AAG Holdings (UK) Utd 92366.21

Registered number: 02765920

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

MONDAY

14/09/2020

COMPANIES HOUSE

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J C G Eddy

P J Knight A J Ramsay M P M Olive

Registered number 02765920

Registered office Matrix House

Basing View Basingstoke Hampshire RG21 4DZ

Independent auditors RSM UK Audit LLP

Davidson House Forbury Square Reading Berkshire

RG1 3EU

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED

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ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Introduction

The principal activity of the Group is the trading and leasing of equipment. Prior to 1 October 2018 this was also the principal activity of the Company. However, since that date, it has operated as the holding company for the Group. Throughout the year, the Group continued to have a presence in two separate, but related asset finance markets: the public sector market in which the Group retains a small historical portfolio of predominantly operating leases, and the SME market, where new business is transacted in the form of finance leases and hire purchase contracts written in the name of Asset Advantage Limited ("AAL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, and funded through a series of special purpose vehicles - the subsidiary companies.

The historic public sector portfolio is made up of operating leases funded through back-to-back head leases. The Group typically retained an investment in the residual value of the leased asset and as such, the majority of the value to the Group of this portfolio is realised at the end of the lease. Consequently, as this portfolio runs down, the residual value is realised either through a sale of the leased assets or through secondary rentals. In both scenarios, the portfolio historically provided cash to fund the growing SME new business portfolio. This historic portfolio is now nearly completely matured, and it is expected that there will be little or no value remaining at the end of the current financial year.

In addition to writing finance leases and hire purchase contracts, AAL provides loans to SME customers where asset finance transactions are not appropriate but where funding is required for the purchase or finance of business critical assets. The SME portfolio, both lease and loan, is funded through borrowings to lend alongside the Group's own equity investment. Throughout the year the borrowings have taken the form of block discounting facilities, wholesale revolving credit facilities, and variable funding notes issued by an SPV under a funding agreement with Commerzbank. AAL writes the finance lease, hire purchase contract or loan with the SME and then borrows funds from a third party, secured against the cash receivables under a financing agreement.

New business is sourced through a panel of professional introducers. This provides a scalable new business model at a low overhead which has access to a pool of highly experienced individuals covering a range of SME markets and geographical areas. The introducers are able to offer their customers access to the most appropriate funder for their needs, whilst the funders do not have to disappoint the customers by being unable to fund their business. Our underwriting process for new SME business continues to emphasise the underlying credit quality of our customers over the strength of the underlying asset — resulting in both a low bad debt ratio and a portfolio of leases covering a diverse range of assets and loans into a wide variety of industries.

Business review and key performance indicators

The year ended 30 September 2019 saw the volumes of lending to SMEs by AAL continue to decline as competition in the market continued and resulted in a fall in the number of acceptable proposals received. However, indications were that competition in the market was easing as other funders withdrew from AAL's market. Consolidated revenues in continuing operations fell by £6.1m to £36.1m (from £42.2m in the year ended 30 September 2018). Gross profit in the year was £11.7m (down from £14.2m in 2017), a decrease of £2.5m.

The SME lending portfolio fell to £82.9m (compared to £93.4m at 30 September 2018) with £27.4m of new business being written in the year, a fall of £5.3m on the £32.7m written in the year ended 30 September 2018. As with previous years, this continuing decline reflects an increasingly competitive market, and a resulting fall in acceptable proposals, as well as customer worries about the economic climate. New business volumes for the SME loan product were £15.9m, comparable with the £15.8m written in the year ended 30 September 2018, whilst new business volumes in the more traditional equipment lease product fell by £5.5m from the £16.9m recorded in the year ended 30 September 2018.

The public sector lease portfolio has continued to run down and its contribution to revenues fell to £0.2m in the year ended 30 September 2019 (down £0.8m from the £1.0m recorded in the year ended 30 September 2018), and the portfolio's contribution to gross profit fell by £0.5m to £0.2m (from £0.7m in the previous year) reflecting the smaller number of assets. In addition to the impact of time on the public sector lease portfolio.

Against this reduction in revenue and gross profits, the year saw a reduction in administrative expenses for continuing operations of £2.8m in the year to £5.9m from the £8.7m recorded in the year ended 30 September 2018. Staff costs fell by £0.9m to £3.0m whilst the remaining drop resulted from reduced overhead expenditure and a smaller charge to bad debt in the year.

Whilst the results are disappointing, the directors are satisfied with the Group's performance in the current economic climate and that all KPIs (in particular revenue and net income) have been achieved. These have not been disclosed as they

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

include market sensitive information but the main KPIs for the business include:

Business review and key performance indicators (continued)

Revenue and profit vs. budget Bad debt as % of NBV IRR% vs. target Average IRR% by broker

The directors continue to monitor available funding for new business both in terms of facility sizes and number of lenders, to enable the continued progression and development of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks facing the Group, and the steps taken for their management, are as follows:

An increase in bad debt:

This could result from both internal and external factors. The principal internal factors would be a change in credit policy (encompassing not only credit underwriting, but also in products offered and markets). However, the credit policy has consistently resulted in low levels of bad debt year on year and therefore there are no plans to change it.

Similarly, the business is providing profitable products in a market that the directors believe is sufficiently large for the Group to continue to grow profits and portfolio size in the future and therefore there are no plans to change these. Although the directors have no influence over external factors such as a weakening economy, they have endeavoured to mitigate the risks through financing a broad mix of asset types, industry sectors, business types, demographics and by maintaining an average customer exposure of c. 0.2% of the portfolio. Furthermore, investment in IT systems enables us to produce comprehensive reporting packs facilitating regular and informed analysis of portfolio characteristics and trends.

Liquidity Risk:

The Group funds its operations out of its own cash resources and through third party funding. Whilst it maintains sufficient headroom in its funding facilities to ensure cash is available at all times, there is a small risk that insufficient funds would be available. To mitigate this liquidity risk, the Group forecasts short term cash requirements and long-term cash flows 12 months in advance and monitors its performance against these targets. Furthermore, management actively seek out further funding at all times, to ensure that funding is available in the future.

The UK leaving the European Union:

Brexit negotiations continue following the UK's decision to leave the EU in June 2016 and the triggering of Article 50 in March 2017. The Company and Group have carefully considered a range of scenarios that arise from the risk of a potential no-deal Brexit. Given that the Group does not have direct exposure to non-UK markets, the key risk is a change within the macro-economic environment in which the Group operates. However as not all future events of conditions can be predicted, and the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the Group's and Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Further disclosures relating to capital and financial risk management can be found in Note 4.

