Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 July 2019

Registered number 1703704

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Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019

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Directors and advisors for the year ended 31 July 2019

Directors

N G McRoberts A J McRoberts R N McRoberts A J Martin-McRoberts

Company secretary

A J McRoberts

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
No 1 Spinningfields
Hardman Square
Manchester
M3 3EB

Solicitors

Nelson Solicitors Limited Pennine House 8 Stanford Street Nottingham NG1 7BQ

Registered office

Moorcroft House No.2 Spring Gardens Stockport Cheshire SK1 4AA

Registered number

1703704

Registered Number 1703704

Strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2019

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of debt recovery and related services to the credit industry.

Review of business and future developments

The level of business during the year and the financial position at 31 July 2019 was satisfactory. The company is continuing to expand in the provision of debt recovery and related services. As at 31 July 2019 the company had net assets of £13,907,293 (2018: £13,788,733). The profit for the financial year ended 31 July 2019 was £4,618,560 (2018: £2,920,520)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the company are considered to be:

- Competition within the market;
- Cost required to ensure compliance;
- Potential costs of non-compliance with all relevant legislation and regulations; and
- External economic factors impacting levels of debt and the customer's ability to maintain payment arrangements.

The directors attempt to mitigate these risks by maintaining close relationships with clients, industry bodies and where appropriate regulators. New risks when identified are recorded centrally and discussed at regular internal Risk Committee meetings.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in price risk and credit risk.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the Board. The policies set by the Board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department. The department monitors circumstances to determine where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage financial risks.

Price risk

The company has identified price risk as changes in the commission rate on services it provides its customers. To manage this risk the company regularly reviews contracts with customers to secure the pricing structure going forward.

Credit risk

The company has identified credit risk as risk of non-settlement of invoices by its customers. The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential clients before contracts are agreed. Also the overdue invoices are reviewed on a regular basis.

Key performance indicators

Revenue shows an overall year on year increase of 11% from £29,167,908 in 2018 to £32,363,637 in 2019. Profit for the financial year has increased by 58% from £2,920,520 in 2018 to £4,618,560 in 2019.

The Strategic Report was approved by the Board of directors on [1] November 2019 and signed by its order by:

A J McRoberts

Company secretary

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2019

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

Future developments

The company is continuing to expand in the provision of debt recovery and related services. The company expects to continue with its current activities in future periods.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year ended 31 July 2019 was £4,618,560 (2018: £2,920,520)

The directors recommended the following should be paid by way of dividend:

	2019 £ per share	2019 £	2018 £ per share	2018 £
Interim paid 16 October 2018	40.00	2,000,000		-
Interim paid 11 April 2019	40.00	2,000,000	-	-
Final paid 08 July 2019 (2018 : 11 April 2018)	10.00	500,000	40.00	2,000,000
Total dividend paid	90.00	4,500,000	40.00	2,000,000

After payment of the dividend, the accumulated profit for the financial year of £118,560 (2018: profit £920,520) was transferred to reserves.

Creditor payment policy

For all trade creditors, it is the company's policy to:

- agree the terms of payment at the start of business with that supplier;
- ensure that suppliers are aware of the terms of payment; and
- pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations.

Trade creditor days for the company for the year ended 31 July 2019 were 14 days (2018: 15 days).

Financial risk management

Details on financial risk are provided in the strategic report on page 2

Directors

The directors who held office during the financial year and up to the date of the signing the financial statements are listed on page 1 of these financial statements.

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

Qualifying third party and pension scheme indemnity provisions

The directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provision in place during the year and to the date of this report.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting 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 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 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' report was approved by the Board of directors on (1 November 2019 and signed on its order by:

A J McRoberts

Company secretary

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 July 2019; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information.

