

Company Registration No. SC081970 (Scotland)

PHOTOLOX LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

PHOTOLOX LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Ian Loxley Suzanne Loxley
Secretary	Morton Fraser Secetaries Limited
Company number	SC081970
Registered office	5th Floor, Quartermile Two 2 Lister Square EDINBURGH EH3 9GL
Auditor	Finlaysons 4 Albert Place PERTH PH2 8JE
Business address	1 Drum Mains Park Orchardton Woods Cumbernauld GLASGOW G68 9LD
Bankers	Clydesdale Bank plc 38 Stewarton Street WISHAW ML2 8AE
Solicitors	Morton Fraser LLP Solicitors 5th Floor, Quartermile Two 2 Lister Square EDINBURGH EH3 9GL

PHOTOLOX LTD

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PHOTOLOX LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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

Fair review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect continued growth in the foreseeable future.

The operating profit of the company has reduced from £308,873 to £248,958. The profit after taxation showed an increase of £15,363.

The directors believe that the key business risks are in respect of competition from both UK and international businesses and in ensuring product development and availability. In view of these risks and uncertainties, the directors are aware that the development of the company may be affected by factors outside their control.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company faces a number of business risks and uncertainties due to difficult trading conditions and new competition. In view of this, the directors are looking carefully at both existing and potential new markets.

Development and performance

The directors anticipate the business environment will remain competitive. They believe that the company is in a good financial position and they remain confident that the company will continue to grow.

On behalf of the board

Ian Loxley

Director

24 October 2019

PHOTOLOX LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of the production of photography and ancillary products.

On 28th February 2017, the parent company, Photolox Limited purchased 100% share capital of Vakcolor B.V. Spoorstraat 13, 6122 CJ Buchten, a company registered in Chamber of Commerce in Limburg under number 68113714.

The percentage of business attributable to markets outside the United Kingdom was 15.19%.

Directors

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

Ian Loxley
Suzanne Loxley

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £260,900. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Finlaysons, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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 auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Ian Loxley

Director

24 October 2019

PHOTOLOX LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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

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

PHOTOLOX LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PHOTOLOX LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Photolox Ltd (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 January 2019 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows, the company 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 January 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 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PHOTOLOX LTD

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept 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.

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.

James McEwen FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Finlaysons
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

24 October 2019
4 Albert Place
PERTH
PH2 8JE

PHOTOLOX LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	8,071,191	8,195,059
Cost of sales		(4,970,573)	(5,416,373)
Gross profit		3,100,618	2,778,686
Administrative expenses		(2,880,160)	(2,601,763)
Other operating income		28,500	131,950
Operating profit	4	248,958	308,873
Interest receivable and similar income	8	591	86
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(34,134)	(36,509)
Amounts written off investments	10	61,261	-
Profit before taxation		276,676	272,450
Tax on profit	11	(39,493)	(50,630)
Profit for the financial year		237,183	221,820
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		403,402	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		640,585	221,820

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

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

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GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	13		72,222		91,932
Tangible assets	14		2,818,787		2,551,391
Investment properties	15		995,000		933,739
			<u>3,886,009</u>		<u>3,577,062</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	18	801,929		685,390	
Debtors	19	672,525		652,201	
Cash at bank and in hand		880,752		1,041,461	
		<u>2,355,206</u>		<u>2,379,052</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(1,154,772)		(1,129,052)	
Net current assets			<u>1,200,434</u>		<u>1,250,000</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,086,443</u>		<u>4,827,062</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(948,261)		(1,054,011)
Provisions for liabilities	24		(102,511)		(117,065)
Net assets			<u>4,035,671</u>		<u>3,655,986</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		30,002		30,002
Revaluation reserve			464,663		-
Profit and loss reserves			3,541,006		3,625,984
Total equity			<u>4,035,671</u>		<u>3,655,986</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ian Loxley
Director

PHOTOLOX LTD

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	13		65,400		87,200
Tangible assets	14		2,776,666		2,501,400
Investment properties	15		995,000		933,739
			<u>3,837,066</u>		<u>3,522,339</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	18	776,647		660,849	
Debtors	19	644,798		1,015,729	
Cash at bank and in hand		816,363		569,113	
		<u>2,237,808</u>		<u>2,245,691</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	<u>(1,050,639)</u>		<u>(996,028)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,187,169</u>		<u>1,249,663</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,024,235</u>		<u>4,772,002</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(948,261)		(1,054,011)
Provisions for liabilities	24		(102,511)		(117,065)
Net assets			<u><u>3,973,463</u></u>		<u><u>3,600,926</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		30,002		30,002
Revaluation reserve			464,663		-
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,478,798</u>		<u>3,570,924</u>
Total equity			<u><u>3,973,463</u></u>		<u><u>3,600,926</u></u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £230,035 (2018 - £166,760 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ian Loxley
Director

