Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
30 June 2020

Company Number 05138164

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Company Information

Directors

D Gasparro

J P Gardner C M Porter S J Stevenson S Townsley

Company secretary

S Finegan

Registered number

05138164

Registered office

Unit A2 Brooke Court

Handforth Dean Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 3ND

Auditor

BDO LLP

3 Hardman Street Spinningfields Manchester M3 3AT

Bankers

Barclays Bank Pic

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London EC3P 3AH

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Strategic Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The directors present the strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company.

The principal activities of the subsidiary companies and therefore the group are as follows:

- The Avalon Trustee Company Limited marketing of pre-arranged funeral plans and the arrangement of funerals in the UK.
- Avalon (Europe) Limited marketing of pre-arranged funeral plans and the arrangement of funerals in Europe.
- Avalon SL marketing of pre-arranged funerals in Europe.
- Avalon Direct Limited marketing of pre-arranged funeral plans. Post year end, this company has been dissolved.
- Avalon Newco Limited holding company. Post year end, this company has been dissolved.
- Orpheus 2017 Limited dormant company. Post year end, this company has been dissolved.

Business review

In the UK, following a challenging year to June 2019 in which the overall funeral planning market shrank, sales in the year to June 2020 remained at similar levels with some signs of recovery in Q3 until the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. At this point, our major sales channel in the UK (face to face home visits) shut down completely due to the lockdown leading to a reduction in revenue from £9.8m in 2019 to £7.0m in 2020. We made use of the Government's furlough scheme for most of our sales force and a proportion of other staff, totalling assistance of £537k. Remaining office-based staff moved to homeworking within a short period of time and the standard of service for all our existing and new customers was maintained throughout the first and subsequent lockdowns.

In Europe, the uncertainty in the Brexit negotiations felt in the previous year continued to impact consumer confidence among expats in Europe through the first half of the year. However, trading continued in line with expectations and a reduction in costs helped improve profitability. The renegotiation of a major funeral director contract also had a substantial positive impact. Towards the end of the year, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was felt with a particularly strict lockdown in Spain. The venues which are the focus of face to face marketing activity closed resulting in the sales team being unable to reach prospective clients through this channel. The lockdown also led to a complete suspension of face to face sales across the European territories and a significant drop in sales with a reduction in revenue from £4.6m in 2019 to £3.3m in 2020.

The impact of the pandemic was not just on sales. Funerals provided increased by 38% in Q4 compared to the previous year but Government restrictions on how funerals were conducted meant that many people were unfortunately unable to have the funerals they had planned. In addition, the investments held to supply customers' funerals suffered a shock fall as a result of the impact of the pandemic on the financial markets, but at no point was there a risk of insufficient funds to pay for contracted funerals. The investments recovered much of their value by June 2020 and have since fully recovered.

Despite the negative impacts above, the pandemic has been a force for change within the business. In Europe, the lack of prospective customers from face to face marketing drove a move towards digital marketing. Across the whole business, a new sales channel of video calling was introduced, and the development of this channel has continued through 2020. Given the general public's new understanding and acceptance of technology brought about by the lockdowns, it is likely that this will now be a key channel going forward. In addition, the focus on managing costs and cashflow throughout the pandemic has given us a stronger and leaner base to build on in the future.

To manage cashflow during the initial months of the pandemic, payment of some creditors was deferred. The deferrals were agreed and subsequently repayment plans have been established and all will be fully repaid no later than December 2021.

Strategic report (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

More change is expected over the next few months as the funeral planning market moves towards FCA regulation. While this is UK-based regulation, it is likely that it will also have an impact on the business in Europe as plans sold in the European territories can also be enacted in the UK. Consultation on the proposed regime closed on 13th April 2021 with companies expected to apply for registration from September 2021. The directors consider the group to be in a strong position with regards to FCA registration as The Avalon Trustee Company Limited is currently FPA registered and support the move towards regulation across the whole market.

The statement of comprehensive income is disclosed on page 8. The loss incurred of £4.4m represents the deferral of profit on instalment plans under the group's revenue recognition policy as well as the drop in sales in the last quarter of the financial year. In addition, the impact of the fall in value of investments can be seen. Overall, the directors are pleased with how the group has weathered the pandemic and are confident that the group has a strong platform on which to build future growth.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The major operational risk affecting the group is the relative levels of future inflation affecting funeral costs against investment returns achievable on the Trust's assets. To help manage and control such risks, the Trusts, which are independently administered, are actuarially valued annually and the assets are managed by independent investment managers.

The group is further impacted by movements in foreign exchange, particularly the value of sterling vs the euro, as 32% of the group's revenue is generated from sales in the EU. The net impact of foreign exchange movements is disclosed in note 6.

The FCA released their consultation paper on the proposed regulation of the funeral planning market on 2nd March 2021. The directors expect to take full part in the current consultation but the regulation is, as yet, not final. The company will be able to submit its application for registration from September 2021. The directors are confident that the group will be successful in its application, however, should it not be, the group would be unable to operate from 29th July 2022.

