1	1
Administration and management	54	59	5	5
Total	757	775	8	8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

7	Employees			(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group 2019 £'000	2018 £'000	Company 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Wages and salaries	25,604	25,419	726	947
	Social security costs	2,340	2,306	102	112
	Pension costs	783	720	52	69
		28,727 =====	28,445	880	1,128
8	Directors' remuneration				
				2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Remuneration for qualifying services			505	834
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution	on schemes		49	62
				554	896
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits (2018 - 5). **Remuneration disabased above includes the following:				ed to 3
					2018 £'000
	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following			or: 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	(2018 - 5).	amounts paid to the high		or: 2019	2018
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contributions	amounts paid to the high		or: 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services	amounts paid to the high		or: 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution Interest receivable and similar income	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19 ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £'000 234 11 2018 £'000
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution and similar income	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19	2018 £'000 234 11
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Other interest income	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19 2019 £'000	2018 £'000 234 11 2018 £'000
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19 2019 £'000	2018 £'000 234 11 2018 £'000
9	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Other interest income	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19 2019 £'000	2018 £'000 234 11 2018 £'000 2 -
	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Other interest income Total income	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19 2019 £'000 19 (1) ———————————————————————————————————	2018 £'000 234 11 2018 £'000 2 - 2
	(2018 - 5). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Other interest income Total income	amounts paid to the high		2019 £'000 174 19 2019 £'000	2018 £'000 234 11 2018 £'000 2 -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Other gains and losses	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial instruments		
Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	-	50
Change in the value of financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	(294)	-
	(294)	50
	<u>==</u>	
Taxation	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Current tax	2 000	æ 000
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(18)	_
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	337	663
Total current tax	319	663
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	28 ——	(605)
Total tax charge The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t	he profit or loss and	58 ====================================
	he profit or loss and 2019	the 2018
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows:	he profit or loss and 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t	he profit or loss and 2019	the 2018
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows:	2019 £'000 (266)	2018 £'000
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	2019 £'000 (266)	2018 £'000 (4,513) ————————————————————————————————————
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2	2018 £'000 (4,513)
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1)	2018 £'000 (4,513) ————————————————————————————————————
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17)	2018 £'000 (4,513) ————————————————————————————————————
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121	2018 £'000 (4,513) (857) 96 - - 178
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18)	2018 £'000 (4,513) (857) 96 - - 178 155
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Effect of change in corporation tax rate	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18) (2)	2018 £'000 (4,513) (857) 96 - - 178
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Effect of change in corporation tax rate Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18) (2) (2)	2018 £'000 (4,513) (857) 96 - - 178 155 82
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Effect of change in corporation tax rate Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Research and development tax credit	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18) (2) (2) 2	2018 £'000 (4,513) (857) 96 - - 178 155 82 - 4
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Effect of change in corporation tax rate Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Research and development tax credit Effect of overseas tax rates	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18) (2) (2)	## the ## 2018
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Effect of change in corporation tax rate Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Research and development tax credit Effect of overseas tax rates Under/(over) provided in prior years	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18) (2) (2) 2 277	2018 £'000 (4,513) (857) 96 - - 178 155 82 - 4
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on t standard rate of tax as follows: Loss before taxation Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Effect of change in corporation tax rate Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Research and development tax credit Effect of overseas tax rates	2019 £'000 (266) (51) 2 (1) (17) 121 (18) (2) (2) 2	## the ## 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

13 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill	Licences D	evelopment	Total
	£'000	£'000	costs £'000	£'000
Cost	a 000	2 000	* 000	2 000
At 1 August 2018	1,507	52	81	1,640
Additions	-	-	84	84
Disposals	=	(52)	(18)	(70)
Exchange adjustments	107	-	-	107
At 31 July 2019	1,614		147	1,761
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 August 2018	1,149	-	-	1,149
Amortisation charged for the year	279	-	-	279
Exchange adjustments	82	-	-	82
At 31 July 2019	1,510			1,510
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2019	104	-	147	251
At 31 July 2018	358	52	 81	
	=		_	

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 July 2019 or 31 July 2018.

The disposal in the year was in relation to a distribution agreement that was terminated.