Other key performance indicators

The Group does not currently make use of non-financial key performance indicators.

This report was approved by the board on 6 January 2020 and signed on its behalf.

J C G Eddy

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company and the Group are stated in the Strategic Report.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and Strategic 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 prepared the Group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 and Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed for the Group financial statements and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed for the Company financial statements, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and Company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

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

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

Going concern

The consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Group and Company will have sufficient funds available to enable it to continue to trade for the foreseeable future as the directors are of the opinion that the operations will continue into the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The Group profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,475,846 (2018 - £695,066). The Company loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £50,945 (2018 - £176,897).

The directors have approved the dividends as set out in Note 22. Interim dividends totalling £500,000 were paid during the year (2018: £500,000) and there was no final or special dividend paid. There were no dividends outstanding at year-end.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were

J C G Eddy P J Knight A J Ramsay M P M Olive

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 (continued)

Future Developments

The Directors anticipate growth in the SME portfolio as we see a decrease in competition from other funders as they withdraw from the Group's operating environment. Concerns still exist regarding the current economic environment — both Brexit related and macro-economic, but the Directors feel that even with more robust underwriting criteria, new business volumes will grow in the next financial year.

The operating lease portfolio is not expected to make any material contribution to the Group's results from now on.

Financial risk management

Please refer to the Strategic Report and Note 4 for details of the Company's and Group's risk management policies.

Auditors

The auditors, RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed on 5 September 2019, and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 6 January 2020 and signed on its behalf.

J C G Eddy Director

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Asset Advantage Group Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the company statement of changes in equity, the company statement of cashflows, the company statement of cashflows 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements 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;
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant
 doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a
 period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED (continued)

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 their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been
 received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement 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 group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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

Perry Linton FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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

Chartered Accountants

Davidson House

Forbury Square

Reading

Berkshire

RG1 3EU

20 January 2020

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019	2018	2018	2018
		Continuing	Continuing	Discontinued	Total
	Note	£	£	£	£
Revenue	5	36,053,452	42,172,448	189,675	42,362,123
Cost of sales		(24,321,971)	(28,012,944)	(14,286)	(28,027,230)
Gross profit		11,731,481	14,159,504	175,389	14,334,893
Administrative expenses		(5,854,096)	(8,712,814)	(452,418)	(9,165,232)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	5,877,385	5,446,690	(277,029)	5,169,661
Finance costs	9	(4,135,172)	(4,940,058)	-	(4,940,058)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		1,742,213	506,632	(277,029)	229,603
Income tax	10	(266,367)	334,995	-	<i>334,995</i>
Profit/(loss) after income tax		1,475,846	841,627	(277,029)	564,598
Gain recognised on disposal after tax	11	-	-	130,468	130,468
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income for the year		1,475,846	841,627	(146,561)	695,066

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

All subsidiaries in the current year are 100% owned at the end of the year, and as such there are no amounts to be allocated to non-controlling interests.

The Company has elected to take the exemption under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 from presenting the Company Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	387,265	425,425
Other financial assets	14	47,716,425	58,097,243
Deferred tax assets	15	23,703	12,993
		48,127,393	58,535,661
Current assets			
Inventories	16	72,240	100,203
Trade and other receivables	17	1,228,364	2,064,673
Other financial assets	14	35,186,175	35,297,778
Current tax receivables		-	<i>209,467</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	18	3,771,150	4,136,300
		40,257,929	41,808,421
TOTAL ASSETS		88,385,322	100,344,082
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities	40		40 470 707
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	19	36,673,632	42,170,702
		36,673,632	42,170,702
Current liabilities	20	2 450 407	2 440 277
Trade and other payables	20	3,156,497	3,418,277
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	19	28,380,818	35,622,862
Current tax payables		66,288	20.044.470
TOTAL HABILITIES		31,603,603	39,041,139
TOTAL LIABILITIES		68,277,235	81,211,841
NET ASSETS		20,108,087	19,132,241
Equity .			
Ordinary shares	21	589,224	589,224
Capital redemption reserve		(392,756)	(392,756)
Retained earnings		19,911,619	<i>18,935,773</i>
TOTAL EQUITY		20,108,087	19,132,241

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements on pages 9 to 40 were approved by the board of directors on 6 January 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

J C G Eddy Director

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	-	_
Investments	24	5	5
Deferred tax assets	15	-	-
		5	5
Current assets	43	0.534.004	10 431 416
Trade and other receivables	17	9,524,904	10,421,416
Cash and cash equivalents	18	33,455	<i>38,897</i>
Current tax receivables			299,855
		9,558,359	10,760,168
TOTAL ASSETS		9,558,364	10,760,173
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			500 500
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	19		500,000
			500,000
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	3,715,282	3,579,665
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	19	500,000	800,000
Current tax payables		13,519	
		4,228,801	4,379,665
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,228,801	4,879,665
NET ASSETS		5,329,563	5,880,508
Equity			
Ordinary shares	21	589,224	589,224
Capital redemption reserve		(392,756)	(392,756)
Retained earnings			
At 1 October		5,684,040	6,360,938
Loss for the year attributable to the owners		(50,945)	(176,898)
Other changes in equity		(500,000)	(500,000)
,		5,133,095	5,684,040
TOTAL EQUITY		5,329,563	5,880,508
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The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 40 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 6 January 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

J C G Eddy Director

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		Ordinary shares	Capital redemption	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to	Non- controlling	Total equity
	Note		reserve		holders of parent	interests	
		я	ધ્ય	4	ч	Ħ	Ħ
As at 1 October 2017		589,224	(392,756)	19,005,222	19,201,690	(264,515)	18,937,175
Total comprehensive income for the		1	1	430,551	430,551	264,515	990'569
year	ć			1000	(000 001)		(000,001)
Dividends paid	77	r	•	(ono,one)	(onn'nns)	ı	(ann'nns)
As at 30 September 2018		589,224	(392,756)	18,935,773	19,132,241		19,132,241
Total comprehensive income for the		,	•	1,475,846	1,475,846	1	1,475,846
year							
Dividends paid	22	1	1	(200,000)	(200,000)		(200,000)
As at 30 September 2019		589,224	(392,756)	19,911,619	20,108,087	1	20,108,087