While vaccinations are giving us hope of a return to normal life during 2021, there is the possibility that variants of Covid-19 could lead to further lockdowns being required and further increases in enactments. The directors are confident that the group's new working practices would allow business to continue and thrive under such circumstances.

Financial key performance indicators

As detailed in note 24 The Avalon Funeral Trusts No 1, 2, 3 and 4 are schemes for the pre arrangement of and pre funding of funeral services whose assets, liabilities and income and expenditure are consolidated into these financial statements. At the year end the carrying value of the net assets of the Avalon Funeral Trusts No 1, 2, 3 and 4 amounted to £124,428,584 (2019 - £116,046,467) which compares to the actuarial value of the funeral director liability of £112,362,000 (2019 - £98,906,000).

Going concern

Notwithstanding the net liabilities in the statement of financial position the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The net liabilities of the group reflect the fact a provision is recognised for the accumulated amounts due on each active funeral plan, either reflecting monies to be returned to the customer, or monies due to the funeral director on enactment of a funeral. This provision will be utilised over a number of years into the future, albeit the exact timing is currently unknown based on the relative ages of individuals who have signed up to funeral plans and/or the inherent uncertainty in predicting the timing and quantum of cancellations. In order to meet the payments required in settling the provision, the group will utilise its investments and cash resources, however there is a remote possibility of the provision requiring settlement in full in the period covering 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The group's loss arose due to the model of selling funeral

Strategic report (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

plans both via lump sum and on instalment payment bases, where expenses are recognised at point of sale but revenue is recognised over the payment period in addition to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the year to June 2020, the business received support totalling £537k from the Government through its furlough scheme. In addition, payment of certain creditors was deferred in the first months of the pandemic. Payment plans for all these creditors have been agreed and all will be repaid by December 2021.

The pandemic has driven significant changes to the businesses sales model, with all direct sales now being carried out remotely, either by telephone or by video call, resulting in a more robust structure going forward and significant ongoing cost savings. As a result, the business is less sensitive to shocks such as pandemics going forward.

The forecasts prepared for a period covering 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements indicate that the company will continue to operate within the working capital available, including meeting the challenge of achieving FCA regulated status and repaying the deferred creditors. In addition, the recovery of the investments post year end has allowed the release of surplus funds from the trusts to the company in line with the trust deeds. This provides significant additional working capital should there be further shocks to the funeral planning market.

Based on the above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will continue to meet liabilities as they fall due and therefore continue to present financial statements on a going concern basis.

This report was approved by the board on 28/05/21 and signed on its behalf.

S J Stevenson

Director

Directors' report For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company and its subsidiaries can be found on page 1 in the strategic report.

Business review

A review of the business and its principal risks and uncertainties is given on the strategic report on pages 1 and 2 of the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £4,382,588 (2019 - profit £423,751).

The directors do not propose a dividend for the year (2019 - £2,000,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and thereafter were:

M Dugdale (resigned 22 October 2019)

J P Gardner

P B Leech (resigned 22 October 2019)

D Gasparro

C M Porter (appointed 26 July 2019)

S J Stevenson

S Townsley (appointed 1 November 2019)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post statement of financial position events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 28/05/2 and signed on its behalf.

S-J Stevenson

Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 group and company 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, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nirvana Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nirvana Holdings Limited ("the parent Company") and its subsidiaries ("the group") for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Company Statement of Financial Position, Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and Parent Company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 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 Group and Parent 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 Group's or 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 and financial statements, 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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nirvana Holdings Limited

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the 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 Directors' report.

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

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

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 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nirvana Holdings Limited

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

https://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 Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Graham Ellis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester, UK
Date 28 May 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	10,201,525	14,416,091
Cost of sales		(1,722,916)	(1,448,534)
Gross profit		8,478,609	12,967,557
Administrative expenses Other operating income Changes in fair value of investments Changes in fair value of investment properties	5 13 14	(13,280,284) 454,108 (1,662,133) (550,000)	(16,825,935) (83,803) 2,294,383
Operating loss	6	(6,559,700)	(1,647,798)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	2,278,613	2,064,001
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(4,281,087)	416,203
Taxation on (loss)/profit	10	(101,471)	7,548
(Loss)/profit for the financial year attributable to the equity owners of the company		(4,382,558)	423,751
Currency translation differences		(5,698)	24,603
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		(5,698)	24,603
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to the equity owners of the company		(4,388,256)	448,354

Consolidated statement of financial position at 30 June 2020

Company number 05138164	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets		~		•	•
Intangible assets	11		173,355		198,119
Tangible assets	12		463,096		528,964
Investments	13		118,520,484		107,629,285
Investment property	14		2,950,000		3,500,000
			122,106,935		111,856,368
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling after					
more than one year Debtors: amounts falling due	15	16,809,487		17,354,566	
within one year	15	12,339,356		7,860,227	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,491,766	•	5,538,449	
Our He A Collins of the		33,640,609		30,753,242	
Creditors: amounts falling due	16		(5,179,766)		(7,581,122)
within one year	10		(5,179,766)		(7,561,122)
Net current assets			28,460,843		23,172,120
Total assets less current liabilities			150,567,778		135,028,488
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(24,602,995)		(20,292,398)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(155,461,319)		(139,844,370)
Net liabilities			(29,496,536)		(25,108,280)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		20		20
Revaluation reserve	20		(353,563)		(353,563)
Other reserves	20		77,000		77,000
Profit and loss account	20		(29,219,993)		(24,831,737)
Deficit attributable to owners of					(25,108,280)
he parent company			(29,496,536)		/DE 400 000\

