REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



FRIDAY

JNI

22/05/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #113

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr R McCluskey

Mrs B McCluskey Mr J McCluskey Mr S McCluskey

Secretary Mr S McCluskey

Company number NI025270

Registered office Number One

Lanyon Quay Belfast BT1 3LG

Auditor RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

Number One Lanyon Quay Belfast BT1 3LG

Business address Herdman Channel Berth

Port of Belfast Northern Road

Belfast BT3 9AL

Bankers Danske Bank

Donegall Square West

Belfast N Ireland BT1 6JS

Solicitors Hewitt & Gilpin Solicitors Limited

Thomas House

14 - 16 James Street South

Belfast BT2 7GA

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 6
Consolidated profit and loss account	7.
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	8
Consolidated balance sheet	9
Company balance sheet	10
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	†1 1
Company statement of changes in equity	12
Consolidated statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 31

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fair review of the business

We aim to present a balanced review of the development and performance of the business during the year and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written within the context of the risks and uncertainties that we face.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the production, sourcing and marketing of construction aggregates and salts. No material changes are anticipated in the foreseeable future. The main area of the business is the provision of aggregates for road repair and maintenance purposes, mainly in England but also markets have been secured on the western periphery of mainland Europe.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Over the last year the market for road repair and maintenance in the UK and mainland Europe has remained challenging due to the level of government funding available. Indeed the business environment in which the group operate continues to be challenging as the level of public funding available for road repair and maintenance has a significant impact on the business.

Development and performance

The directors are of the opinion that trading performance remained satisfactory in 2019 Looking ahead the directors anticipate continued satisfactory performance in 2020 despite the political and economic uncertainties which remain over the Northern Ireland and UK economies.

Over recent years the company has invested in both quarry reserves and new production facilities to expand and strengthen production capability and strengthen and secure continuity of product supply to its customer base.

Post year end the company has continued to build on this strategy and has invested in further quarry reserves (disclosed under Note 13 in the accounts). This investment and has both secured and strengthened future product supply for the customer base. The investment was undertaken with the support of the company's bankers who provided extended credit facilities and utilised cash generated by the business.

The investment made will further enhance trading, profitability and cash generation going forward and future profits will be used to both underpin the existing strong liquidity of the business and further strengthen the company's financial position through the ongoing reduction of net debt.

Key performance indicators

We consider that our key performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the group as a whole, these being turnover, gross profit and gross margin.

	2019	2018	2017
Turnover	25,597,492	23,499,646	21,876,079
Gross Profit	4,206,493	3,799.257	4,236,186
Gross Margin	16.43%	16.17%	19.36%

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors.

On the half of the board

Mr S McCluskey

Date: 12 March

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of production, sourcing and marketing of construction aggregates and salts.

Directors

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

Mr R McCluskey Mrs B McCluskey Mr J McCluskey Mr S McCluskey

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £750,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Financial instruments

Financial risk management

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in exchange rates, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance. Given the size and structure of the group, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management but instead set the policies that are then implemented by the rest of the group.

Liquidity risk

The objective of the group in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The group expects to meet its financial obligations through operating cash flows. In the event that the operating cash flows would not cover all the financial obligations the group has credit facilities available.

Interest rate risk

The group borrows from its bankers using either overdrafts or term loans whose tenure depends on the nature of the asset and managements view of the future direction of interest rate.

Foreign currency risk

The majority of the group's turnover and expenses are denominated in sterling but we are exposed to some foreign exchange risk in the normal course of business. While the group does not use financial instruments currently to hedge foreign exchange exposure, this is constantly reviewed.

Credit risk

The group offer credit terms to its customers which allow payment of the debt after delivery of the goods. The group is at risk to the extent that a customer may be unable to pay debt on the specified date due. The risk is mitigated through strong on-going customer relationships and the completion of credit checks on all potential new customers. The amount of exposure to individual customers is monitored regularly by the group.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Research and development

Conexpo continues to develop a new crushing and processing facility. This facility will pioneer the production of various aggregate types simultaneously. Different plant manufacturers and engineers have been brought together to research and develop this new method of producing aggregate.

Future developments

The directors are keen to expand production and increase efficiency through innovative means in the year ahead. The directors believe this is imperative to continue to meet customer demands. Looking ahead, the group would like to further develop its European market, however is realistic about the challenges that exist surrounding the uncertainties of Brexit.