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	\$ 2	Ordinary shares	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
		ч	ч	£	Ŧ
As at 1 October 2017		589,224	(392,756)	8:6'09:69	6,557,406
Total comprehensive loss for the year		•	1	(176,898)	(176,898)
Dividends paid	22	1	ı	(200'000)	(200'000)
As at 30 September 2018		589,224	(392,756)	5,684,040	5,880,508
Total comprehensive loss for the year		1	1	(50,945)	(50,945)
Dividends paid	22	1	ı	(200,000)	(200'000)
As at 30 September 2019		589,224	(392,756)	5,133,095	5,329,563

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	25	6,588,693	6,504,099
Income tax paid		-	(683,127)
Interest paid		(4,135,172)	(4,940,058)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		2,453,521	880,914
Cash flows from investing activities			
Disposal of investment in subsidiary net of cash disposed	11	-	(80,842)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(72,269)	(388,298)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		292	533,121
Increase in investments in other financial assets		(27,446,998)	(32,716,880)
Receipts from other financial assets		37,939,419	40,879,023
Net cash generated from investing activities		10,420,444	8,226,124
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		42,364,270	32,479,529
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(55,103,385)	(41,538,779)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent		(500,000)	(500,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(13,239,115)	(9,559,250)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(365,150)	(452,212)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,136,300	4,588,512
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,771,150	4,136,300

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASSET ADVANTAGE GROUP LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Cash flows from operating activitiesF££Cash generated from/(used in) operations251,344,074532,287Income tax received-764,419Interest paid(49,516)(93,891)Net cash generated from operations1,294,5581,202,815Cash flows from investing activitiesProceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment-83,568Net cash flows generated from investing activities-83,568Cash flows from financing activities-83,568Repayment of loans and borrowings(800,000)(800,000)Dividends paid(500,000)(500,000)Net cash used in financing activities(1,300,000)(1,300,000)Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents(5,442)(13,617)Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year38,89752,514Cash and cash equivalents at end of year33,45538,897		٠	2019	2018
Cash generated from/(used in) operations 25 1,344,074 532,287 Income tax received - 764,419 Interest paid (49,516) (93,891) Net cash generated from operations 1,294,558 1,202,815 Cash flows from investing activities - 83,568 Net cash flows generated from investing activities - 83,568 Cash flows from financing activities - 83,568 Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514		Note	£	£
Income tax received - 764,419 Interest paid (49,516) (93,891) Net cash generated from operations 1,294,558 1,202,815 Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment - 83,568 Net cash flows generated from investing activities - 83,568 Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest paid (49,516) (93,891) Net cash generated from operations 1,294,558 1,202,815 Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment - 83,568 Net cash flows generated from investing activities - 83,568 Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	25	1,344,074	<i>532,287</i>
Net cash generated from operations Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment Net cash flows generated from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net cash used in financing activities Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) Net cash used in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 1,294,558 1,202,815 1,306,815 1,202,815 1,306,81	Income tax received		-	764,419
Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment Net cash flows generated from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings Dividends paid (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash flows from investing activities (800,000) (800,000) (800,000) (800,000) (1,300,000) (1,300,000) (1,300,000)	Interest paid		(49,516)	(93,891)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment Net cash flows generated from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net cash used in financing activities Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year - 83,568 (800,000) (800,000) (500,000) (500,000) (1,300,000) (1,300,000)	Net cash generated from operations		1,294,558	1,202,815
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment Net cash flows generated from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net cash used in financing activities Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year - 83,568 (800,000) (800,000) (500,000) (500,000) (1,300,000) (1,300,000)				
Net cash flows generated from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment			83,568
Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Net cash flows generated from investing activities		-	83,568
Repayment of loans and borrowings (800,000) (800,000) Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514				
Dividends paid (500,000) (500,000) Net cash used in financing activities (1,300,000) (1,300,000) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities(1,300,000)(1,300,000)Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents(5,442)(13,617)Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year38,89752,514	Repayment of loans and borrowings		(800,000)	(800,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (5,442) (13,617) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Dividends paid		(500,000)	(500,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514	Net cash used in financing activities		(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 38,897 52,514				
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(5,442)	(13,617)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 33,455 38,897	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		38,897	52,514
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		33,455	38,897

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. General information

Asset Advantage Group Limited (the 'Company') is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company's registered office is at Matrix House, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 4DZ, United Kingdom. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the 'Group' and individually 'Group companies').

The Group is principally engaged in the provision of leasing and trading of equipment. Information on the Group's ultimate controlling party is presented in Note 28. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 27.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and Company financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations as adopted by the European Union and with the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and on a going concern basis. The consolidated and Company financial statements are presented in pound Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound, except when otherwise indicated.

Going concern

The consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Group and Company will have sufficient funds available to enable it to continue to trade for the foreseeable future as the directors are of the opinion that the operations will continue into the foreseeable future.

Exemption from audit by parent guarantee

Under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006, exemptions from an audit of the financial statements for the financial year ending 30 September 2019 have been taken by the subsidiary companies stated below:

Company name	Registered number	Company name	Registered number
AA RV Limited	07383482	R A (No 10) Limited	07327683
Assetco Rentals (No.2) Limited	03911424	RA (No. 11) Limited	08429945
RV Investor (No 1) Limited	06489289	RA (No. 12) Limited	08429964
AAG Holdings (UK) Limited	09236621	RA (No. 13) Limited	08725470
AAL Holdings (UK) Limited	09236618	RA (No. 14) Limited	08725490
AAG Operations Limited	09235397	RA (No. 15) Limited	08725182
R A (No 3) Limited	06476899	RA (No. 16) Limited	10375872
R A (No 4) Limited	06476894	RA (No.17) Limited	10375967
R A (No 6) Limited	07327662	RA (No.18) Limited	10375854
R A (N0 7) Limited	07327677	RA (No.19) Limited	10379735
R A (No 8) Limited	07327764	RA (No.20) Limited	10379643
R A (No 9) Limited	07327721		

Under Section 479C of the Companies Act 2006, Asset Advantage Group Limited, being the ultimate parent undertaking of the above companies, has given a statutory guarantee of all the outstanding liabilities to which the companies are subject at 30 September 2019.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Asset Advantage Group Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 September 2019. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group adopts uniform accounting policies. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies into line with those used by the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

2.3 Revenue

Adoption of IFRS 15

From 1 October 2018, the Group is required to adopt IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts from Customers. The new standard requires entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This core principle is achieved through a five step methodology that is required to be applied to all contracts with customers.

Asset Advantage Group Limited's revenue comprises lease and loan income, provision of related fee based services and end of lease income.