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on

28/05/21

S J Stevenson

Director

Company statement of financial position at 30 June 2020

2019 £	2019 £	2020 £	2020 £	Note	Company number 05138164
23,500,000		23,500,000		13	Fixed assets Investments
					Current assets
					Debtors: amounts falling due
	220,408		4,248,583	15	within one year
					Creditors: amounts falling due
	(14,172,295)		(19,396,092)	16	within one year
	<u>*************************************</u>	•	L		
(13,951,887)		(15,147,509)			Net current liabilities
					Creditors: amounts falling due
-				17	after more than one year
<u></u>		er grand of market and the second of the sec			Total assets less current
9,548,113		8,352,491			liabilities
		<u> </u>			Capital and reserves
20		20		19	Called up share capital
11,999,998		11,999,998		20	Revaluation reserve
(2,451,905)		(3,647,527)		20	Profit and loss account
9,548,113		8,352,491			Shareholders' funds

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements. The loss after tax of the parent company for the year was £1,195,622 (2019 - loss £904,863).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28/05/21

3 J Stevenson Director

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company
1 July 2019	20	(353,563)	77,000	(24,831,737)	(25,108,280)
Comprehensive loss for the					
year Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,382,558)	(4,382,558)
Other servershaustra lass for					·
Other comprehensive loss for the year					
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(5,698)	(5,698)
	1	<u>* * * *</u>	•	<u> </u>	·
Total comprehensive loss for				` '/4 000 055	(4,388,257)
the year	, •		•	(4,388,257)	
	,	(0.00 0.00)		(00.040.000)	(00 400 500)
30 June 2020	20	(353,563)	77,000	(29,219,993)	(29,496,536)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company £
1 July 2018 Comprehensive income for the	20	(353,563)	77,000	(23,280,091)	(23,556,634)
year Profit for the year	-	-	-	423,751	423,751
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	· 		. (Pee		: <u> </u>
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	24,603	24,603
Capitalisation/bonus issue	2,000,000	-	-	(2,000,000)	-
Reduction of share capital	(2,000,000)	-	-	2,000,000	-
Distribution	-	-	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
	v ax — — — — —	•	} 	-	·
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		•	-	(1,551,646)	(1,551,646)
30 June 2019	20	(353,563)	77,000	(24,831,737)	(25,108,280)

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
1 July 2019 Comprehensive loss for the year	20	11,999,998	(2,451,905)	9,548,113
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,195,622)	(1,195,622)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	· ·		(1,195,622)	(1,195,622)
30 June 2020	20	11,999,998	(3,647,527)	8,352,491

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserves £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
1 July 2018 Comprehensive loss for the year	20	13,999,998	(1,547,042)	12,452,976
Loss for the year	-	-	(904,863)	(904,863)
Other comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year				
Capitalisation/bonus issue	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	-	-
Reduction of share capital	(2,000,000)	-	2,000,000	· _
Distribution		• 	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,000,000)	(904,863)	(2,904,863)
30 June 2019	20	11,999,998	(2,451,905)	9,548,113

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			2000
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(4,382,558)	423,751
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12	135,520	128,296
Amortisation of intangible assets	11	24,764	24,764
Net fair value losses/(gains) recognised in profit or loss inclusive			
of foreign exchange		641,306	(2,935,810)
Net interest receivable		(2,278,613)	(2,064,001)
Taxation expense/(credit)	10	101,471	(7,548)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other debtors		(3,959,425)	294,190
Increase in trade and other creditors, inclusive of provisions		17,473,053	21,215,933
Revaluation of investment property		550,000	-
Loss on disposal of investments		10,931	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		8,600	31,331
Cash from operations		8,325,049	17,110,906
Net interest received		2,278,613	2,064,001
Taxation paid		(30,653)	(76,110)
Net cash generated from operating activities		10,573,009	19,098,797
Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets			850,001
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	12	(73,888)	(105,377)
Purchase of listed investments	13	(12,588,125)	(63,249,937)
Sale of listed investments	13	1,044,690	41,269,709
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,617,323)	(21,235,604)
•			
Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans		(2,693)	(6,724)
•		;	(0.704)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,693)	(6,724)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,047,007)	(2,143,531)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		5,538,449 324	7,682,489 (509)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		4,491,766	5,538,449
Cash and cash equivalents comprise: Cash at bank and in hand		4,491,766	5,538,449

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. General information

Nirvana Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the company's and of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- Only one reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the
 period has been presented as the reconciliations for the group and the parent company
 would be identical;
- No cash flow statement has been presented for the parent company; and
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