In line with the growth strategy outlined in the strategic report, and since the end of the financial year the company has invested in further quarry reserves, funded through a combination of cash generated by the business and a new loan. This investment has not reduced the net assets of the company as disclosed in Note 13 to the accounts.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that RSM UK Audit LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board

Mr S McCluskey

Director

Date 17th Much Japa

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's 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. They 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONEXPO (NI) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Conexpo (NI) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the group's or 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 our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONEXPO (NI) 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 and 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, 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.

Mr. Richard Gardiner FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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

Chartered Accountants

KSM UK Andir Lel

Number One

Lanvon Quav

Belfast

BT13LG 12th Manh 2020

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
	1101,00	-	_
Turnover	3	25,597,492	23,499,646
Cost of sales		(21,390,999)	(19,700,389)
Gross profit		4,206,493	3,799,257
Administrative expenses		(814,411)	(746,277)
Other operating (expenses)/income		(4,620)	10,057
Operating profit	6.	3,387,462	3,063,03,7
Interest receivable and similar income	8	10,678	17,966
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(240,479)	(254,949)
Profit before taxation		3,157,661	2,826,054
Tax on profit	10	(321,333)	(683,838)
Profit for the financial year		2,836,328	2,142,216

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit for the year	2,836,328	2,142,216
Other comprehensive income net of taxation	•	
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,836,328	2,142,216
	Attended to the second of the	error and a graph of the particular and a state of the contract of the contrac

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	2019)18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Negative goodwill	12		(1,467,740)		(1,810,149)
Tangible assets	13		23,334,263		18,236,547
Current assets					
Stocks	16	1,005,238		943,507	
Debtors	17	3,428,640		3,830,822	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,538,562		4,202,962	
		9,972,440		8,977,291	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(5,603,552)		(5,107,120)	
Net current assets			4,368,888		3,870,171
Total assets less current liabilities			26,235,411		20,296,569
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	19		(8,575,703)		(4,953,187)
Provisions for liabilities	22		(1,222,377)		(992,379)
Net assets			16,437,331		14,351,003
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		66,670		66,670
Capital redemption reserve	25		13,333		13,333
Profit and loss reserves	25		16,357,328		14,271,000
Total equity		•	16,437,331		14,351,003
					·

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12th 12th 20th and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S McCluskey

Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	019	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		9,631,003		6,311,383
Investments	14		11,473,155		11,473,155
ψ					
			21,104,158		17,784,538
Current assets					
Stocks	16	958,765		909,658	
Debtors	17	3,421,425		3,798,813	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,489,899		4,101,635	
		9,870,089		8,810,106	
Creditors: amounts falling due within				,	
one year	18	(8,034,619)		(8,757,599)	
Net current assets			1,835,470		52,507
Total assets less current liabilities			22,939,628		17,837,045
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(8,575,703)		(4,953,187)
			(-1)		
Provisions for liabilities	22		(1,182,881)		(968,190)
Net assets			13,181,044		11,915,668
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		66,670		66,670
Capital redemption reserve	25		13,333		13,333
Profit and loss reserves	25		13,101,041		11,835,665
Total equity			13,181,044		11,915,668

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The company's profit for the year was £2,015,376 (2018 - £1,279,311 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 th lune 200 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S McCluskey

Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
·	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018		66,670	13,333	12,640,900	12,720,903
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	÷	2,142,216 (512,116)	2,142,216 (512,116)
Balance at 31 December 2018		66,670	13,333	14,271,000	14,351,003
Year ended 31 December 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	-	2,836,328 (750,000).	2,836,328 (750,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019		66,670	13,333	16,357,328	16,437,331

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£.	£,
Balance at 1 January 2018		66,670	13,333	11,068,470	11,148,473
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	-	1,279,311 (512,116)	1,279,311 (512,116)
Balance at 31 December 2018		66,670	13,333	11,835,665	11,915,668
Year ended 31 December 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	-	2,015,376 (750,000)	2,015,376 (750,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019		66,670	13,333	13,101,041	13,181,044

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		.20)19	20	018
	Notes	£	£	£	£.
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26		4,960,705		2,882,936
Interest paid			(240,479)		(254,949)
Income taxes paid			(137,152)		(203,607)
Net cash inflow from operating activitie	s		4,583,074		2,424,380
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(6,348,650)		(1,696,247)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		38,298		65,000	
Interest received		10,678		17,966	
unerést réceived		10,078		17,900,	
Net cash used in investing activities			(6,299,674)		(1,613,281)
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		9,690,000			
Repayment of bank loans		(5,819,592)		(1,027,514)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(68,208)		(64,662)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(750,000)		(512,116)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			3,052,200	**************************************	(1,604,292)
					,
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas equivalents	h		1,335,600		(793;193)
•					
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		4,202,962		4,996,155
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		5,538,562		4,202,962
					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Conexpo (NI) Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares, and is registered, domiciled and incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is Number One, Lanyon Quay, Belfast, N Ireland, BT1 3LG. The company's principal place of business is Herdman Channel Berth, Port of Belfast, Northern Road, Belfast, BT3 9AL.