- Lease income is outside of the scope of IFRS 15 and continued to be accounted for in accordance with IAS 17 Leases.
- Loan income is outside of the scope of IFRS 15 and continued to be accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 as outlined in note 2.10 below.
- Lease arrangement fees are recognised in full on inception of the related lease. These relate to the upfront administrative cost of setting up each lease and therefore the inception of the lease is the point at which the performance obligation has been satisfied. The previous accounting policy has been considered to be consistent with IFRS 15.
- Other income consists of sales proceeds from the sale of underlying assets to a third party and lease income received after the completion of the minimum lease term.
 - Sales proceeds are recognised once control of the goods has been transferred, and thus the
 performance obligation has been satisfied. The previous accounting policy has been considered to be
 consistent with IFRS 15.
 - Lease income received after the minimum lease term are outside of the scope of IFRS 15 and therefore continued to be accounted for in accordance with IAS 17 Leases.

Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding VAT, duties and Insurance premium tax where applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue (continued) Recognition (continued)

Lease income

Equipment lease income recognised in the year includes both the capital repayment and interest calculated on an actuarial basis under the term of the equipment lease arrangement with the customer. Amounts are recognised on a gross basis as the Group and Company act as the intermediate party and may recognise an income and expense in respect of the lease receivable.

Operating lease income recognised in the year is the contracted rental amount under the operating lease arrangement with the customer. Amounts are recognised on a monthly basis.

Loan income

Loan revenue recognised in the year is the net interest received on customer repayments. This is on the basis that the loan receivables are not held for trading therefore these may be held at amortised cost.

Fee income

Lease and loan arrangement fees are recognised in full on inception of the related lease or loan. All other lease and loan related fee income is recognised in full in the month in which it arises.

End of lease income

At the end of the lease arrangement with the customer the Company sells the underlying assets to a third party on a mutually agreed date. Sale proceeds are recognised upon the transfer of risks and rewards. Any lease income received after the completion of the minimum lease term received in relation to leases is recognised in full in the month in which it falls due.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

2.5 Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition
 of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction,
 affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and
 interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that
 the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against
 which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred Tax (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original historical cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Assets are depreciated from the date they are brought into use.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the full cost of each asset less any residual value on a straight line basis over its expected economic useful life as shown below:

Leasehold improvement - Life of lease
Fixtures and fittings - 5 years
Office equipment - 2 years
Computer software and equipment - 2 years
Vehicles - 3 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Assets under leasing arrangements:

Assets held for leasing that are financed under hire purchase (HP) or sale of receivables contracts, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term (which typically range between 3 to 5 years) and the economic useful life of the assets. Depreciation on these assets is provided under the annuity method. In all cases assets are depreciated down to their estimated residual value.

2.7 Investments

Investments in the Company separate financial statements are initially measured at cost.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future pre-tax cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

2.9 Leases

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

The Group enters into equipment leases with its customers, earning a fixed interest rate over the duration of the financing arrangement. Interest earned on gross lease receivables is credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, calculated on an actuarial basis. The net difference between gross lease receivables outstanding and unrecognised interest receivable is included within current assets as finance lease receivables.

2.10 Financial instruments

Adoption of IFRS 9

From 1 October 2018, the Group is required to adopt IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, replacing IAS 39. IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment methodology, and general hedge accounting.

i. Financial assets

Financial assets held by Asset Advantage Group Limited relate to leases and loans provided to customers as well as cash, prepayments and other receivables. Under IFRS 9 loans continue to be measured at amortised cost as they were previously under IAS 39, therefore there was no impact on adoption. Leases (other than for derecognition and impairment), are not within scope of IFRS 9 and continue to be accounted for under IAS 17 Leases.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. The Group's previous accounting policy for impairment of its financial asset portfolio was in line with an expected credit loss model, taking into account the risk of non-recovery of the whole portfolio based on current and historic portfolio performance. There was therefore no impact on adoption of IFRS 9.

ii. Financial liabilities

IFRS 9 only impacts financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss and those held at amortised cost for which modifications have been made. However no such modifications have occurred. All of Asset Advantage Group Limited's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. There have been no modifications made, therefore financial liabilities have continued to be measured at the same bases as was previously adopted under IAS 39.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets

(a) Loans and receivables

This category is the most relevant to the Group as it includes receivables from loans and equipment leases made to UK SMEs, the Group's core business. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement at fair value, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in cost of sales in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The losses arising from impairment in receivables from loan and equipment leases are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in administrative expenses.

(b) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at fair value, typically transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any impairment.

(c) 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and interest bearing loans and borrowings.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(a) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (being the residual value of the asset) and net realisable value.

Inventories comprise assets formerly leased to customers under long term arrangements for which those arrangements have since ended. Cost is determined on an individual asset basis being the residual value of the asset. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling prices less all relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs.

There are no amounts held in respect of raw materials or work in progress.

2.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options, including those issued on the acquisition of a business, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.13 Dividends

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to owners of equity when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws of the United Kingdom, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.14 Pension scheme

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

2.15 Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Company is not affected by the new standards given its principal activity will become that of a holding company.

IFRS 16 Leases

The new leasing standard will be adopted with effect from 1 October 2019.

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, introducing a single lessee accounting model requiring a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows.

IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk.

We intend to apply the modified retrospective basis when adopting the standard, meaning that the carrying amount of the initial right-of-use assets will equal the respective lease liabilities for all leases entered into before 1 October 2019; therefore, no restatement of prior years is required. The impact of the change in accounting standard on each line item in the financial statements will be provided.

If we had implemented IFRS 16 on 1 October 2018, using estimated discount rates based on lease specific incremental borrowing rates, the impact of applying the modified retrospective basis would be as follows:

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases (continued)

Income statement

Administrative expenses would be broadly consistent, as a result of the lease expense of £260k being replaced by an increase in depreciation on the right-of-use asset and finance costs at the same rate.

Balance sheet

At 30 September 2019, a right-of-use asset of approximately £1.2m would be recognised as a non-current asset, along with a lease liability of £1.3m

Cash flow statement

The lease payments would be reclassified from operating activities to finance activities.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

3.1Judgments

No significant judgements were required to be made.

3.2 Estimates

A general provision is made in respect of the leases and loans which have not been specifically identified as impaired to take into account the risk of non-recovery. This has been calculated by taking into account both historic performance of the portfolio and current economic conditions. Any provision for bad debts is set against the existing portfolio balance.