2.3 Going concern

Notwithstanding the net liabilities in the statement of financial position the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The net liabilities of the group reflect the fact a provision is recognised for the accumulated amounts due on each active funeral plan, either reflecting monies to be returned to the customer, or monies due to the funeral director on enactment of a funeral. This provision will be utilised over a number of years into the future, albeit the exact timing is currently unknown based on the relative ages of individuals who have signed up to funeral plans and/or the inherent uncertainty in predicting the timing and quantum of cancellations. In order to meet the payments required in settling the provision, the group will utilise its investments and cash resources, however there is a remote possibility of the provision requiring settlement in full in the period covering 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The group's loss arose due to the model of selling funeral plans both via lump sum and on instalment payment bases, where expenses are recognised at point of sale but revenue is recognised over the payment period in addition to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the year to June 2020, the business received support totalling £537k from the Government through its furlough scheme. In addition, payment of certain creditors was deferred in the first months of the pandemic. Payment plans for all these creditors have been agreed and all will be repaid by December 2021.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern (continued)

The pandemic has driven significant changes to the businesses sales model, with all direct sales now being carried out remotely, either by telephone or by video call, resulting in a more robust structure going forward and significant ongoing cost savings. As a result, the business is less sensitive to shocks such as pandemics going forward.

The forecasts prepared for a period covering 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements indicate that the company will continue to operate within the working capital available, including meeting the challenge of achieving FCA regulated status and repaying the deferred creditors. In addition, the recovery of the investments post year end has allowed the release of surplus funds from the trusts to the company in line with the trust deeds. This provides significant additional working capital should there be further shocks to the funeral planning market.

Based on the above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will continue to meet liabilities as they fall due and therefore continue to present financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the group in respect of funeral plans, sold to customers either as lump sum plans (where the customer pays in full for the plan in one lump sum) or as instalment payment plans (where the customer pays for the plan in instalments over a period of time). In addition, an immaterial amount of revenue relates to commissions received on the sale of insurance backed funeral plans, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Revenue recognised on premiums paid on lump sum funeral plan sales is based on the directors' assessment of the fair value of the services provided in arranging the funeral plan having regard to the benefit transferred to the customer in signing up to, and fully paying for, a funeral plan. A similar assessment of the fair value is made on inception of an instalment based funeral plan, however only part of the revenue is recognised, with an element of the revenue deferred until payment of the final instalment, as only at this point has the full benefit of the plan transferred to the customer.

Turnover for funeral plan sales is recognised on initial inception of each funeral plan, net of a cancellation provision, based on an assessment of the expected number of lump sum and instalment plans expected to cancel. Turnover for commissions is recognised, net of a potential clawback provision, when the right to consideration in exchange for establishment of the insurance backed funeral plan has crystallised.

2.5 Other operating income

Other operating income mainly comprises government support received through the pandemic via the Coronavirus Job Support Scheme. In addition, it includes rental income earned from the investment properties. This is credited to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis in line with tenancy agreements.

Other operating income in the year is offset by losses on enactments of funerals in the current and prior year.

2.6 Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in "other income" within the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure. This includes the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('Furlough'). The group has not directly benefited from any other forms of government assistance.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable is immaterial. Similar income relates to instalment plan charges related to the instalment payment plans offered to customers.

2.8 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in 'intangible assets'. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill amortisation is calculated by applying the straight-line method to its estimated useful life of 20 years which is considered appropriate by reference to the expected use of the acquired business.

Estimates of the useful economic life of goodwill are based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method. Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Other fixed assets - 15% - 25% straight line per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are revalued to fair value with the surplus or deficit on book value being transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over depreciated cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income. Fair values are determined from market based evidence undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in listed company shares are measured at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at deemed cost on transition to FRS 102 less accumulated impairment.

2.11 Investment property

Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort on an ongoing basis are measured at fair value with any change recognised in profit and loss.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Defined contribution pension plan

The group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently administered funds.

2.17 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's and the group's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the group and/or company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

For the group, the total provision recognised, aside from deferred tax liabilities, relates to the undiscounted accumulated amounts due on each active funeral plan, either reflecting monies to be returned to the customer, or monies due to the funeral director on enactment of a funeral. This provision will be utilised over a number of years into the future, albeit the exact timing is currently unknown based on the relative ages of individuals who have signed up to funeral plans and/or inherent uncertainty in predicting the timing and quantum of cancellations. In order to meet the payments required in settling the provision, the group will utilise its investments and cash resources, however there is a remote possibility of the provision requiring settlement in full in the period covering 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

2.19 Current and deferred tax

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group/company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.20 Lease assets: Lessor

All leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Financial instruments

The group only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.22 Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

2.23 Financial liabilities and equity

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.24 Pre-arranged funeral plans