Amortisation of Development costs commenced on 1 August 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Land and buildings	Assets under construction	Plant, machinery, press tools &	Fixtures, furniture & office	Total
	£'000	£'000	motor £'000	equipment £'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 August 2018	23,918	726	52,627	10,500	87,771
Additions	42	550	217	315	1,124
Disposals	-	-	(162)	(31)	(193)
Transfers	304	(1,236)	1,186	(254)	-
Exchange adjustments	48	-	8	74	130
At 31 July 2019	24,312	40	53,876	10,604	88,832
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 August 2018	7,248	-	45,039	7,022	59,309
Depreciation charged in the year	488	-	1,696	729	2,913
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(148)	(58)	(206)
Exchange adjustments	1	-	3	46	50
At 31 July 2019	7,737		46,590	7,739	62,066
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2019	16,575	40	7,286	2,865	26,766
At 31 July 2018	16,670	726	7,586	3,479	28,461

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 July 2019 or 31 July 2018.

The carrying value of land and buildings comprises:

	Group		Company		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Freehold	13,448	13,818	-	-	
Long leasehold	2,771	2,454	-	-	
Short leasehold	355	398	-	-	
	16,574	16,670	-	-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

Land and buildings includes £2,725,000 (2018: £2,725,000) in respect of land which is not depreciated.

The group took advantage of the transitional provisions in Section 35 of FRS 102 to use a previous GAAP revaluation of property as its deemed cost. The group had similarly used the transition provisions in FRS 15 Tangible Fixed Assets and retained the book amounts of freehold land and buildings where revalued prior to implementation of that standard. The properties in Newport, South Wales were last revalued at 31 July 1989 by Powell, Tuck & Partners, Chartered Surveyors and the valuations have not subsequently been updated. Subsequent additions are stated at cost.

Comparable amounts for land and buildings determined according to historical cost convention at 31 July are:

		Group			Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost		22,815	22,421	_	-
	Accumulated depreciation		(7,737)	(7,248)	-	-
	Historical cost net book value		15,078	15,173		
15	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
		Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	1,705	1,705
	Investments in associates	17	150	150	-	-
	Listed investments		1	1	1	1
	Loans		505	505	=	=
			656	656	1,706	1,706
	Listed investments included above:					
	Listed investments carrying amount		1	1	l	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

15	Fixed asset investments				(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments				
	Group	Shares in group undertakings and participating of interests	Other investments ther than loans	Other investments	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	150	1	505	656
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 July 2019	150	1	505	656
	At 31 July 2018	150	1	505	656
			_	=	=
	Movements in fixed asset investments				
	Company	s	hares in group undertakings o	Other investments ther than loans	Total
			£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019		1,705	1	1,706
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 July 2019		1,705	1	1,706
	At 31 July 2018		1,705	 1	1,706

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

16 Subsidiaries

The company holds, except as noted below, 100% of the issued share capital (and 100% of the voting rights) of the following principal subsidiary companies, all of which are included in these consolidated financial statements.

Name of undertaking	Registered office
Bisley BV	Vollerstratt 2, 5051 JV Goirle, Holland, The Netherlands
Bisley Direct Limited*	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Bisley Espana SL	5 La calle Rodriguez Arias, 48008 Bilbao, Spain
Bisley GmbH	Wiesenstrass 70, 40549 Düsseldorf, Germany
Bisley Group Trustees Ltd	26 New Street, St Helier, JE3 3RA, Jersey
Bisley Inc	1140 Broadway Suite 902, New York 10001, USA
Bisley Industrial Storage Limited*	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Bisley Innovation Limited	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Bisley IP Limited***	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Bisley Office Equipment DMCC	Jumeriah Business Centre 1, Jumeirah Lake Towers, Sheikh Zayed Road, Dubai, UAE
Bisley Office Furniture Ireland Limited	Unit B. Bray Business Park, Southern Cross Road, Bray Co. Wicklow, Ireland
Bisley Office Furniture Limited	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Bisley SAS	Immeuble le Corosa, 1-3 rue Eugène et Armand Peugeot, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison, Paris, France
Bisley Two Limited***	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
F.C. Brown (Steel Equipment) Limited	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
GU249BJ Ltd	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Humanspace Office Furnishing LLC*	Level 31, Media One Hotel, PO Box 502131, Dubai Media City, Dubai, UAE
Humanspace Office Furnishing Ltd	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
Network Commercial Systems Ltd*	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
TFP General Trading Limited	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate, Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom
TFP General Trading LLC*	Level 31, Media One Hotel, PO Box 502131, Dubai Media City, Dubai, UAE
Workspace Office Furniture LLC**	Level 31, Media One Hotel, PO Box 502131, Dubai Media City, Dubai, UAE
Yelsib Investments Limited***	Bisley Factory, Caswell Way, Reevesland Industrial Estate,

