Company Registration No. 03807486 (England and Wales)

TRISPORT LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr B L Sudbrink

Ms L J Roe

Secretary

Mr B L Sudbrink

Company number

03807486

Registered office

3 Hamel House Sandy Way Amington Tamworth Staffordshire B77 4BF

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

St Philips Point Temple Row Birmingham West Midlands

B2 5AF

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a distributor of sport and leisure accessories.

Directors

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

Mr B L Sudbrink Mr J P Zeller Ms L J Roe

(Resigned 28 February 2021) (Appointed 14 May 2019)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Post reporting date events

The company has seen reduced levels of business as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic but has been able to limit this reduction as far as possible and still remains profitable and cash generative through this crisis.

The directors have considered the areas of the accounts that could potentially be impacted by COVID-19 and in the light of the information available and the director's assessment of risks the COVID-19 outbreak is considered a non-adjusting event.

Going concern

The company has net assets of £1,026,639 (2019: £945,234) and made profits before tax of £117,118 (2019: £718,569).

The company and group have prepared financial forecasts setting expected revenues to February 2023, the current available liquidity and the ability of the group to mitigate reductions in cash inflows. These forecasts were made after applying assumptions in light of the current market disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The MacNeill Pride Group have confirmed continuing support for the company for a period of no less than 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements and, together with the existing working capital held by Trisport Limited, this is considered by the Directors to be sufficient to allow the company to continue to trade as a going concern.

Based on the inquiries made the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than 12 months from the approval of these financial statements. The Directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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

On behalf of the board

Mr B L Sudbrink

Date: 24 Just 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRISPORT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trisport Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 29 February 2020 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 29 February 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting
 for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 the audit:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRISPORT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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

Philip Coleman FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

St Philips Point

Temple Row Birmingham

West Midlands, B2 5AF

505 June 2024

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	Notes	Year ended 29 February 2020 £	Year ended 28 February 2019 as restated £
Turnover Cost of sales	1	2,408,764 (1,929,472)	2,273,456 (1,462,315)
Gross profit		479,292	811,141
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income Exceptional bad debt write off		(132,640) (308,269) 192,528 (192,527)	(113,783) (235,481) 212,774
Operating profit		38,384	674,651
Interest receivable from group undertakings		78,734	43,918
Profit before taxation		117,118	718,569
Tax on profit	4	(35,713)	(97,330)
Profit for the financial year	13	81,405	621,239

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

		2020		2019 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		200,000		200,000
Current assets					
Stocks		44,008		66,172	
Debtors	8	1,190,553		974,629	
Cash at bank and in hand		47,866		218,165	
		1,282,427		1,258,966	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	9	(455,788)		(513,732)	
Net current assets			826,639		745,234
Total assets less current liabilities		·	1,026,639		945,234
					
Capital and reserves			•		
Called up share capital	12		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves	13		826,639		745,234
Total equity			1,026,639		945,234

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 5 world and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B L Sudbrink Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Trisport Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Hamel House, Sandy Way, Amington, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B77 4BF.

Accounting convention

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

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

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

Going concern

The company has net assets of £1,026,639 (2019: £945,234) and made profits before tax of £117,118 (2019: £718,569).

The company and group have prepared financial forecasts setting expected revenues to February 2023, the current available liquidity and the ability of the group to mitigate reductions in cash inflows. These forecasts were made after applying assumptions in light of the current market disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The MacNeill Pride Group have confirmed continuing support for the company for a period of no less than 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements and, together with the existing working capital held by Trisport Limited, this is considered by the Directors to be sufficient to allow the company to continue to trade as a going concern.

Based on the inquiries made the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than 12 months from the approval of these financial statements. The Directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

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

Sales based royalties are recognised in turnover as the subsequent underlying sales occur provided that the related performance obligations have been satisfied.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, as follows:

Patents, licences and trademarks

5 years (their respective un-expired periods)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Amortisation is revised prospectively for any significant change in useful life or residual value.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset is recognised in profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

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

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

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock 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.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets which are receivable within one year, which include trade and other debtors, and amounts due to group undertakings are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carries at amortised cost less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

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 company 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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors, other creditors and amounts due from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost being transaction price less any amounts settled.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the companys contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Retirement benefits

The company sponsors one defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately to those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The holiday year for Trisport Limited ends at 31 December and employees are not entitled to carry further unused holiday.

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.

L pasps

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

2 Prior period adjustment

Following a review of interest receivable on amounts due from group undertakings, the directors have identified that the previous calculation recognised interest receivable on one element of the intercompany balance due to Trisport Limited from the US group only. The calculation did not account for further group balances with the same US group held in seperate nominal codes. The directors consider that it is appropriate to recognise a consistent interest rate across all loan amounts due to and from the US.