The group markets and sells pre-arranged funeral plans, with monies received from selling funeral plans being held and controlled by independent pre-arranged funeral plan trusts (the 'Trusts'). The responsibility for the ultimate performance of funerals is allocated to funeral directors who are not owned by the group. These Trusts are consolidated by the group, on the basis that whilst the customers' monies are actually paid directly to the Avalon Funeral Trusts, from the customers' perspective they have contracted with Nirvana Holdings Limited subsidiary entities. The placing of the monies into Trust is to ring-fence the customer monies in order that the subsidiary entities can meet their obligations to funeral directors as they fall due. At the direction of each subsidiary entity, the Trusts settle the obligations to the funeral directors and repay customers when required. In addition the subsidiary entities are entitled to take payment of monies from the Trust to enable payment of costs incurred in the administration of the plans.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- The group carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. Although the group uses external professional advisors to determine fair value the valuation of the property portfolio is inherently subjective due to, among other factors, the individual nature of each property, its location and the expected future rental revenues from that particular property. As a result, the valuations the group places on its property portfolio are subject to a degree of uncertainty and are made on the basis of assumptions which may not prove to be accurate, particularly in periods of volatility in the property market.
- The maturity of trade debtors and deferred income is an estimated position, based on the average length of active instalment plans. Given the number of active funeral plans it is not practicable to calculate the maturity profile of trade debtors and deferred income on an individual plan by plan basis.
- Turnover for funeral plan sales is recognised as described in note 2. In applying the revenue recognition policy the key judgements applied by the directors relate to:
 - i. The assessment of the services provided in arranging the funeral plan having regard to the benefit transferred to the customer in signing up to a plan, based on the nature of the funeral plans entered into. Typically in the UK the fair value of the services and the related benefit equates to the difference between a fully paid plan on inception and the agreed cost of the funeral at that date. In Europe the fair value of the services and the related benefit takes into account the significantly different procedures in relation to funerals on the continent and the associated value gained by a holder of a pre-arranged funeral plan.
 - ii. The likelihood of cancellation of funeral plans, and the value of the cancellation provision, based on historic experience of cancellation rates of funeral plans.
 - iii. The conclusion as to whether the group acts as a principal or agent with regard to the provision of funerals. As the group's principal activity is the sale of funeral plans, and the group enters a contract on behalf of the customer with a funeral director to provide the funeral and all related services, the directors believe that the group is acting as a principal in the sale of a funeral plan, but as an agent in the provision of a funeral, on the basis that when another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the directors are required to determine whether the nature of its promise to the customer is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the entity is a principal) or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services (i.e. the entity is an agent). The directors have concluded, on the basis the funeral is provided by a third party funeral director and the group has contracted with the funeral director on behalf of the specified customer at the inception of the funeral plan, that the group is an agent in the provision of the funeral.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

4 .	Analysis of Turnover		
	The whole of the turnover is attributable to premiums paid for funeral plan	S .	
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:	. '	
		2020 £	2019 £
	United Kingdom Rest of Europe	6,951,099 3,250,426	9,824,769 4,591,322
		10,201,525	14,416,091
5.	Other operating income	2020	2019
		£	£
	Loss on funeral enactments Coronavirus job retention scheme grant	(145,839) 536,947	(161,803) -
	Net rent receivable	63,000	78,000
		454,108	(83,803)
6.	Operating loss	2020	2019
	This is arrived at after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Amortisation of intangible assets	24,764	24,764
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	135,520	128,296
	Operating lease expense	98,862	72,250
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's	•	
	annual accounts	13,600	12,200
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's	40.400	00.000
	subsidiaries	46,400 20,539	38,600 46,400
	Non-audit fees; taxation Exchange differences	20,538 159,393	16,400 272
	Defined contribution pension cost	118,577	95,885
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	8,574	31,331
	· -		

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

7.	Employees		
-		2020	2019
	Staff costs (including directors) consist of:	£	£
	Wages and salaries	5,335,666	6,351,492
	Social security costs	640,607	769,909
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	118,577	95,885
		6,094,850	7,217,286
	The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was	s as follows:	<u></u>
		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Sales agents	117	144
	Office workers	38	41
	Directors	4	4
		159	189
8.	Directors' remuneration	2020 £	2019 £
	Directors' emoluments Defined contribution pension scheme	737,568 20,040	622,888 13,854
	The highest paid director received remuneration of £233,000 (2019 - £ contributions of £8,000 (2019 - £2,000) were made to a pension scheme on		
9.	Interest receivable and similar income	2020	2019
•		£	£
	Instalment plan charges	2,278,498	2,061,111
	Interest receivable	115 	2,890
		2,278,613	2,064,001

