Registration number: 06450934

Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

Walker & Sutcliffe Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 12 Greenhead Road Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD1 4EN

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Company Information

Directors Mr J L Atkinson

Mr M L Johnston Mr P O'Brien Mr P G Lagan Mr J P K Lagan

Mr D Lea

Company secretary Mr J L Atkinson

Registered office Lock Way

Ravensthorpe Dewsbury West Yorkshire WF13 3SX

Auditors Walker & Sutcliffe

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

12 Greenhead Road Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD1 4EN

Strategic Report for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the manufacture and erection of timber framed buildings.

Fair review of the business

As a result of the takeover in July 2019, the company has changed its year end to 31 December 2020 and here in reports its performance for the 18 month period. The first 8 months of the accounting period were particularly strong with demand high and raw materials pricing stable. From March 2020 the business was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the business was hibernated for 5 weeks from March until late April. Once restarted the business weathered the interruption well, the IT side of the business coped well with staff working from home and social distancing measures were observed well in the factory keeping all staff safe and well. As a result of the closure the revenue for 2020 was down on budget, but still up overall vs 2019.

The government stimulus of a stamp duty holiday has stoked housing demand and helped to stimulate the market, this has had a very positive effect. The trade deal made in late 2020 to avert a "hard" Brexit is received well and has meant that materials are flowing as necessary.

Our key ongoing KPI's in the year show the following:

Turnover - 18 months to 31 December 2020: £24,343,749 (Year to 30 June 2019: £12,900,672 - apportioned to 18 mths for comparison: £19,351,008)

Admin costs - 18 months to 31 December 2020: £1,702,995 (Year to 30 June 2019: £1,109,406 - apportioned to 18 months for comparison: £1,664,109)

GP% - 31 December 2020: 34.03% (30 June 2019: 36.20%)

Cash balance - 31 December 2020: £2,586,493 (30 June 2019: £4,556,996)

The board is happy with the results indicated by the above KPI's. Strong demand along with an increase in market share for timber frame is helping to maintain profits and cash generation.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principle uncertainty revolves around the cost and availability of raw materials, the pandemic has led to government stimulus around the world, this intern has led to the demand of building products and housing being unprecedented which is creating supply shortages which is creating cost inflationary pressure. As we have a diversified supply chain we should be able to weather this.

Approved by the Board on 13 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Directors' Report for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

Mr J L Atkinson - Company secretary and director

Mr M L Johnston

Mr P O'Brien (appointed 19 July 2019)

Mr P G Lagan (appointed 19 July 2019)

Mr J P K Lagan (appointed 19 July 2019)

Mr M E Ainley (resigned 30 June 2020)

Mrs P A Ainley (resigned 19 July 2019)

Mrs C L Atkinson (resigned 19 July 2019)

Mr E Robinson (resigned 19 July 2019)

The following director was appointed after the period end:

Mr D Lea (appointed 28 May 2021)

Dividends

The directors recommend a final dividend payment of £Nil be made in respect of the financial period ended 31 December 2020 (year ended 30 June 2019: £Nil).

The total distribution of dividends for the period ended 31 December 2020 will be £6,905,132 (year ended 30 June 2019: £766,000).

Disclosure requirements

Under Companies Act 2006 the disclosures required in relation to Principal Risks and Uncertainties are shown on the Strategic Report on page 2.

Future developments

The company's success will depend on the pricing and management of the risks it accepts. It will be important to continue to target a diversified portfolio and not be too reliant on certain sectors of the market. The company continues to target a market leading 5 star's in both service and delivery to customers both old and new.

Branches outside the United Kingdom

There are no branches outside the United Kingdom.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Directors' Report for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Walker & Sutcliffe as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on 13 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Frame-Tech Structures Limited (the 'company') for the period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Opinion on other matter 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 period 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 our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 5], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Frame-Tech Structures Limited

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the
 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Nicholas Ledgard BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Walker & Sutcliffe, Statutory Auditor

12 Greenhead Road Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD1 4EN

13 September 2021

Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	24,343,749	12,900,672
Cost of sales		(16,066,609)	(8,230,670)
Gross profit		8,277,140	4,670,002
Distribution costs		(792,147)	(364,867)
Administrative expenses		(1,702,995)	(1,109,406)
Other operating income	4	18,105	12,937
Operating profit	5	5,800,103	3,208,666
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	6,052	11,469
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	<u> </u>	(3,378)
		6,052	8,091
Profit before tax		5,806,155	3,216,757
Taxation	12	(1,026,138)	(641,324)
Profit for the financial period		4,780,017	2,575,433

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Note	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
Profit for the period		4,780,017	2,575,433
Total comprehensive income for the period		4,780,017	2,575,433