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited (continued)

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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 July 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Warley

Heather Varley (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Manchester

November 2019

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 July 2019

	Note		
		2019	2018
		<u>£</u>	£
Revenue			
Income from commissions revenue		29,287,482	26,434,176
Income from purchased loan portfolios		3,076,155	2,733,732
Total revenue	2	32,363,637	29,167,908
Administrative expenses	3	(26,667,479)	(25,568,634)
Profit before taxation		5,696,158	3,599,274
Tax on profit	4	(1,077,598)	(678,754)
Profit for the financial year		4,618,560	2,920,520

Other comprehensive income:

Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,618,560	2,920,520

The above results relate to continuing operations.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 July 2019

	Note		
		2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Purchased Loan portfolios	6	2,438,058	3,517,870
Debtors	7	3,754,145	3,718,529
Cash at bank and in hand		18,356,061	16,401,430
		24,548,264	23,637,829
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(10,354,735)	(9,498,371)
Net current assets		14,193,529	14,139,458
Provisions for liabilities	9	(286,236)	(350,725)
Net Assets		13,907,293	13,788,733
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account		13,857,293	13,738,733
Total shareholders' funds		13,907,293	13,788,733

The financial statements on pages 9 to 18 were approved by the Board of directors on 11 November 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

N G McRoberts Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 July 2019

	Called up I Share Capital	Share	Profit and Loss Account	Total Shareholders' Funds
	£	£	£	
Balance as at 1 August 2017	50,000	12,818,213	12,868,213	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	2,920,520	2,920,520	
Dividends	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	
Balance as at 31 July 2018	50,000	13,738,733	13,788,733	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	4,618,560	4,618,560	
Dividends	-	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	
Balance as at 31 July 2019	50,000	13,857,293	13,907,293	

The above results relate to continuing operations.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019

1 Accounting Policies

General information

Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited is a private company limited by shares. The company is incorporated in United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Moorcroft House, No. 2 Spring Gardens, Stockport, Cheshire, SK1 4AA

The principle activity of the company is recovery of debts and related services.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited have been prepared in compliance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, are set out below.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

(b) Revenue

All revenue arises from the company's principal activity, the provision of debt recovery and related services to the credit industry, and is earned in the UK.

Commission revenue represents commission received for the recovery of debts and is recognized when due.

Income from purchased loan portfolios represents the yield from acquired loan portfolios investments. Purchased loan portfolios are financial instruments that are accounted for under FRS 102, section 11 and recognised at fair value at the purchase date that equals the price paid. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

The EIR method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of purchased loan portfolio and of allocating interest income over the expected life of the portfolio. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts of the purchased portfolio asset to the net carrying amount at initial recognition (i.e. the price paid to acquire the portfolio). When the estimate of future cash receipts on the purchased loan portfolios are revised, the carrying amount of the purchased portfolio asset is adjusted to reflect the present value of the revised estimated future cash receipts at the portfolio's original EIR. Any upwards or downwards revaluation is recognised in income from purchased loan portfolios within revenue.

(c) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

(d) Current taxation

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(e) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, if certain conditions, have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of Moorcroft Group Plc which are publicly available.

As a qualifying entity, the Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102;
- ii) from the requirement to present certain financial instrument disclosures, as required by sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102:
- iii) from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102; and
- iv) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.

(f) Purchased Loan Portfolios

The company's purchased loan portfolios are classified as basic financial instruments under FRS 102, section 11, and are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method less any impairment. Purchased loan portfolios are acquired at a deep discount and as a result the estimated future cash flows reflect the credit losses within each portfolio. The purchased loan portfolios are initially recorded at their fair value, being their acquisition price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. They are valued based on discounted expected cash flows over the portfolio's expected life. When estimated cash flows are revised, the original EIR remains unchanged and any adjustment to the carrying value is recognised in income from purchased loan portfolios within revenue. See note 6 for the carrying value of purchased loan portfolios.

(g) Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned

(h) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Included within cash and cash equivalents and trade creditors is £6,014,239 (2018: £6,055,577) which is cash collected on behalf of clients that is due to be transferred to clients in due course and so is not available to be utilised by the company.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Purchased Loan Portfolios

On acquisition, an estimate of the future cash flows over the portfolio's expected life is used to determine the original EIR. This estimate is performed based upon the historical performance of the portfolio where the data is known, comparison to other purchased loan portfolios with similar characteristics and other known factors. The expected life of portfolios is typically 5 years, although is assessed on an individual basis with certain portfolios having an expected life of up to 7 years. Once the portfolio is established the present value of future cash flows are monitored and revised where necessary, based on latest available information. The key estimates are therefore the forecast future cash flows and the expected life of each portfolio.