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

Taxation on (loss)/profit	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	•	-
Overseas taxation	46,948	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	111,650
Total current tax	46,948	111,650
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	54,523	(116,851)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods Changes to tax rates	• •	(2,347) -
Total deferred tax	54,523	(119,198)
Taxation on (loss)/profit	101,471	(7,548)
The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of o	corporation tax in the UK	applied to loss
The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of obefore tax. The differences are explained below:	corporation tax in the UK 2020 £	applied to loss 2019 £
	2020	2019
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	2020 £	2019 £
before tax. The differences are explained below:	2020 £	2019 £
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of:	2020 £ (4,281,087) ————————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 416,203 79,079
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407)	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533)
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not charged to tax	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719 (301,713)	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657 (1,110,543)
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not charged to tax Chargeable gains/(losses) Losses eliminated Adjustment in respect of previous periods	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719 (301,713) (77,796)	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657 (1,110,543) (703) 5,317 111,650
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not charged to tax Chargeable gains/(losses) Losses eliminated Adjustment in respect of previous periods – deferred tax	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719 (301,713) (77,796)	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657 (1,110,543) (703) 5,317 111,650 (2,347)
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not charged to tax Chargeable gains/(losses) Losses eliminated Adjustment in respect of previous periods – deferred tax Deferred tax not recognised	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719 (301,713) (77,796)	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657 (1,110,543) (703) 5,317 111,650 (2,347) 103,008
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not charged to tax Chargeable gains/(losses) Losses eliminated Adjustment in respect of previous periods Adjustment in respect of previous periods – deferred tax Deferred tax not recognised Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719 (301,713) (77,796) - 100,735 681,479	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657 (1,110,543) (703) 5,317 111,650 (2,347)
before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not charged to tax Chargeable gains/(losses) Losses eliminated Adjustment in respect of previous periods – deferred tax Deferred tax not recognised	2020 £ (4,281,087) (813,407) 99 721,719 (301,713) (77,796)	2019 £ 416,203 79,079 (14,533) 795,657 (1,110,543) (703) 5,317 111,650 (2,347) 103,008

The current rate of UK corporation tax is 19%. In the March 2020 budget, the legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% was cancelled and the main rate of corporate tax will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 and 1 April 2021. The change was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and is therefore recognised in these financial statements.

Total tax charge/(credit)

101,471

(7,548)

In the March 2021 budget, legislation to increase the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023 was announced. This was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and is therefore not recognised in these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

10. Taxation on (loss)/profit (continued)

The group has tax losses available of £13,482,228 (2019 - £11,972,359) for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised, on the basis that it is unlikely the asset would be recovered in the foreseeable future.

11. Intangible assets	Caadwill
Group	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 July 2019	1,453,832
At 30 June 2020	1,453,832
Amortisation At 1 July 2019 Charge for the year Impairment	1,255,713 24,764
At 30 June 2019	1,280,477
Net book value At 30 June 2020	173,355
At 30 June 2019	198,119

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

12.	Tangible fixed assets			
	C	Land and buildings	Other fixed assets	Total
	Group	£	fixed assets	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 July 2019	231,629	677,708	909,337
	Additions	•	73,888	73,888
	Disposals	-	(9,357)	(9,357)
	Exchange adjustments	4,286	1,206	5,492
	At 30 June 2020	235,915	743,445	979,360
	Depreciation			
	At 1 July 2019	-	380,373	380,373
	Charge for the year	-	135,520	135,520
	Disposals	-	(758)	(758)
	Exchange adjustments		1,129	1,129
	At 30 June 2020	•	516,264	516,264
	Net book value		· ·········· -	
	At 30 June 2020	235,915	227,181	463,096
	At 30 June 2019	231,629	297,335	528,964

The valuation of land and buildings was made as at 25th February 2014. The directors consider this to the be the current market value. No depreciation has been charged on the land and buildings as the directors consider the depreciation of buildings to be immaterial to the financial statements.

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation, they would have been included under historical cost convention as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Cost Accumulated depreciation	518,268 (136,192)	518,268 (125,827)
	382,076	392,441

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

Listed investments £	Unlisted investments £	Total £
investments £	investments	
107 618 354		
107 618 354		
101,010,007	10,931	107,629,285
12,588,125	-	12,588,125
(1,044,690)	(10,931)	(1,055,621)
1,020,827	•	1,020,827
(1,662,132)	•	(1,662,132)
<u> </u>		
118,520,484	-	118,520,484
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,
		£
		23,500,000
	12,588,125 (1,044,690) 1,020,827 (1,662,132)	12,588,125 - (1,044,690) (10,931) 1,020,827 - (1,662,132) -

Subsidiary undertakings

13.

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity	Country
The Avalon Trustee Company Limited	Ordinary	100%	Sale of funeral plans and arrangement	UK
Avalon (Europe) Limited	Ordinary	100%	Sale of funeral plans and arrangement	UK
Avalon SL	Ordinary	100%	Arrangement of funeral plans	Spain
Avalon Newco Limited	Ordinary	100%	Holding Company	UK
Avalon Direct Limited	Ordinary	100%*	Marketing of funeral plans and arrangement	UK
Orpheus 2017 Limited	Ordinary	100%	Dormant Company	UK

The registered office of Avalon SL is Avda María del Mar Rodríguez 41, 03169 Algorfa, Alicante, Spain.

The registered office of all other subsidiaries is the same as the parent company, Unit A2 Brooke Court, Handforth Dean, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England, SK9 3ND.