4. Capital and financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk management

The Group and Company activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group and Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group and Company's financial performance. The Group and Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

4.2 Capital management

The Group's objective is to maintain a strong capital base to support its operations in line with relevant forecasts whilst providing a return to its shareholders. The capital base for these purposes comprises total equity at 30 September 2019 amounting to £20.1m (2018: £19.1m) as well as interest-bearing loans and borrowings amounting to £65.1m gross (2018: £77.8m) funding a portfolio of receivables due under equipment.

4.3 Liquidity and interest rate risks

This year saw the Group borrow at both fixed and floating interest rates in order to access larger liquidity pools and benefit from the lower interest rates that these carry. However, as at 30 September 2019, only £500,000 of the Group's drawn facilities were on a floating rate basis and the interest rate on this drawing had been fixed to maturity.

The Group's policy on funding capacity is to ensure that there is always long-term funding in place. The Group endeavours to have committed borrowing facilities in place in excess of forecast gross borrowing requirements for a minimum of the next 12 months. At 30 September 2019 the Group's principal committed borrowing facilities totalled £104m (2018: £160m).

The contractual maturities of the Group's and Company's facilities are detailed in Note 12 below along with the Group's committed facilities.

5. Revenue

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue for the year by class of business.

Continuing operations	2019 £	2018 £
Lease income	27,191,652	33,337,180
Loan income	4,466,560	4,396,867
End of lease income	3,973,450	3,980,912
Fee income	421,790	457,489
	36,053,452	42,172,448
Discontinued operations		
Insurance commission	<u> </u>	189,675

There are no contingent rentals in respect of operating lease income.

All revenue arose in the United Kingdom.

6. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit is stated after charging:

Continuing operations	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation of leased assets (note 13)	18,399	170,381
Depreciation of own use assets (note 13)	57,642	<i>87,65</i> 3
Depreciation of leasehold property (note 13)	34,285	<i>17,79</i> 1
Services provided by the Company's auditors:		
- Fees payable for the audit	75,500	139,700
- Fees payable for other services - tax compliance	-	89,500
- Fees for other services - tax advisory services	-	134,250
Operating leases (rent)	213,632	213,949
Employee expenses (note 7)	3,047,160	<i>3,907,254</i>
Facility fees	5 9 1,135	944,013
Marketing expenses	62,051	<i>327,978</i>
Bad debt expense	565,134	1,418,946
Discontinued operations		
Employee expenses (note 7)	=	329,121
Depreciation of own use assets	-	1,591
Other expenses	<u>-</u>	121,707

7. Employee information

All employees are employed by the Company, however all employees are seconded to Asset Advantage Limited and therefore all expenses in relation to employees are recognised in Asset Advantage Limited.

Continuing operations	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,633,938	3,394,671
Social security costs	329,554	440,237
Other pension costs	83,668	72,346
	3,047,160	3,907,254
Staff Numbers		
	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Operations	4	4
Administration	32	35
	36	39
Discontinued operations	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	-	292,472
Social security costs		<i>30,49</i> 6
Other pension costs	-	6,153
	-	329,121
Staff Numbers		
	2019	<i>20</i> 18
	Number	Number
Administration	-	5

The above staff numbers are the average number of employees within the Group during the year. The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for all qualifying employees. The total expense recognised for the plan in the year was £83,668 (2018: £78,499).

8. Directors' remuneration

Retirement benefits are accruing to three (2018: three) directors under a defined contribution pension scheme. The directors are considered to be the key management. No share option schemes are operated.

Continuing operations	2019	2018
	£	£
Aggregate emoluments	1,227,335	1,790,710
Company contributions to a defined contribution pension scheme	31,178	27,518
	1,258,513	1,818,228
Highest paid director	2019	2018
	£	£
Total emoluments	588,160	763,160
Company contributions to a defined contribution pension scheme	13,290	12,390
	601,450	775,550

Directors received no remuneration from discontinued operations in the year ended 30 September 2019 (2018: £nil).

9. Finance costs

9.	Finance costs		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest bearing loans	627,013	889,348
	Lease financing arrangements	3,505,466	3,949,097
	Hire purchase and sale of receivables contracts	2,693	101,613
		4,135,172	4,940,058
		 	
10.	Income tax		
		` 2019	2018
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK Corporation tax on profits for the year	263,527	(203,573)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	13,551	(283,300)
	Total current tax	277,078	(486,873)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,749)	383,391
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	(8,962)	(231,513)
	Total deferred tax	(10,711)	151,878
	Income tax	266,367	(334,995)

The total tax charge (2018: credit) is lower (2018: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Profit before taxation – continuing operations	1,742,213	506,632
Loss before taxation – discontinued operations	•	(277,029)
	1,742,213	229,603
Tax on profits at an average rate of 19% (2018: 19%) Effects of:	331,020	43,624
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes	2,592	927
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	-	82,628
Tax losses brought forward	(71,834)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	4,589	(514,810)
Unrelieved tax losses on disposal of discontinued operation	-	52,636
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	266,367	(334,995)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2016, included legislation to further reduce the main rate of corporation tax in the UK to 17% from 1 April 2020 and was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016.

These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

11. Discontinued operations

In September 2018, the Group sold its investment in Advantage Risk Solutions Limited, its insurance brokerage subsidiary. Whilst the client base had continued to grow and revenues increase, management felt that this was not at a level that would provide either a wider product offering to the Group's core clients or a material addition to the Group's revenues.

or oup a revenues.	2019 £	2018 £
Non-cash consideration received	•	192,534
Cash disposed of	-	(80,842)
Net assets disposed (other than cash)		
Trade and other receivables	~	(178,239)
Trade and other payables	~	197,015
	-	18,776
Net assets disposed (including cash)	-	(62,066)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	N	130,468
	2019	2018
	£	£
Results of discontinued operations		
Revenue	-	<i>189,675</i>
Expenses other than finance costs		(466,705)
	<u>-</u>	(277,030)
Gain from selling discontinued operations	-	130,468
Loss for the year		(146,562)

12. Financial instruments

The Group's principal financial instruments are financial assets comprising loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost, comprising of interest bearing loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

The table below sets out the gross contractual maturities of the Group's and Company's financial instruments. For the majority of borrowings and receivables, the fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest receivable or payable in these agreements is close to current market rates. All other classes of financial instruments do not require fair value assessment as these are short-term financial instruments for which the carrying amount accurately reflects their fair value.