The group consists of Conexpo (NI) Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Conexpo (NI) Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits).

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2019. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Negative goodwill arises when the cost of acquisition of a business is less than the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 9 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rate on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings
Plant and equipment
Fixtures and fittings
Motor vehicles

2 - 20% straight line 6.66% - 20% straight line 10 - 33.33% straight line 20% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Foreign exchange

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Carrying value of Goodwill

Conexpo (NI) Limited acquired Miskelly Brothers Limited in 2015. The companies was purchased at a cost lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired. This created the negative goodwill balance in the financial statements shown separately on the balance sheet. The negative goodwill has been estimated as having an expected life of 10 years.

The group continues to monitor the carrying value of this negative goodwill using judgements based on the future cashflows expected to be generated and the benefits acquired. For further information, refer to note 12, Intangible fixed assets.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover analysed by class of business	~ ,	~
Sale of goods	25,597,492	23,499,646
	2019	2018
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	10,678	1.7,966
	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	25, 115,079	23,182,955
Europe	482,413	316,691
	25,597,492	23,499,646

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed during the year was:

		Group 2019 Number	2018 Number	Company 2019 Number	2018 Number
	Production	33	32	·33	32
	Administration	6	6	6	6
		39	38	39	38
					<u></u>
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£	£	£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,330,917	1,259,455	1,330,917	1,259,455
	Social security costs	124,898	120,302	124,898	120,302
	Pension costs	39,616	87,091	39,616	87,091
		1,495,431	1,466,848	1,495.431	1,466,848
5	Directors' remuneration				
				2019	2018
				£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services			36,304	20,281
	Company pension contributions to defined cont	tribution schemes	;	7,400	70,240
				43,704	90,521
					The state of the s

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2018 - 2).

6 Operating p	profit
---------------	--------

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	23,157	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,150,447	1,067,550
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	93,360	93,360
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(31,171)	(54,702)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(342,409)	(342,409)
	4 day	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7	Auditor's remunération		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	2019: £	2018 £
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company Audit of the financial statements of the	14,000	12,000
	company's subsidiaries	4,250 . 	4,700
		18,250	16,700
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	4,150	7,850
	Other taxation services	250	-
	All other non-audit services	8,769	47,541
		13,169	55,391
		and the state of t	
8.	Interest receivable and similar income	2019	2018
		£019	£
	Interest income	-	_
	Interest on bank deposits	10,678	17,966
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	230,424	241,347
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10,055	13,602
	Total finance costs	240,479	254,949
10	Taxation	0040	0040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax	L	L
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	100,525	139,779
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(9,190)	(31,531)
	Total current tax	91,335	108,248
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	229,998	575,590
	grighteneri ene ierelear et minig amerenees		
	Total tour above	321,333	683,838
	Total tax charge	JZ 1,JJJ	000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the year included in the profit and loss account can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

		2019 £	2018 £
	Profit before taxation	3,157,661	2,826,054
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	599,956	536,950
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(60,384)	(60.146)
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(9,157)	(31,531)
	Research and development tax credit	(193,349)	(247,966)
	Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	(775,242)
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	8,201	(199)
	Fixed asset differences	1,727	1,255,887
	Adjust deferred tax to average rate	(26,126)	6,094
	Other	465	(9)
	Taxation charge	321,333	683,838
l	Dividends		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Final paid	750,000	512,116
?	Intangible fixed assets		
	Group		Negative goodwill
			£
	Cost At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019		(3,081,682)
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		(1,271,533)
	Amortisation charged for the year		(342,409)
	At 31 December 2019		(1,613,942)
	Carrying amount		4-4
	At 31 December 2019		(1,467,740) ======
	At 31 December 2018		(1,810,149)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 Intangible fixed assets (Continued)

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2019 or 31 December 2018.