Newport, NP19 4PW, United Kingdom

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

16 Subsidiaries (Continued)

- ** Workspace Office Furniture LLC is a Limited Liability Company based in the emirate of Dubai, UAE. As dictated by legislation Workspace Office Furniture LLC and its subsidiary companies have local sponsors who hold 51% of the shares. The companies have entered into agreements which give the group rights over 100% of the income and capital in exchange for an annual fee paid to the sponsors.
- *** Yelsib Investments Limited, Bisley Two Limited and Bisley IP Limited are all indirect subsidiaries of Bisley Office Equipment Limited, being subsidiaries of Bisley Innovation Limited. The group has shareholdings of 95%, 60% and 78% respectively in these companies.

The subsidiaries are all engaged in the manufacture and sale of office furniture except; Network Commercial Systems Ltd which manufactures and installs fitted furniture; TFP General Trading Limited and Humanspace Office Furnishing Ltd whose principal activity is treasury management services; Bisley Group Trustees Ltd who act as a Trustee; Bisley Innovation Limited whose principal activity is that of a holding company for investments in technology companies; Yelsib Investments Limited whose principal activity is that of an investment company in workplace technologies, Bisley Two Limited whose principal activity is that of development of workplace technologies; and GU249BJ Ltd, Bisley Office Furniture Limited, Bisley Direct Limited and Bisley IP Limited who are dormant companies.

All shares in subsidiary companies are unlisted.

17 Associates

18

Details of associates at 31 July 2019 are as follows:

Carrying amount of financial liabilities

Measured at fair value through profit or loss

- Other financial liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

	Name of undertaking	Registered office		Class o shares	-	% H Direct I	
	Bespoke Business Software Ltd	15 Bell Street, Reigate, En	gland, RH2 7AD	Ordinar	у	0	20
8	Financial instruments						
			Group		Company		
			2019	2018	2019		2018
			£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000
	Carrying amount of financia	al assets					
	Debt instruments measured at	amortised cost	21,052	19,321	n/a		n/a
	Equity instruments measured	at cost less impairment					
	, ,		1	1	n/a		n/a

As permitted by the reduced disclosure framework within FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the carrying amount of certain classes of financial instruments, denoted by 'n/a' above.

294

16,390

n/a

n/a

16,477

^{*} The company holds 100% indirectly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

19	Stocks	Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Raw materials and consumables	1,900	2 200		
	Work in progress	1,907	2,300 1,354	-	-
	Finished goods and goods for resale	4,198	3,768	-	
	Tillistica goods and goods for resale	4,170			
		7,115	7,422		
20	Debtors				
		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	18,932	17,687	-	-
	Corporation tax recoverable	14	166	-	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	4,995	4,368
	Other debtors	1,984	2,058	453	178
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,827	719	2	-
		22,757	20,630	5,450	4,546
	Deferred tax asset (note 22)	2,219	2,193	=	29
		24,976	22,823	5,450	4,575
				_	
21	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	10,063	10,877	-	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	6,628	6,009
	Other taxation and social security	1,015	1,238	28	50
	Derivative financial instruments	294	-	-	-
	Other creditors	2,879	3,170	-	-
	Accruals and deferred income	3,535	2,343	13	16
		17,786	17,628	6,669	6,075

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

22 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

Group	Assets 2019 £'000	Assets 2018 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	374	414
Tax losses	1,631	1,544
Retirement benefit obligations	94	86
Other short term timing differences	120	149
	2,219	2,193
	===	===
	Assets	Assets
	2019	2018
Company	£'000	£'000
Tax losses		29
	—	
	Group	Company
	2019	2019
Movements in the year:	£'000	£'000
Asset at 1 August 2018	(2,193)	(29)
(Credit)/charge to profit or loss	(26)	29
Asset at 31 July 2019	(2,219)	-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the group has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or another entity within the group.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused losses or tax credits.

The asset recognised is expected to reverse; it relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits and accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature as well as other short term timing differences.

23 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	783	720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

23 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

At the year end there were outstanding contributions of £552,000 (2018: £522,000).