*Ownership is indirectly held by Nirvana Holdings Limited. The Avalon Trustee Company Limited owns 100% of the shares in Avalon Newco Limited, which in turn owns 100% of Avalon Direct Limited. Post year end, Avalon Newco Limited, Avalon Direct Limited and Orpheus 2017 Limited have been dissolved.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

Investment properties	Total £
Valuation	
At 1 July 2019 Revaluation	3,500,000 (550,000)
At 30 June 2020	2,950,000
The year end valuation of the property is based on an offer received for it pre year e	
the property has been disposed of for this value.	nd. Since year end,
	(2019 - £78,000). At
the property has been disposed of for this value. As disclosed in note 5, property rental income earned during the year was £63,000 the statement of financial position date the group had contracted with tenants with	(2019 - £78,000). At the following future 20 2019
the property has been disposed of for this value. As disclosed in note 5, property rental income earned during the year was £63,000 the statement of financial position date the group had contracted with tenants with minimum lease payments:	(2019 - £78,000). At the following future

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

15.	Debtors	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
	Due after more than one year Trade debtors	16,809,487	17,354,566	-	_
	Due within one year				
	Trade debtors	3,308,828	3.645.094	-	-
	Other debtors	52,958	128,758	•	-
	Amounts due from related parties	47,861	220,408	47,861	220,408
	Amounts due from parent company	4,200,722	· -	4,200,722	•
	Prepayments	4,728,987	3,823,844	-	-
	Corporation tax	-	42,123	-	
		12,339,356	7,860,227	4,248,583	220,408
		3		-	

The impairment loss recognised in profit or loss for the year in respect of bad and doubtful trade debtors was £nil (2019 - £nil). Amounts due from parent company are interest free and due on demand.

The maturity of trade debtors is an estimated position, based on the average length of active instalment plans, as described in note 3.

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2020	Group 2019	Company 2020	Company 2019
	£	£	£	£
Bank loan	-	2,693	•	-
Amounts due to parent company Amounts due to subsidiary	•	1,667,255	-	1,667,255
undertakings	-	-	19,389,593	12,498,540
Taxation and social security	436,497	453,795	-	-
Corporation tax	2,855	-	•	-
Accruals and deferred income	4,303,559	4,404,303	6,500	6,500
Trade creditors	139,409	609,466	•	-
Other creditors	297,446	443,610		
	5,179,766	7,581,122	19,396,093	14,172,295

Amounts due to other group undertakings are interest free and due on demand.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Group	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Accruals and deferred income	24,602,995	20,292,398	-	-
	24,602,995	20,292,398	·	* <u></u>

The maturity of accruals and deferred income is an estimated position, based on the average length of active instalment plans, as described in note 3.

18. Provisions

Group	Deferred tax £	Funeral provision £	Total £
At 1 July 2019 Net movement in the year	- 54,523	139,844,370 15,562,426	139,844,370 15,616,949
At 30 June 2020	54,523	155,406,796	155,461,319
	The second secon		

Funeral provision

The provision is accounted for as described in the accounting policies. The amount is not capable of being split into periods of maturity.

An alternative accounting methodology would be to adopt an actuarial valuation of the liability. However this would be discounted and would reflect an expected drop off as some customers would withdraw or cancel their plans and the directors consider that this would not reflect a true and fair view on the legal position at the year end. The actuarial valuation of the liability is demonstrated in the accounting for the individual funeral trusts as disclosed in note 24.

Deferred tax	Capital Gains £	Fixed asset timing differences £	Total £
As at 30 June 2020 Deferred tax liability	54,523	-	54,523
As at 30 June 2019 Deferred tax liability	-	-	. •

It should be noted that reversals (or further increases in deferred tax balances) may arise as a result of revaluations of investment property and/or listed investments. As the future deferred tax balances, if any, will be dependent on future changes in fair values of assets and liabilities, it is not possible to estimate future reversals.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

19.	Share capital			
	_		Number	
	Group and Company	•	'000	£
	As at 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020		2	20
	-			

20. Reserves

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve represents cumulative revaluations on individual freehold and leasehold properties.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Other reserves

Other reserve remains as in accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 1 July 2014.

21. Dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Interim 2019 declared and paid on 6 December 2019 at £100,000 per share	•	2,000,000
		-

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

22. Related party transactions

The company has taken the exemption available in section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group as consolidated accounts, including the subsidiary undertakings, are publicly available.

Key management personnel disclosures relate to directors' remuneration only - in the opinion of the directors there are no further key management personnel.

The Tamalow Limited Share Trust

The Tamalow Limited Share Trust was established to acquire, hold and transfer shares in Tamalow Limited as required by that company. Nirvana Holdings Limited is the trustee of the Trust. The Trust has in the year acquired shares in Tamalow Limited, the parent company of Nirvana Holdings Limited at a value of £157,480 (2019 - £220,408). This debt is due from the Trust to Nirvana Holdings Limited and is held in the accounts at a value of £47,861 which is the amount deemed recoverable.

23. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Tamalow Limited, a company registered in Ireland. There is no majority shareholder of Tamalow Limited which controls the company.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. The Avalon Funeral Trusts No 1, 2, 3 & 4

The Avalon Funeral Trusts are independently administered schemes for the pre-arrangement and pre-funding of funeral services. A formal independent actuarial review of the Avalon Funeral Trusts has been prepared as at 30 June 2019.

The actuarial value of total funeral director liabilities compared with the value of non-current and net current assets for each individual Trust are disclosed below.

Trust No 1

At the valuation date, the values of the Trust's net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group were sufficient to cover 92% (2019 - 96%) of the actuarial liabilities.