12. Financial instruments (continued)

Group Year ended 30 September 2019 Fixed rate	Within one year	1 - 2 vears	2 -3 vears	3 - 4 vears	4 - 5 vears	Total
	લા	¥4	£	4	#	44
Loans and receivables - gross	35,997,044	26,859,238	16,933,161	9,033,557	3,118,454	91,941,454
Trade and other receivables	1,188,364	ı	1	ı	i	1,188,364
Receivables due from related parties (see Note 27)	40,000	1	r	ı	1	40,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,771,150	t		1	1	3,771,150
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(30,570,344)	(20,680,647)	(11,636,201)	(4,979,231)	(1,716,003)	(69,582,426)
Trade and other payables	(3,156,497)	1	ı	1	1	(3,156,497)
	7,269,717	6,178,591	5,296,960	4,054,326	1,402,451	24,202,045
Floating rate	Within one year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
	<i>ч</i> н ,	ч	чi	4 4	4 4	ч
Bank and third party loans	(200,000)	7				(200,000)
Year ended 30 September 2018						
Fixed rate	Within one year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
	Чı	ધા	Ŧ	44	44	ધ્મ
Loans and receivables - gross	59,462,442	42,740,393	26,046,210	12,061,035	3,182,151	143,492,231
Trade and other receivables	2,024,673	1	•	1	1	2,024,673
Receivables due from related parties (see Note 27)	40,000	ı	1	1	i	40,000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,136,300	•	1	1	ı	4,136,300
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(24,491,935)	(17,424,565)	(10,182,145)	(5,420,657)	(1,443,335)	(58,962,637)
Trade and other payables	(3,418,277)	1	- !	-	ı	(3,418,277)
	37,753,203	25,315,828	15,864,065	6,640,378	1,738,816	87,312,290
					i	
Floating rate	Within one year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
	44	41	#1	#1	#	44

(18,815,000)

(200,000)

(000,000)

(2,150,000)

(4,450,000)

(11,115,000)

Bank and third party loans

12. Financial instruments (continued)

Company Year ended 30 September 2019						
Fixed rate	Within one year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
	ч	Œ	41	.	4 4	4
Trade and other receivables	9,484,904	•	1	,	•	9 484 904
Receivables due from related parties (see Note 27)	40,000	•	,	į	ſ	40.000
Cash and cash equivalents	33,455	ı	,	,	ſ	33.455
Trade and other payables	(3,715,282)	1	ı	ı	٠	(3.715.282)
	5,843,077	1	,			5,843,077
Floating rate	Mithin one water					
	Jest and market	7 - 7 Acais	sipak c- 7	s - 4 years	4 - 5 years	lotal
	H	2	u	Ħ	+4	#
bank and third party loans	(200,000)	Į.	,	ſ	•	(200,000)
Oboc and metal 20 Suchan work						
rear enueu ou september 2018						
Fixed rate	Within one year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
	H	ध	чı	ध	ч	41
Trade and other receivables	10,381,416	1	,	•	1	10.381.416
Receivables due from related parties (see Note 27)	40,000	1	,	ſ	ί	40.000
Cash and cash equivalents	38,897	,	,	ť	1	38.897
Trade and other payables	(3,587,182)	j	,	ı	ι	(3,587,182)
	6,873,131	, ,			1	6,873,131
Floating rate	Within one year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	ધા	44	ч
Bank and third party loans	(800,000)	(200,000)	,			(1,300,000)

13. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Leased Assets Other fixed assets	Leased Assets Plant and machinery	Leased Assets Vehicles	Own use Leasehold improvements	Own use Fixtures and Fittings	Own Use Computer software and equipment	Own Use Office equipment	Own Use Vehicles	Total
Cost	ધ	44	44	44	स	ધ્ધ	щ	પ	щ
At 1 October 2017 Additions	60,817	2,124,987	953,037	171,836 325,824	101,703 50,063	486,973	21,149	4,629	3,925,131
Disposals	ı	(2,124,987)	(322,495)	(171,836)	•	(8,742)	'	1	(2,628,060)
At 30 September 2018	60,817	1	630,542	325,824	151,766	490,059	21,732	4,629	1,685,369
Additions	ı	ı	1	2,275	,	3,757	10,287	55,950	72,269
Disposals	1		1	1	(1,095)	t		1	(1,095)
At 30 September 2019	60,817		630,542	328,099	150,671	493,816	32,019	60,579	1,756,543
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 October 2017	40,565	1,698,867	877,103	171,836	74,612	403,212	17,820	4,629	3,288,644
Depreciation charge	6,760	132,144	31,477	17,791	20,534	65,807	2,903	1	277,416
Disposals	t	(1,831,011)	(295,270)	(171,836)	•	(666'2)	'	-	(2,306,116)
At 30 September 2018	47,325		613,310	17,791	95,146	461,020	20,723	4,629	1,259,944
Depreciation charge	6,758	ı	11,641	34,285	17,306	28,281	4,143	7,912	110,326
Disposals	1	:	1	1	(992)	1	•		(392)
At 30 September 2019	54,083		624,951	52,076	111,460	489,301	24,866	12,541	1,369,278
Net book value									
At 1 October 2017	20,252	426,120	75,934	1	27,091	83,761	3,329	1	636,487
At 30 September 2018	13,492		17,232	308,033	56,620	29,039	1,009	1 1	425,425
At 30 September 2019	6,734	' 	5,591	276,023	39,211	4,515	7,153	48,038	387,265

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company	Leased Assets Plant and machinery	Leased Assets Vehicles	Own use Leasehold improvements	Own use Fixtures and fittings	Own Use Computer software and equipment	Own Use Office equipment	Own Use Vehicles	Total
Cost	ધ્મ	ધ્ય	44	41	ધ્મ	ધ્ય	41	¥
At 1 October 2017 Additions	2,124,987	322,495	171,836	101,703	486,973	21,149	4,629	3,233,772
Disposals Transfers	(2,124,987)	(322,495)	- (171.836)	- (101.703)	(7,192)	(21.149)	- (4.629)	(2,454,674)
At 30 September 2018		1	5 1		3			
Disposals	1	ı	1	1	•	ı	1	•
Transfers At 30 September 2019		1 1	1 1	· 1	1 1	i	1 1	1
Accumulated depreciation At 1 Ortober 2017	1 698.869	045,270	171.836	74.612	403.713	17.820	4.629	2 666 249
Depreciation charge	132,144	- (020 300)		<u>'</u>	1	1	} '	132,144
Transfers	(CTO'TCO'T)	(0/2/662)	(171,836)	(74,612)	(403,213)	(17,820)	(4,629)	(672,110)
At 30 September 2018 Depreciation charge	1 1	l 1	, ,	1 1	1 1	t i	1 1	į 1
Disposals Transfers	1 ;	1 1	1 1	ι ι	; (1 ,	1 1	1 3
At 30 September 2019	1	1	1		t	1	1	1
Net book value At 1 October 2017 At 30 September 2018 At 30 September 2019	426,118	27,225		27,091	83,760	3,329		567,523