A prior year adjustment has therefore been recorded to reduce the value of interest receivable in the Income Statement in order to present interest consistently across all amounts due to or from the US group. The error has been identified dating back to 2018 with this being the first date of the current basis for calculating interest

Tax balances have also been adjusted in order to account for the impact of the prior period adjustment on current and deferred tax.

Changes to the statement of financial position

-		At 28 Febr	uary 2019	
	As previously reported	Adjustment at 1 Mar 2018	Adjustment at 28 Feb 2019	As restated
	£	£	£	£
Current assets			•	
Deferred tax asset	20,294	12,799	(12,799)	20,294
Creditors due within one year				•
Taxation	(113,317)	-	54,209	(59,108)
Amounts due to group undertakings	(16,983)	(75,288)	(210,024)	(302,295)
•		====		
Capital and reserves				
Profit and loss	976,337	(62,489)	(168,614)	745,234

Changes to the income statement

	Period ended 28 February 2019			
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated	
	3	£	£	
Interest receivable and similar income	253,942	(210,024)	43,918	
Taxation	(138,740)	41,410	(97,330)	
Profit after taxation	789,853	(168,614)	621,239	
Profit for the financial period	789,853	(168,614)	621,239	
	=======================================	======		

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 4 (2019 - 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

4	Taxation		
4	laxation	2020 £	2019 £
	Current tax	_	
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	32,206 -	59,108 9,531
	Total current tax	32,206	68,639
	Deferred tax		•
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	3,507	28,691
	Total tax charge	35,713	97,330
5	Intangible fixed assets		
-	·		Patents and trade marks £
	Cost At 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020		299,158
	Amortisation and impairment At 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020		299,158
	Carrying amount At 29 February 2020		-
	At 28 February 2019		-
6	Fixed asset investments		
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Shares in
			group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation		. *-
	At 1 March 2019 & 29 February 2020		200,000
	Carrying amount		
	At 29 February 2020		200,000
	At 28 February 2019		200,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

7	Subsidiaries					
	Details of the company's su	ubsidiaries at 29 F	ebruary 2020 are as follows:			
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held		deld t Indirect
	MacNeill Engineering Co. (U.K.) Limited	25 Farringdon Street, London, EC4A 4AB	Dormant post hive up	Ordinary	100.00) -
8	Debtors					
•		_		202	-	2019
	Amounts falling due with	in one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			580,14	5	708,640
	Corporation tax recoverable	е		31,03	3	-
	Amounts due from group un	ndertakings		454,79	5	192,527
	Other debtors	-		107,79	3	53,168
				1,173,76	6	954,335
	Deferred tax asset			16,78		20,294
	•			1,190,55	3	974,629
					= :	
9	Creditors: amounts falling	g due within one	year			
		-	•	202	0	2019
					£	£
	Trade creditors			69,68	5	61,532
	Amounts owed to group un-	dertakings		285,95		302,295
	Corporation tax	· ·	*		-	59,108
	Other creditors			100,14	8 · 	90,797
				455,78	8	513,732
10	Deferred taxation					
	The major deferred tax liabi	ilities and assets	recognised by the company are	::		
				Asset	c	Assets
				202		2019
	Balances:				u £	2019 £
	Dalances.			:	L	E.
	Accelerated capital allowan	ces		16,78	7	20,294
	•				= =	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

10	Deferred taxation (Continued)		
			2020
	Movements in the year:		£
	Liability/(Asset) at 1 March 2019		(20,294)
	Charge to profit or loss		3,507
	Liability/(Asset) at 29 February 2020		(16,787)
11	Retirement benefit schemes		
••		2020	2019
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	10,617	10,512
	The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all quathe scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independ		
12	Called up share capital		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary share capital	r.	ε.
	Issued and fully paid		
	200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000	200,000
		200,000	200,000
		=	
13	Profit and loss reserves		
		2020	2019 as restated
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	745,234	123,995
	Profit for the year	81,405	621,239
	At the end of the year	826,639	745,234

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2020	2019 £
	£	
Within one year	32,372	25,858
Between one and five years	38,105	47,256
		
	70,477	73,114
•		

15 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Pride Manufacturing Company LLC, a company incorporated in United States of America. The registered address of Pride Manufacturing Company LLC, is 10 N Water St, Burnham, ME 04922.

The ultimate parent, controlling party and smallest and largest group undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up is Medalist Holdco LLC, a company incorporated in United States of America. The registered address of Medalist Holdco LLC is 10 N Water St, Burnham, ME 04922.

16 Events after the reporting date

In light of the information available as at the reporting date, the COVID-19 outbreak is considered a non-adjusting event. The Company has considered the impact of this pandemic on the business and this is set out within the Directors' report on page 1.