The net current and non-current assets of the Avalon Funeral Trust No. 1 as at 30 June 2020 excluding amounts due to the group comprise:

	2020 £	2019 £
Listed investments	13,335,117	13,873,702
Prepayments Bank balances	311,705	15,541 270,508
Taxation	(103,621)	(45,724)
Other creditors	(35,704)	(51,944)
Total	13,507,497	14,062,083
The actuarial value of total Trust liabilities compared with the value of	the above is as follow	rs:
	2020 £	2019 £
Net current and non-current assets excluding amounts		
due to the group	13,507,497	14,062,083
Actuarial liabilities	(14,612,000)	(14,581,000)
Deficit	(1,104,503)	(518,917)

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. The Avalon Funeral Trusts No 1, 2, 3 & 4 (continued)

Trust No 2

At the valuation date, the values of the Trust's net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group were sufficient to cover 90% (2019 – 99.9%) of the actuarial liabilities.

The net current and non-current assets of the Avalon Funeral Trust No. 2 as at 30 June 2020 excluding amounts due to the group comprise:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Listed investments	9,724,705	10,399,816
Investment properties	2,950,000	3,500,000
Prepayments	•	15,541
Bank balances	245,789	523,587
Taxation	(50,264)	(7,103)
Other creditors	(17,854)	(21,497)
Total	12,852,376	14,410,344
	(and the second	

The actuarial value of total Trust liabilities compared with the value of the above is as follows:

	2020	2019
Net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group	12,852,376	14,410,344
Actuarial liabilities	(14,360,000)	(14,424,000)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Deficit	(1,507,624)	(13,656)
	!	:

Trust No 3

At the valuation date, the values of the Trust's net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group were sufficient to cover 120% (2019 - 128%) of the actuarial liabilities.

The net current and non-current assets of the Avalon Funeral Trust No. 3 as at 30 June 2020 excluding amounts due to the group comprise:

	2020 £	2019 £
Listed investments Bank balances	58,773,139 2,032,342	51,285,775 3,086,661
Creditors	(142,988)	(155,596)
Total	60,662,493	54,216,840

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. The Avalon Funeral Trusts No 1, 2, 3 & 4 (continued)

The actuarial value of total Trust liabilities compared with the value of the above is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group Actuarial liabilities	60,662,493 (50,640,000)	54,216,840 (42,207,000)
	(And the control of t	, '
Surplus	10,022,493	12,009,840

Trust No 4

At the valuation date, the values of the Trust's net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group were sufficient to cover 114% (2019 - 120%) of the actuarial liabilities.

The net current and non-current assets of the Avalon Funeral Trust No. 4 as at 30 June 2020 excluding amounts due to the group comprise:

•	2020 €	2019 £
Listed investments Bank balances Creditors	36,513,662 1,034,696 (142,140)	32,049,964 1,646,218 (338,982)
Total	37,406,218	33,357,200

The actuarial value of total Trust liabilities compared with the value of the above is as follows:

•	2020 £	2019 £
Net current and non-current assets excluding amounts due to the group Actuarial liabilities	37,406,218 (32,750,000)	33,357,200 (27,694,000)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Surplus	4,656,218	5,663,200
	,	£

For the purposes of the actuarial calculations above (on all four Trusts) the actuary has adopted the funding method known as the Net Premium Method. This method involves projecting the funeral plan payments into the future until the assumed life expectancy of the plan holder. The funeral plan payments consist of both the Funeral Directors Fees and the Disbursement Costs. The projection will allow for future increases on the funeral payments in line with the assumed rate of inflation. The projected expected funeral payments are then discounted back at the net discount rate to the valuation date. For instalment plans, the discounted funeral payments are reduced by the present value of the future expected premiums payable on the plan.

As per Clause 14 of the Trust Deed if an actuarial investigation discloses that the Trust assets are less than the Trust liabilities, the group's subsidiary entities shall make such payment to the Trust as certified by the actuary as necessary to rectify the position. Post year end the Company made good the deficit on Trust No. 1 and Trust No. 2.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2020

25.	Commitments under operating leases		•	••
20.	Communents under Operating leases		2020	2019
	Group		£	£
,	Not later than 1 year		77,339	77,923
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		185,818	243,750
		ā) *	
			263,157	321,673
•		<u> </u>		

26. Pension commitments

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the group to the fund and amounted to £118,577 (2019 - £95,885). Contributions totalling £56,988 (2019 - £37,606) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors. The Company had no pension commitments in either year.

27. Financial instruments

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Financial assets				
Amounts measured at amortised cost	20,118,314	20,999,660	-	-
Amounts measured at undiscounted amounts receivable	4,592,586	5,770,826	47,861	220,408
Financial liabilities				
Amounted measured at undiscounted amounts payable	(608,954)	(3,172,307)	(15,195,371)	(14,172,296)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors. Those held at undiscounted amount receivable comprise other debtors and cash.

Financial liabilities measured at undiscounted amount payable comprise, bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, other creditors, accruals (excluding deferred income) and amounts owed to other group undertakings.