14. Other financial assets

	Group	Group
	2019	2018
	£	£
Non-current assets		
Loan receivables (see Note 14.1)	22,618,234	<i>23,174,70</i> 3
Finance lease receivables (see Note 14.2)	25,098,191	34,922,540
	47,716,425	58,097,243
	Group	Group
	2019	2018
	£	£
Current assets		
Loan receivables (see Note 14.1)	14,489,559	11,944,571
Finance lease receivables (see Note 14.2)	20,696,616	23,338,395
Investments in residual values	-	14,812
	35,186,175	35,297,778

14.1 Loan receivables

All loan receivables are denominated in pound Sterling and have an average term of between 3 - 5 years with none granted for more than 5 years. The balances as per Note 12 above are the capital outstanding amounts and therefore represent the maximum risk exposure for these loans.

Age of receivables that are past due but not impaired:

Loans	Group	Group
	2019	2018
	£	£
Less than 30 days	73,889	60,045
31 - 60 days	65,812	26,115
61 - 90 days	32,513	<i>29,830</i>
91 - 120 days	1,495	21,298
Greater than 120 days	-	<i>5,788</i>
Total	173,709	143,076

14.2 Finance lease receivables

The Group enters into equipment lease arrangements for a variety of equipment used by customers in their business. All leases are denominated in pound Sterling. Leases have an average term of between 3 - 5 years with no leases being granted for more than 5 years.

14.2 Finance lease receivables (continued)

Amounts receivable under finance leases:

Minimum	leace	navments	
IVIIIIIIIIIIIIII	16926	Davillenis	٠

Minimum lease payments		
	Group	Group
	2019	2018
	£	£
Less than 1 year	21,040,395	29,612,743
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	28,094,424	40,734,767
	49,134,819	70,347,510
Less: Unearned finance income	(3,340,012)	(12,086,575)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	45,794,807	58,260,935
Present value of minimum lease		
payments	Group	Group
	2019	2018
	£	£
Less than 1 year	20,696,616	23,338,395
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	25,098,191	34,922,540
	45,794,807	58,260,935
Less: Unearned finance income	.5,.2.,007	-
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	45,794,807	58,260,935
		

An allowance amount of £1,171,467 (2018: £1,150,407) has been raised for the potential uncollectable lease and loan payments, which occur as a result of customers' inability to meet their obligations under the agreements. Specific provisions of £3,626,416 (2018: £3,340,552) have been raised against agreements which have gone into default through non-payment and under which the customer is being pursued for repayment in full.

The finance lease receivables at the end of the year include receivables due on impaired agreements (net of impairment charge) but there are no unguaranteed residual values of assets leased under equipment leases.

However the finance lease receivables above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period. An analysis of this aging is as below.

Age of receivables that are past due but not impaired:

Leases	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Less than 30 days	146,536	150,629	227	1,806
31 - 60 days	99,295	107,648	137	8,463
61 - 90 days	24,620	49,740	240	<i>7,773</i>
91 - 120 days	8,532	10,129	89	300
Greater than 120 days	13,767	24,376	3,603	3,223
Total	292,750	342,522	4,296	21,565

14.2 Finance lease receivables (continued)

The credit risk inherent in finance lease receivables is reviewed under impairment policies as detailed in Note 2. Under this review, the credit quality of assets which are neither past due nor impaired were considered good. In the case of assets where there was evidence of non-payment and other objective evidence of impairment, the assets were considered impaired and the carrying value written down to the net realisable amount.

15. Deferred tax assets

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	Company 2019 £	Company 2018 £
At 1 October	12,993	164,865	_	141,336
Credit/(charge) for the year	10,710	(383,385)	-	(372,849)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	_	231,513	-	231,513
Impact of unrecognised deferred tax	-	-	-	**
At 30 September	23,703	12,993	<u>.</u>	
Deferred taxation can be analysed as follows: Accelerated capital allowances	23,703	12,993	-	
Provision for deferred taxation	23,703	12,993		

A deferred tax asset has been recognised in the current financial year on the basis that it is considered more likely than not that there will be sufficient profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

16. Inventories

	Group	Group
	2019	2018
	£	£
Finished goods	72,240	100,203

Included in the cost of sales amount are inventories amounting to £62,390 (2018: £222,241) that have been expensed in the current year.

The inventory balance at year-end is used to determine whether adjustments are required and based on this review the fair value less costs to sell of such inventory items is determined. Based on management's review the carrying amount in the financial statements is the fair value less costs to sell and thus no adjustments are required or made.

There are no inventories held that have been pledged as security.

17. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables	Group 2019	Group 2018	Company 2019	Company 2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade receivables	502,908	709,932	890	100,425
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	-		9,481,618	10,259,827
Other receivables	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Prepayments	685,456	1,314,741	2,396	21,164
	1,228,364	2,064,673	9,524,904	10,421,416

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

18. C	ash and	cash	equiva	lents
-------	---------	------	--------	-------

20.	dash and cash equivalents	Group 2019	Group 2018	Company 2019	Company 2018
		£	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	3,771,150	4,136,300	33,455	38,897
19.	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£	£	£	£
	Non-current liabilities				
	Amounts due under lease financing arrangements	36,649,699	34,470,702	Ľ	-
	Bank and third party loans	-	7,700,000	-	<i>500,000</i>
	Net obligations under hire purchase and sale of receivable contracts	23,933	-	-	-
		36,673,632	42,170,702	-	500,000
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£	£	£	£
	Current liabilities				
	Amounts due under lease financing arrangements	27,864,632	24,491,935	-	-
	Bank and third party loans	500,000	11,115,000	500,000	800,000
	Net obligations under hire purchase and sale of receivable contracts	16,186	15,927	-	-
		28,380,818	35,622,862	500,000	800,000

In respect of amounts due under lease financing arrangements, security has been provided to various financial institutions under financing facilities in the form of assignment of lease receivables under the underlying equipment leases.

During the year the Group repaid its wholesale revolving credit facility and variable funding notes issued by an SPV under a funding agreement with Commerzbank. It replaced this borrowing with an increased block funding facility with an existing funder.