Company Registration No. SC081970

PHOTOLOX LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

		Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2017		30,002	-	3,611,418	3,641,420
Year ended 31 January 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	221,820	221,820
Dividends	12	-	-	(207,254)	(207,254)
Balance at 31 January 2018		30,002	-	3,625,984	3,655,986
Year ended 31 January 2019:					
Profit for the year		-	-	237,183	237,183
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	403,402	-	403,402
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	403,402	237,183	640,585
Dividends	12	-	-	(260,900)	(260,900)
Transfers		-	-	(61,261)	(61,261)
Other movements		-	61,261	-	61,261
Balance at 31 January 2019		30,002	464,663	3,541,006	4,035,671

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COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

		Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2017		30,002	-	3,611,418	3,641,420
Year ended 31 January 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	166,760	166,760
Dividends	12	-	-	(207,254)	(207,254)
Balance at 31 January 2018		30,002	-	3,570,924	3,600,926
Year ended 31 January 2019:					
Profit for the year		-	-	230,035	230,035
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	403,402	-	403,402
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	403,402	230,035	633,437
Dividends	12	-	-	(260,900)	(260,900)
Transfers		-	-	(61,261)	(61,261)
Other movements		-	61,261	-	61,261
Balance at 31 January 2019		30,002	464,663	3,478,798	3,973,463

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GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	30	808,913		569,427	
Interest paid		(34,134)		(36,509)	
Income taxes paid		(40,163)		(105,498)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		734,616		427,420	
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(111,591)		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(215,267)	(594,212)		
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		61,705	149,243		
Other investments and loans made		(204,682)	-		
Interest received		591	85		
Net cash used in investing activities		(357,653)		(556,475)	
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		789,522	-		
Repayment of bank loans		(872,314)	(141,833)		
Payment of finance leases obligations		(193,980)	304,802		
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(260,900)	(207,254)		
Net cash used in financing activities		(537,672)		(44,285)	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(160,709)		(173,340)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,041,461		1,214,801	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		880,752		1,041,461	

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COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	31	1,205,518		31,998	
Interest paid		(34,017)		(36,509)	
Income taxes paid		(35,011)		(105,498)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		1,136,490		(110,009)	
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(109,000)		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(209,182)	(518,871)		
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		61,705	136,391		
Other investments and loans made		(204,682)	-		
Interest received		591	86		
Net cash used in investing activities		(351,568)		(491,394)	
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		789,522	-		
Repayment of bank loans		(872,314)	(141,833)		
Payment of finance leases obligations		(193,980)	304,802		
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(260,900)	(207,254)		
Net cash used in financing activities		(537,672)		(44,285)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		247,250		(645,688)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		569,113		1,214,801	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		816,363		569,113	

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Photolox Ltd ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 5th Floor, Quartermile Two, 2 Lister Square, EDINBURGH, EH3 9GL.

The group consists of Photolox Ltd and its subsidiary, Vakcolor BV.

1.1 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, 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. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Photolox Ltd and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

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.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the 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.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services 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, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over 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 5 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-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Heritable property	Straight line basis over 50 years
Tenants improvements	Straight line basis over 5 years
Plant and equipment	Straight line basis over 8 years
Fixtures and fittings	Straight line basis over 4 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line basis over 4 years

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.9 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

1.10 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.13 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 in the group's balance sheet 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 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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.14 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the 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.

1.15 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.17 Retirement benefits

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

1.18 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.19 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

3	Turnover and other revenue	(Continued)	
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	591	86
	Grants received	-	1,950
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	6,844,985	6,824,893
	European Union	1,094,367	1,217,920
	Other	131,839	152,246
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>8,071,191</u>	<u>8,195,059</u>
4	Operating profit	2019	2018
		£	£
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Research and development costs	-	142
	Government grants	-	(1,950)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	87,588	200,148
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	298,270	265,610
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	83,710	(63,345)
	Amortisation of intangible assets	19,710	19,659
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,902,777	2,233,906
	Operating lease charges	16,881	17,599
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5	Auditor's remuneration	2019	2018
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	9,000	8,900
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