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost	~	_	~	_	_
At 1 January 2019	15,194,046	10,700,330	106,456	614,499	26,615,331
Additions	4,042,649	2,229,945	· -	76,056	6,348,650
Disposals	-	(205,284)	-	-	(205,284)
At 31 December 2019	19,236,695	12,724,991	106,456	690,555	32.758,697
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	702,031	7,114,495	104,274	457,984	8,378,784
Depreciation charged in the year	35,987	1,178,036	557	29,227	1,243.807
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(198,157)	-		(198,157)
At 31 December 2019	738,018	8,094,374	104,831	487,211	9,424,434
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	18,498,677	4,630,617	1,625	203,344	23,334,263
At 31 December 2018	14,492,015	3,585,835	2,182	156,515	18,236,547
Company	Land and	Plant and	Fixtures and	Motor	Total
	buildings	equipment	fittings	vehicles	
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	2,914,407	9,447,544	90,188	96,807	12,548,946
Additions.	2,207,568	2,229,945	-	76,056	4,513,569
Disposals		(102,250)		_	(102,250)
At 31 December 2019	5,121,975	11,575,239	90,188	172,863	16,960,265
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	169,681	5,918,938	90,188	58,756	6,237,563
Depreciation charged in the year	9,092	1,162,744	+	14,986	1,186,822
Eliminated in respect of disposals	•	(95,123)	-	-	(95,123)
At 31 December 2019	178,773	6,986,559	90,188	73,742	7,329,262
Carrying amount					,
At 31 December 2019	4,943,202	4,588,680	•	99,121	9,631,003
At 31 December 2018	2,744,726	3,528,606	-	38,051	6,311,383
					ylengenese ylikkiliki aliki sanake kuni kuni sanayiki 1910 ilikiliki di kunya sanayan san

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

42	Tonnible	41		10 41 41
13	randible	tixea	assets	(Continued)

The carrying value of land and buildings comprises:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Freehold	17,275,637	13,268,975	3,720,162	1,521,686
Long leasehold	1,223,040	1,223,040	1,223,040	1,223,040
	18,498,677	14,492,015	4,943,202	2,744,726

In line with the growth strategy outlined in the strategic report, and since the end of the financial year the company has invested in further quarry reserves, funded through a combination of cash generated by the business and a new loan. This investment has not reduced the net assets of the company.

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases:

	finance leases:		Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
	•		£	£	£	£
	Plant and equipment		13,150	106,510	13,150	106,510
	·					***************************************
14	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
٠		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	•	11,473,155	11,473,155

14

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1	Fixed asset investments (Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
	Company	Shares in
		group
		undertakings
	Cost or valuation	£
	At 1 January 2019	15,558,795
	Disposals	(4,085,640)
	Disposais	(4,083,040)
	At 31 December 2019	11,473,155
	Impairment	
	At 1 January 2019	4,085,640
	Disposals	(4,085,640)
	At 31 December 2019	-
		Ban, and the fact that the second tree
	Carrying amount	74.470.455
	At 31 December 2019	11,473,155
	Al 31 December 2018	11,473,155
		11,410,100

William James McCormick & Sons Limited, a subsidiary of the company was placed into Members Voluntary Liquidation on 14 September 2017 at which point the investment held in Conexpo (NI) Limited was fully impaired. William James McCormick & Sons Limited was dissolved on 14 September 2019 at which point the investment held in Conexpo (NI) Limited was disposed of.

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Miskelly Brothers Limited	Number One Lanyon Quay, Belfast, BT1 3LG, Northern Ireland	Quarrying	Ordinary	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

16	Stocks		0		6	
			Group 2019	2018	Company 2019	2018
			2019 £	£	£	£
	Raw materials and consumables		28,015	22,442	_	_
	Finished goods and goods for resale		977,223	921,065	958,765	909,658
			1,005,238	943,507	958,765	909,658
					Harris and a second sec	***************************************
17	Debtors		Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one yea	r:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		3,412,300	3,819,852	3,412,300	3,791,761
	Prepayments and accrued income		16,340	10,970	9,125	7,052
			3,428,640	3,830,822	3,421,425	3,798,813
18	Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one ve	ar			
		, -	Group		Company	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	1,241,612	1,065,475	1,241,612	1,065,475
	Obligations under finance leases	21	71,755	68,208	71,755	68,208
	Trade creditors		1,370,186	1,618,717	1,184,361	1,295,544
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		400 505	- 440,000	3,502,593	4,859,579
	Corporation tax payable		100,505	146,322	750.007	- 247,659
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors		894,521 805,000	378,405 878,546	752,987 368,188	495,193
	Accruals and deferred income		1,119,973	951,447	913,123	725,941
			5,603,552	5,107,120	8,034,619.	8,757,599
19	Creditors: amounts falling due after	more tha	~		•	
			Group	0040	Company	2040
		Notes	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	8,477;676	4,783,405	8,477,676	4,783,405
	Obligations under finance leases	21	98,027	169,782	98 <u>,</u> 027	169,782
						