20. Trade and other payables

	Group	Group	Company	Сотрапу
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade payables	238,228	520,025	64,975	81,199
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	-	-	2,929,760	<i>2,797,96</i> 1
Other taxation and social security	150,278	84,101	150,278	84,101
Value added tax payable	570,269	616,404	570,269	616,404
Other payables	1,254,506	1,359,722	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	943,216	838,025	-	-
	3,156,497	3,418,277	3,715,282	3,579,665

Amounts owed to Group undertakings and related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

21. Ordinary share capital

	2019	2018
Group and Company	£	£
Authorised shares		
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	50,000	<i>50,000</i>
Bonus Issue 'A' shares of £1 each	450,000	450,000
Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	600,000	600,000
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid	No.	£
At 1 October 2018	589,224	589,224
At 30 September 2019	589,224	589,224

The Group only has ordinary shares in issue. These are broken down into categories A, B and C. Class A shares have voting rights whereas B and C do not, however all classes have rights to dividends at differing profit level thresholds.

22. Dividends paid and proposed

Group and Company	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary 'A'		
Interim Dividends paid; £0.61 per share (2018: £0.61 per share)	30,000	30,000
Ordinary 'B'		
Interim Dividends paid; £2.03 per share (2018: £2.03 per share)	100,000	100,000
Bonus Issue 'A'		
Interim Dividends paid £0.61 per share (2018: £0.61 per share)	270,000	270,000
Ordinary 'C'		
Interim Dividends paid £2.03 per share (2018: £2.03 per share)	100,000	100,000
Balance of dividends paid on equity capital	500,000	500,000

23.	Non-controlling interests		
	•	2019	2018
		£	£
	Balance at 1 October	-	(264,515)
	Share of loss for the year	-	e*
	Disposal of subsidiary	-	264,515
	Balance at 30 September		
			-
24.	Investments		
	Company		Investments
			in
			subsidiary
			companies £
	Cost or valuation		-
	At 1 October 2017		1,000,078
	Additions		300,000
	Disposals		(1,300,073)
	At 30 September 2018		5
	Additions		-
	Disposals		-
	At 30 September 2019		5
	Impairment		
	At 1 October 2017		(430,000)
	Disposals		430,000
	At 30 September 2018		-
	Impairment		<u> </u>
	At 30 September 2019		
	Net book value		
	At 30 September 2018		5
	At 30 September 2019		5
			12

These financial statements include the financial statements of the Group and the subsidiaries listed in the table below. All subsidiaries are situated at the Company's registered address which is as per Note 1: General Information.

24. Investments (continued)

25.

•			% equity in	
Name	Principal activities	Location of	2019	2018
		registered office	%	%
AAG Holdings (UK) Limited	Holding company	England	100	100
AAG Operations Limited	Holding company	England	100	100
AAL Holdings (UK)	Holding company	England	100	100
Limited	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
AARV Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
Asset Advantage Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
Asset Co Rentals No2	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
Limited				
R A (No 3) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
R A (No 4) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
R A (No 6) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
R A (N0 7) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
R A (No 8) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
R A (No 9) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
R A (No 10) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No. 11) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No. 12) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No. 13) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No. 14) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No. 15) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No.16) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No.17) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No.18) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No.19) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RA (No.20) Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
RV Investor No 1 Limited	Leasing & trading of equipment	England	100	100
Cash inflows from operations	•			
Group			2019	2018
			£	£
Profit before tax - continuing	operations		1,742,213	506,632
Loss before tax - discontinued	doperations		-	(277,029)
Profit before income tax incl Adjusted for:	uding discontinued operations	-	1,742,213	229,603
Depreciation			110,326	277,416
Profit on disposal of Property	plant and aquinment		(189)	277,410
Finance costs	, plant and equipment		4,135,172	4,940,058
i manec costs		_	5,987,522	5,447,077
Decrease in inventory			27,963	168,680
Decrease in trade and other r	receivables		1,035,065	1,286,602
Decrease in trade and other p			(461,857)	(187,083)
Net loss on sale of non-currer			(401,037)	(211,177)
		_	£ 500 600	
Net cash generated from ope	rations		6,588,693	6,504,099

25. Cash inflows from operations (continued)

Company	2019	2018
	£	£
		4
Loss before tax	(71,524)	(391,091)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	132,144
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(193,051)
Loss on disposal of investment	•	671,022
Finance costs	49,516	93,891
	(22,008)	312,915
Decrease in inventory	-	<i>135,857</i>
Decrease in trade and other receivables	1,196,365	359,460
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	169,717	(275,945)
Net cash generated from operations	1,344,074	532,287

26. Operating lease arrangements

Group as lessee

During the current year the Group has commercial leases for the rental of the building. The commitments on this lease are as below.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are, as follows:

Operating lease commitments — Group as lessee	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	211,883	145,478
After one year but not more than 5 years	847,530	847,530
More than 5 years	622,595	834,478
	1,682,008	1,827,486

Group as lessor

The Group has operating leases on assets that are leased to customers. Rental income on these assets is treated as lease income and included in revenue. There are no contingent rentals.

Operating lease commitments — Group as lessor	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year After one year but not more than 5 years	-	18,000
	-	18,000

27. Related parties

The Group financial statements include the financial statements of the subsidiaries listed in the table in Note 24. All subsidiaries are situated at the Company's registered address which is as per Note 1: General Information. Additionally, Asset Advantage Funding 1 Limited, a special purpose funding vehicle registered in England, is considered a related party in accordance with IFRS 10.

Balances and transactions within the Group have been eliminated upon consolidation and thus are not disclosed in this note. However for the Company financial statements, disclosure is required for transactions and balances with related parties.

Company

Related party transactions	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by related parties - Subsidiaries - J. C. G. Eddy	9,481,618 40,000	10,259,827 40,000
Amounts owed to related parties - Subsidiaries	2,929,760	2,797,961
Expenses incurred by AAG - Subsidiaries	-	450,828

The loan to J. C. G. Eddy is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

As per Note 7, all employees are employed by the Company, however all employees are seconded to Asset Advantage Limited and therefore all expenses in relation to employees are recognised in Asset Advantage Limited.

During the year ended 30 September 2018, Property, Plant and Equipment with a net book value of £111,625 was transferred to Asset Advantage Limited from Asset Advantage Group Limited. The Property, plant and equipment was transferred at net book value.

Key management expenses and transactions

The remuneration of the directors who are the only key management personnel is disclosed in Note 8 Directors' remuneration

28. **Controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party of Asset Advantage Group Limited is J C G Eddy, who is also a director of Asset Advantage Group Limited.