6 Employees

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

	Group 2019 Number	2018 Number	Company 2019 Number	2018 Number
Office and Management	15	15	14	14
Manufacturing	94	97	91	94
	<u>109</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>108</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,450,033	2,461,502	2,300,683	2,313,877
Social security costs	210,866	215,259	185,409	192,282
Pension costs	61,469	47,830	61,469	47,830
	<u>2,722,368</u>	<u>2,724,591</u>	<u>2,547,561</u>	<u>2,553,989</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	32,172	29,807
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	36,000	36,000
	<u>68,172</u>	<u>65,807</u>

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

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	591	86
	<u>591</u>	<u>86</u>
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	591	86
	<u>591</u>	<u>86</u>

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest on financial liabilities	17,674	24,810
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	16,460	11,699
Total finance costs	34,134	36,509

10 Amounts written off investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	61,261	-

11 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	54,047	40,163
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(14,554)	10,467
Total tax charge	39,493	50,630

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	276,676	272,450
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	52,568	51,766
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	739	1,154
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	(5,033)
Double tax relief	(336)	(6,289)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	5,408	4,890
Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	4,143	4,142
Research and development tax credit	(11,389)	-
Effect of revaluations of investments	(11,640)	-
Taxation charge	39,493	50,630

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

12 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Interim paid	260,900	207,254

13 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 February 2018 and 31 January 2019	111,591
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 February 2018	19,659
Amortisation charged for the year	19,710
At 31 January 2019	39,369
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2019	72,222
At 31 January 2018	91,932
Company	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 February 2018 and 31 January 2019	109,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 February 2018	21,800
Amortisation charged for the year	21,800
At 31 January 2019	43,600
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2019	65,400
At 31 January 2018	87,200

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Heritable property £	Tenants improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 February 2018	1,287,075	375,286	4,311,111	729,790	240,251	6,943,513
Additions	-	-	391,267	-	4,000	395,267
Disposals	-	-	(1,946,883)	(643,153)	(52,916)	(2,642,952)
Revaluation	247,925	-	-	-	-	247,925
Transfers	367,334	(367,334)	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2019	1,902,334	7,952	2,755,495	86,637	191,335	4,943,753
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 February 2018	143,841	375,286	3,042,108	712,726	118,161	4,392,122
Depreciation charged in the year	28,458	-	303,865	9,601	43,934	385,858
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(1,811,164)	(640,337)	(46,036)	(2,497,537)
Revaluation	(155,477)	-	-	-	-	(155,477)
Transfers	367,334	(367,334)	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2019	384,156	7,952	1,534,809	81,990	116,059	2,124,966
Carrying amount						
At 31 January 2019	1,518,178	-	1,220,686	4,647	75,276	2,818,787
At 31 January 2018	1,143,234	-	1,269,003	17,064	122,090	2,551,391

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Plant and equipment	671,831	601,114	671,831	601,114
Motor vehicles	26,114	52,908	26,114	52,908
	697,945	654,022	697,945	654,022

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,518,178 were revalued at 16th July 2018 by Cushman & Wakefield, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Cost	1,287,075	-	1,287,075	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-
Carrying value	1,287,075	-	1,287,075	-

Company	Heritable property £	Tenants improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 February 2018	1,287,075	375,286	4,248,622	729,790	240,251	6,881,024
Additions	-	-	385,182	-	4,000	389,182
Disposals	-	-	(1,946,883)	(643,153)	(52,916)	(2,642,952)
Revaluation	247,925	-	-	-	-	247,925
Transfers	367,334	(367,334)	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2019	1,902,334	7,952	2,686,921	86,637	191,335	4,875,179
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 February 2018	143,841	375,286	3,029,610	712,726	118,161	4,379,624
Depreciation charged in the year	28,458	-	289,910	9,601	43,934	371,903
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(1,811,164)	(640,337)	(46,036)	(2,497,537)
Revaluation	(155,477)	-	-	-	-	(155,477)
Transfers	367,334	(367,334)	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2019	384,156	7,952	1,508,356	81,990	116,059	2,098,513
Carrying amount						
At 31 January 2019	1,518,178	-	1,178,565	4,647	75,276	2,776,666
At 31 January 2018	1,143,234	-	1,219,012	17,064	122,090	2,501,400

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

15 Investment property

	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
Fair value		
At 1 February 2018	933,739	933,739
Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments	61,261	61,261
At 31 January 2019	995,000	995,000

Investment Properties with a carrying amount of £933,739 were revalued at 16th July 2018 by Cushman & Wakefield, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Cost	933,739	-	933,739	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	933,739	-	933,739	-

16 Subsidiaries

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

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect	
Vakcolor B.V.	Holland	Selling photography and ancillary products	Ordinary Shares	100.00	0

The aggregate capital and reserves and the profit for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) £	Capital and Reserves £
Vakcolor B.V.	3,112	43,953

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

17 Financial instruments

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	577,178	594,441	549,451	957,969
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	1,939,120	2,045,427	1,842,614	1,924,662

Bank loan expires on 20th August 2023. The loan has an interest rate of 2.25% above base rate per annum.