			8,575,703	4,953,187	8,575,703	4,953,187
			8,575,703	4,953,187	8,575,703	4,95

Payable by instalments

20

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

•	• •			
	- And State of the Control of the Co			
Borrowings				
	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
		£	£	£
	£	£	L	L
Bank loans	9,719,288	5,848,880	9,719,288	5,848,880
	Market and the second s			***************************************
Payable within one year	1,241,612	1,065,475	1,241,612	1.065,475
Payable after one year	8,477,676	4,783,405	8,477,676	4,783,405

3,033,359

3.033.359

The long-term loans are secured by the following:

A floating charge covering all monies the undertaking of the company and all its property whatsoever and wheresoever both present and future including its uncalled share capital for the time being.

A fixed charge over book debts.

Repayments are due over 7 years and are due in quarterly instalments of capital and interest. The rate of interest per annum is the aggregate of the LIBOR rate and the lending margin.

21 Finance lease obligations

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				•
Less than one year	78,263	78,263	78,263	78,263
Between one and five years	101,186	179,448	101,186	179,448
	179,449	257,711	179,449	257,711
Less: future finance charges	(9,667)	(19,721)	(9,667)	(19,721)
	169,782	237,990	169,782	237,990
	=			

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 7 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	22	Def	ferred	taxation
--	----	-----	--------	----------

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company are:

Group	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,222,377	992,379
Company	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,182,881	968,190
Movements in the year:	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
Liability at 1 January 2019 Charge to profit or loss	992,379 229,998	968,190 214,691
Liability at 31 December 2019	1,222,377	1,182,881
Retirement benefit schemes		
Defined contribution schemes	2019 £	2018 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	39,616	87,091

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

24 Share capital

23

	Group and com	
	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
66,670 Ordinary shares of £1 each	66,670	66,670

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

25	Reserves
253	THE PROPERTY

Capital redemption reserve

Represents the repurchase of shares by the company.

Profit and loss reserves

Represents all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

26. C	ash	generated	from	aroup	operations
-------	-----	-----------	------	-------	------------

20,	yash generated from group operations.		2019 £	2018 £
	Profit for the year after tax		2,836,328	2,142,216
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation charged		321,333	683,838
	Finance costs		240,479	254,949
	Investment income		(10,678)	(17,966)
	Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(31,171)	(54,702)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		(342,409)	(342,409)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets.		1,243,807	1,160,910
	Movements in working capital:			
	(Increase) in stocks		(61,731)	(23,504)
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors		402,182	(95,942)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors		362,565	(824,454)
	Cash generated from operations		4,960,705	2,882,936
27	Analysis of changes in net debt - group			
	Analysis of changes in not dest - group	1 January 2019	Cash flows	31 December 2019
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	4,202,962	1,335,600	5,538,562
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(5,848,880)	(3,870,408)	(9,719,288)
	Obligations under finance leases	(237,990)	68,208	(169,782)
		(1,883,908)	(2,466,600)	(4,350,508)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

28 Operating lease commitments

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the group for certain of its properties. The leases is negotiated with a review date every 5 years.

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

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	112,500	225,000	112,500	225,000
Between one and five years	328,125	225,000	328,125	225,000
	440,625	450,000	440,625	450,000
				

29 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	1,045,242	-	1,045,242

30 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the group, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	43,704	90,521
	Management of the Control of the Con	-

Transactions with related parties

During the year Conexpo (NI) Limited purchased items of plant & machinery from an entity which is controlled by a close family member of the directors. Purchases from the entity during the year to 31 December 2019 amounted to £27,478 (2018: Sales made to the entity totalling £25,000). A balance of £Nil was due from the entity at the year end (2018: £Nil).

31 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £750,000 (2018 - £512,116) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

32 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are Mr J McCluskey, and Mr S McCluskey.

The group is controlled by its directors, Mr R McCluskey, Mrs B McCluskey, Mr J McCluskey and Mr S McCluskey.