24 Government grants

	Group	Company			
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	
Deferred government grants	148	179	-	-	
	148	179			
	==	===	_	_	
Deferred income is included in the financial statements a	s follows:				
Shown as deferred income on the face of the balance					
sheet	148	179	-	-	
	148	179	-	-	
		=			

In accordance with the accounting policy disclosed in note 1, amounts received by way of capital-based government grants during the year and the deferred income balance carried forward at 31 July are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At I August	179	210		
Amounts received in the year	-	-	-	-
Less amounts credited to profit and loss account	(31)	(31)	-	-
At 31 July	148	179	-	-
			_	

25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Share-based payment transactions Group	Number of share options Weighted average exercise price			ercise price
	2019 Number	2018 Number	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Outstanding at 1 August 2018	16,520	17,745	3.29	3.25
Granted	-	945	-	4.00
Expired	(1,470)	(2,170)	3.36	3.27
Outstanding at 31 July 2019	15,050	16,520	3.29	3.29
Exercisable at 31 July 2019	-	-	-	-

The options outstanding at 31 July 2019 had an exercise price ranging from £3.00 to £4.00, and a remaining contractual life of 6, 7, 8 and 9 years.

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenses recognised in the year				
Arising from equity settled share based payment				
transactions	4	14	-	-

26 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital	£'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid		
150,000 ordinary A shares of 50p each	75	75
150,000 ordinary B shares of 50p each	75	75
	150	150

The company has two classes of ordinary shares. Ordinary A shares do not hold any voting rights.

Of the above, 6,000 (2018: 6,000) ordinary A shares and 6,000 (2018: 6,000) ordinary B shares were held in treasury as at 31 July 2019.

3,000 ordinary A shares and 3,000 ordinary B shares were purchased into treasury during the year ended 31 July 2018 for consideration of £288,000.

1,500 ordinary A shares and 1,500 ordinary B shares were purchased into treasury during the year ended 31 July 2017 for consideration of £150,000.

1,500 ordinary A shares and 1,500 ordinary B shares were purchased into treasury during the year ended 31 July 2016 for consideration of £66,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

27 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group			
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Within one year	1,729	1,668	-	-
Between two and five years	3,582	4,420	-	-
In over five years	1,162	1,237	-	-
	6,473	7,325	-	-
Between two and five years	3,582 1,162	4,420 1,237	<u>-</u>	

28 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	81	514	<u>-</u>	

29 Events after the reporting date

On 13 September 2019 the group subscribed to further shares in an existing investment Bespoke Business Software Ltd. The group subscribed to 3,322 new ordinary £0.01 shares for total consideration of £49,996. As a result of this share issue by Bespoke Business Software Ltd, the group's total shareholding has reduced from 20% as at the balance sheet date to 18.5%.

On 26 September 2019 the group made an investment of £150,000 in Tes Insights Ltd to acquire a shareholding of 30% in the company.

On 1 February 2020 the group acquired a 49% shareholding in Evaclite Ltd, a company which is currently domnant. Shares were purchased at par for consideration of £5.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

30 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under the terms of FRS 102, section 33.1A, from disclosing related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The remuneration of key management personnel of the group was £554,000 (2018: £896,000).

During the year the group made sales of £8,000 (2018: £2,000) to Bespoke Business Software Ltd, an associate of the group. At the year end the group was owed £4,000 (2018: £1,000) by Bespoke Business Software Ltd, this amount being included within trade debtors due within one year.

During the year the group paid management fees of £230,000 (2018: £148,000) to Exo Projects Limited, a shareholder of group companies Yelsib Investments Limited, Bisley Two Limited and Bisley IP Limited. These management fees are payable under the collaboration agreement entered into between Exo Projects Limited and group company Bisley Innovation Limited in respect of the management of these three companies. During the year the group also paid programme director fees of £109,000 (2018: £49,000) to Exo Projects Limited. At the year end the group owed £57,000 (2018: £30,000) to Exo Projects Limited, this amount being included within other creditors due within one year.

During the year the group advanced a loan of £58,000 to the F C Brown (Steel Equipment) Limited Retirement & Death Benefits Scheme. At the year end the group was owed £58,000 (2018: £nil) by the F C Brown (Steel Equipment) Limited Retirement & Death Benefits Scheme, this amount being included within other debtors due within one year.

31 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is A C Brown.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Cash generated from/(absorbed by) group operations		
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Loss for the year after tax	(613)	(4,571)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	347	58
Finance costs	-	2
Investment income	(18)	(2)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(30)	(63)
Fair value loss/(gain) on foreign exchange contracts	294	(50)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	279	286
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,913	2,814
Equity settled share based payment expense	4	14
Amortisation of grant	(31)	(31)
Foreign exchange movements	1	157
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	307	(1,273)
Increase in debtors	(2,280)	(4,802)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(136)	5,054
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	1,037	(2,407
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

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