Financial assets pledged as collateral

Bank loans are secured by a bond and floating charge over the assets of the company together with a standard security over the premises at Port Dundas and Orchardton Woods, Glasgow.

18 Stocks

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Work in progress	141,395	129,988	126,339	115,217
Finished goods and goods for resale	660,534	555,402	650,308	545,632
	801,929	685,390	776,647	660,849

19 Debtors

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	356,886	495,464	335,080	864,683
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	6,279	6,279
Other debtors	220,292	98,977	208,092	87,007
Prepayments and accrued income	95,347	57,760	95,347	57,760
	672,525	652,201	644,798	1,015,729

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

20 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	22	147,964	139,033	147,964	139,033
Obligations under finance leases	23	174,586	174,538	174,586	174,538
Payments received on account		46,500	-	46,500	-
Trade creditors		461,791	474,496	431,640	423,079
Corporation tax payable		54,047	40,163	52,786	35,011
Other taxation and social security		109,866	97,473	103,500	90,366
Other creditors		92,694	104,216	36,680	47,267
Accruals and deferred income		67,324	99,133	56,983	86,734
		<u>1,154,772</u>	<u>1,129,052</u>	<u>1,050,639</u>	<u>996,028</u>

21 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	22	580,904	672,627	580,904	672,627
Obligations under finance leases	23	367,357	381,384	367,357	381,384
		<u>948,261</u>	<u>1,054,011</u>	<u>948,261</u>	<u>1,054,011</u>

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

Payable by instalments	-	119,533	-	119,533
	<u>-</u>	<u>119,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119,533</u>

22 Loans and overdrafts

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	<u>728,868</u>	<u>811,660</u>	<u>728,868</u>	<u>811,660</u>
Payable within one year	147,964	139,033	147,964	139,033
Payable after one year	<u>580,904</u>	<u>672,627</u>	<u>580,904</u>	<u>672,627</u>

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

23 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	174,586	174,539	174,586	174,539
In two to five years	367,357	381,383	367,357	381,383
	<u>541,943</u>	<u>555,922</u>	<u>541,943</u>	<u>555,922</u>

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 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

24 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Group		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>102,511</u>	<u>117,065</u>
	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Company		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>102,511</u>	<u>117,065</u>
	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 February 2018	117,065	117,065
Credit to profit or loss	(14,554)	(14,554)
Liability at 31 January 2019	<u>102,511</u>	<u>102,511</u>

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

25 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019	2018
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	61,469	47,830
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.

26 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
30,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,002	30,002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

27 Operating lease commitments

Lessor

The company owns an investment property for rental purposes.

At the reporting end date the group had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	120,000	-	120,000	-
Between two and five years	690,000	-	690,000	-
	<u>810,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>810,000</u>	<u>-</u>

28 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>68,172</u>	<u>65,807</u>

29 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £260,900 (2018 - £207,254) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Interest free loans have been granted to/(by) the company (to)/by its directors as follows:

The loans are interest free and are repayable on demand. The amounts are included under Other debtors and Other creditors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Loan	-	13,921	358,900	(577,504)	(204,683)
Loan	-	13,000	87,000	(82,800)	17,200
		<u>26,921</u>	<u>445,900</u>	<u>(660,304)</u>	<u>(187,483)</u>

The loan advanced to the director was repaid on 6th September 2019.

PHOTOLOX LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

30 Cash generated from group operations

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year after tax	237,183	221,820
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	39,493	50,630
Finance costs	34,134	36,509
Investment income	(591)	(86)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	83,710	(63,345)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	19,710	19,659
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	385,857	465,759
Amounts written off investments	(61,261)	-
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(116,539)	(90,614)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	184,359	(286,553)
Increase in creditors	2,857	215,648
Cash generated from operations	808,912	569,427

31 Cash generated from operations - company

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year after tax	230,035	166,760
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	38,232	45,478
Finance costs	34,017	36,509
Investment income	(591)	(86)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	83,710	(63,345)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	21,800	21,800
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	371,903	453,260
Amounts written off investments	(61,261)	-
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(115,798)	(66,073)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	575,614	(650,081)
Increase in creditors	27,857	87,776
Cash generated from operations	1,205,518	31,998

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