2 Total Revenue

All revenue arises from the company's principal activity, the provision of debt recovery and related services to the credit industry, and is earned in the UK.

	2019 £	2018 £
Income from commissions revenue	29,287,482	26,434,176
Income from purchased loan portfolios	3,076,155	2,733,732
Total revenue	32,363,637.	29,167,908

3 Administrative expenses

The parent company, Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company, holds all the fixed assets used by the company, pays all wages and salaries, audit fees and a proportion of other operating expenses. These costs are then recharged by means of an annual management charge. The directors did not receive any emoluments for their services to the company (2018: £nil). There are no employees of the company (2018: nil).

The audit fee of the company is borne by Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company, the total audit fee disclosed in those financial statements is £50,700 (2018: £49,200), of which £25,350 (2018: £24,600) is attributable to this company. Within the financial statements of Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company are disclosed £22,665 (2018: £10,000) payable to the company auditors for taxation compliance services.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

4 Tax on profit

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits of the financial year	1,142,002	743,088
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	85	155
Total current tax	1,142,087	743,243
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(64,489)	(64,489)
Total deferred tax	(64,489)	(64,489)
Total tax on profit	1,077,598	678,754

The actual tax charge is lower than (2018: is lower than) from the standard rate 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	5,696,158	3,599,274
Tax on profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%):	1,082,270	683,862
Transfer pricing adjustment	(4,757)	(5,263)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	85	155
Total tax charge	1,077,598	678,754

Factors affecting current and future tax charges

Changes to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 were substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 July 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

5 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Interim and final dividends of £90.00 per £1 ordinary share (2018: £40.00 per £1 ordinary share)	4,500,000	2,000,000
The dividends were fully paid in the year.		
6 Purchased loan portfolios		
Amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
Purchased loan portfolios	2,438,058	3,517,870
	2,438,058	3,517,870
The movement in purchased loan portfolios were as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
As at start of year	3,517,870	4,497,049
Purchased loan portfolios acquired in the year	1,641,499	2,477,325
Portfolios cash collections in the year	(5,797,466)	(6,190,236)
Income from purchased loan portfolios	3,076,155	2,733,732
As at end of year	2,438,058	3,517,870

7 **Debtors**

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Trade debtors	2,886,536	3,152,342
Prepayments and accrued income	867,609	566,187
	3,754,145	3,718,529

Trade debtors are stated after provision for impairment of £91,597 (2018: £90,346). The impairment expense charged was £1,251 (2018: released £2,046).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

o creators, amounts taking due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	6,030,253	6,091,220
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	3,262,450	2,500,110
Amounts owed to group undertakings	169,415	169,415
Corporation tax	542,002	293,139
Deferred tax	64,489	64,489
Other taxation and social security	144,601	94,364
Accruals and deferred income	141,525	285,634
	10,354,735	9,498,371

Amounts owed to parent undertaking and amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Provisions for liabilities

9 Provisions for habilities	2019 ₤	2018 £
Deferred tax	286,236	350,725
	286,236	350,725
10 Deferred taxation liability	2019 £	2018 £
Short term timing differences	350,725	415,214
	350,725	415,214
There was no un-provided deferred tax at 31 July 2019 (2018: £nil)	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred taxation liability at start of year	415,214	479,703
Deferred taxation credit to profit and loss account	(64,489)	(64,489)
Provision at end of year	350,725	415,214

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

11 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Authorised		
1,000,000 (2018: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Allotted, and fully paid		
50,000 (2018: 50,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

12 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors regard Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate and ultimate parent company. According to the register kept by the company, Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company had a 100% interest in the equity capital of Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited at 31 July 2019. Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company is the smallest and largest group to consolidate the financial statements of the company and their financial statements are available at Moorcroft House, 2 Spring Gardens, Stockport, Cheshire, SKI 4AA.

N G McRoberts is the controlling party of Moorcroft Group Public Limited Company by virtue of his controlling interest in that company's equity capital and therefore the ultimate controlling party of Moorcroft Debt Recovery Limited.

13 Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing transactions entered into between wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group