(Registration number: 06450934) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 £	30 June 2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	597,484	239,270
Current assets			
Stocks	14	447,099	453,312
Debtors	15	2,652,653	2,527,097
Cash at bank and in hand		2,586,493	4,556,996
		5,686,245	7,537,405
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(2,622,827)	(2,061,389)
Net current assets		3,063,418	5,476,016
Total assets less current liabilities		3,660,902	5,715,286
Provisions for liabilities	18	(94,796)	(24,065)
Net assets		3,566,106	5,691,221
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	4	4
Profit and loss account		3,566,102	5,691,217
Total equity		3,566,106	5,691,221

Approved and authorised by the Board on 13 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Mi P O'Brien Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2019	4	5,691,217	5,691,221
Profit for the period	-	4,780,017	4,780,017
Total comprehensive income	-	4,780,017	4,780,017
Dividends		(6,905,132)	(6,905,132)
At 31 December 2020	4	3,566,102	3,566,106
	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2018	4	3,881,784	3,881,788
Profit for the period		2,575,433	2,575,433
Total comprehensive income	-	2,575,433	2,575,433
Dividends		(766,000)	(766,000)
At 30 June 2019	4	5,691,217	5,691,221

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Lock Way Ravensthorpe Dewsbury West Yorkshire WF13 3SX England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 13 September 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS102) and the requirements of Companies Act 2006, including the provision of the large and medium-sized companies regime under the historical cost convention, except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency is £ sterling.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the following information, as permitted by the reduced disclosure regime within FRS 102:

Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures

Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' - Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income.

Section 26 'Share-based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements.

F1.11(c(ii)) Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' - Compensation for key management personnel..

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Lagan Investments Limited.

The financial statements of Lagan Investments Limited may be obtained from Lagan House, 19 Clarendon Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 3BG.

Lagan Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, is the parent of the group in which consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The ultimate parent company is Collinbridge Investments Ltd, a company incorporated in Isle of Man.

The immediate parent company is ARA Holdings (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

Disclosure of long or short period

The current reporting period was changed and the annual financial statements are presented for a longer period than one year. The current period end was extended from 30 June 2020 to 31 December 2020. This is so that the accounting year falls in line with it's ultimate parent company. As a result of extending the period, the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when: The amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

Government grants

Government grants, including non-monetary grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that:

The company will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and

The grants will be received.

The company recognises grants either based on the performance model or the accrual model. This policy choice is applied on a class-by-class basis.

The company measures grants at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

Where a grant becomes repayable it is recognised as a liability when the repayment meets the definition of a liability.

Performance model

The performance model recognises grants as follows:

A grant that does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the company is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable.

A grant that imposes specified future performance-related conditions on the company is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions are met.

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Accrual model

The accrual model classifies grants either as a grant relating to revenue or a grant relating to assets.

Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

A grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs is recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 company operates and generates taxable income

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Any gains or losses on disposals arising in the year are taken to the Income Statement.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and buildings	2% and 10% on cost
Plant and machinery	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% on reducing balance
Office equipment	25% on reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial Assets - Trade, group and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade, group and other debtors (including accrued income) which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

Financial Liabilities - Trade, group and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade, group and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Employee benefits - Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the period from continuing operations is as follows:

	1 July 2019 to	
	31 December	Year ended 30
	2020	June 2019
	£	£
Sale of goods	24,343,749	12,900,672

4 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the period is as follows:

	1 July 2019 to	
	31 December	Year ended 30
	2020	June 2019
·	£	£
Miscellaneous other operating income	18,105	12,937

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
Depreciation expense	170,612	78,676
Operating lease expense	100,522	157,548
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,905	115,668

6 Government grants

The grants received in the financial period relate to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) which was introduced by the government in order to support businesses who were effected by the COVID-19 national restrictions put in place.

The amount of grants recognised in the financial statements was £128,824 (2019 - £Nil).

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
Interest income on bank deposits	5,405	11,469
Other finance income	647_	
	6,052	11,469

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £ 3,378
9 Staff costs	·	
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as for	ollows:	
	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
Wages and salaries	3,127,923	1,511,239
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	90,425	185,133
Other employee expense	-	891
	3,218,348	1,697,263
The average number of persons employed by the company (including di category was as follows:	rectors) during the p	eriod, analysed by
	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Administration and support	65	
		60
10 Directors' remuneration		
10 Directors' remuneration The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:		
	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019
	31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30
The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:	31 December 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:	31 December 2020 £ 469,416	Year ended 30 June 2019 £ 181,464
The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:	31 December 2020 £ 469,416 40,391 509,807	Year ended 30 June 2019 £ 181,464 162,978 344,442
The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows: Remuneration Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	31 December 2020 £ 469,416 40,391 509,807	Year ended 30 June 2019 £ 181,464 162,978 344,442
The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows: Remuneration Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	31 December 2020 £ 469,416 40,391 509,807 d share incentives we 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019 £ 181,464 162,978 344,442 as as follows: Year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

11 Auditors' remuneration

	1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
Audit of the financial statements	5,255	4,053
Other fees to auditors All other assurance services	11,558	8,557

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

12 Taxation

Tax charged/(c	redited) ir	n the	income	statement
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	2020 £	2019 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	955,407	648,136
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods		(11)
•	955,407	648,125
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	70,731	(6,801)
Tax expense in the income statement	1,026,138	641,324

The tax on profit before tax for the period is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2019 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2019 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before tax	5,806,155	3,216,757
Corporation tax at standard rate	1,103,169	611,184
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) Tax (decrease)/increase from effect of capital allowances and	42,756	21,300
depreciation	(34,380)	8,840
Tax decrease from effect of exercise of employee share options	(85,407)	
Total tax charge	1,026,138	641,324
Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2020		Liability £
Provision brought forward		24,065
Movement during the year		70,731
		94,796

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

2019	Liability £
Provision brought forward	30,866
Movement during the year	(6,801)
	24,065

13 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2019	5,485	-	706,879	37,897
Additions	-	17,861	504,216	10,654
Disposals			(43,415)	(20,497)
At 31 December 2020	5,485	17,861	1,167,680	28,054
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2019	548	-	482,536	27,906
Charge for the period	549	2,233	161,690	6,140
Eliminated on disposal			(41,288)	(18,718)
At 31 December 2020	1,097	2,233	602,938	15,328
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	4,388	15,628	564,742	12,726
At 30 June 2019	4,936		224,343	9,991

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2019	750,261
Additions	532,731
Disposals	(63,912)
At 31 December 2020	1,219,080
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2019	510,990
Charge for the period	170,612
Eliminated on disposal	(60,006)
At 31 December 2020	621,596
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	597,484
At 30 June 2019	239,270

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £4,388 (2019 - £4,937) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

14 Stocks

	31 December	
	2020	30 June 2019
	£	£
Work in progress	134,626	335,385
Raw materials	312,473	117,927
	447,099	453,312

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

15 Debtors

	•	31 December 2020 £	30 June 2019 £
Trade debtors		2,428,405	2,394,318
Other debtors		156,414	69,124
Prepayments		67,834	63,655
Total current trade and other debtors		2,652,653	2,527,097
16 Cash and cash equivalents			
•		31 December 2020 £	30 June 2019 £
Cash at bank		2,586,493	4,556,996
17 Creditors			
	Note	31 December 2020 £	30 June 2019 £
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		1,831,489	1,331,225
Amounts due to related parties		188,496	176,820
Social security and other taxes		92,382	51,955
Other payables		3,271	2,267
Accrued expenses		141,596	141,186
Income tax liability	12	295,408	348,136
Gross amount due to customers for contract work		70,185	9,800
		2,622,827	2,061,389
18 Provisions for liabilities			
		Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 July 2019		24,065	24,065
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions		67,900	67,900
Increase (decrease) due to change in tax rate		2,831	2,831
At 31 December 2020		94,796	94,796

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

19 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £90,425 (2019 - £185,133).

20 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	4	4	4	4

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

Full rights to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings. One share carries one vote, and full rights to dividends and capital distributions (including upon winding up). No restrictions attached to this class of share.

21 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	205,843	194,466
Later than one year and not later than five years	597,341	692,342
Later than five years	259,000	433,767
	1,062,184	1,320,575

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the period was £305,320 (2019 - £157,548).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

22 Share-based payments

EMI Share Scheme

Scheme details and movements

The Company operates an Enterprise Management Incentive (EMI) scheme for certain employees whereby options are granted over ordinary shares in the group's parent undertaking and are capable of being exercised for cash settlement within a period of ten years of granting of the relevant option. The price per share is calculated at the time of the granting of the option and each option agreement may contain targets that are required to be achieved before exercise of the option. During the period, option amounting to £50,490 were exercised.

23 Dividends

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interim dividend of £1,726,283 (2019 - £191,500) per ordinary share	6,905,132	766,000

24 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is ARA Holdings (UK) Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

The ultimate parent is Collinbridge Trust, incorporated in England & Wales.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Lagan Investments Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Lagan House, 19 Clarendon Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 3BG.

The ultimate controlling party is the board of Trustees of Collinbridge Trust.