

Midas Retail Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 April 2019

Directors

S L Hindley
A E Hope
S G Poulter
D F Rogerson

Secretary

D F Rogerson

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
The Paragon
Counterslip
Bristol BS1 6BX

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc
Canons House
Canons Way
Bristol BS1 5LL

Solicitors

Michelmores LLP
Woodwater House
Pynes Hill
Exeter EX2 5WR

Registered Office

Midas House
Pynes Hill
Exeter EX2 5WS

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Review of the business

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Midas Group Limited.

Midas Retail Limited ('MRL') operates throughout the UK from its Bristol base. The principal activity of MRL is to act as a main contractor for clients operating in the retail sector.

The headline financials for the year were as follows:

	2019	2018	Change
	£'000	£'000	%
Turnover	7,012	24,919	(72)
Loss before tax	(332)	(106)	213
Loss after tax	(263)	(87)	202
Net assets	793	1,056	(25)
Cash at bank and in hand	1,477	4,756	(69)

In line with the strategic decision taken at the beginning of the year to conclude existing projects in the company and then to deliver any further projects in Midas Construction Limited, turnover fell 72%. Whilst retaining a minimal fixed cost base to manage these projects out, the gross margin was not sufficient to cover the overhead and a loss before tax of £332k resulted..

The company does not have any external banking facilities and at the year-end its net indebtedness with other members of the group amounted to £3k receivable (2018 – £1,160k payable).

With lower activity in the year ended 30 April 2019, particularly in the months running up to year-end, the cash balance at that time fell by 69%.

The company has achieved ISO9001 and ISO14001 accreditation, together with ISO45001 accreditation for Health & Safety.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company refers to and uses key performance indicators (KPIs) in order to monitor business performance with reference to financial measures, Health & Safety, customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction and environmental scores. The company continues to measure and report on its suite of management KPIs in line with the group vision of providing industry leading performance and industry leading customer service. Risk management is also a priority and appropriate systems for the identification and control of risks are under continuous review.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are broadly grouped as competitive, legislative and financial.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Competitive risks

Skilled labour in the construction industry is a finite resource and in order to continue to deliver quality projects to its customers, Midas needs to ensure that its workforce and those of its sub-contractors continue to be trained to the highest standard. In response to this, the Midas Academy was established during 2005, which not only services the training needs of its employees, but also delivers some training of the same high standard to its sub-contractors.

Labour market forces also place pressure on the company to retain its people which are seen as its major asset. In order to retain staff, the company aims to offer competitive remuneration packages and structured career development opportunities, but is continually at risk of competitors attracting staff away.

Legislative risks

Health and Safety is of paramount importance at Midas and the Accident Frequency Rate (AFR) is one of the principal KPIs which are focused on at board level. Any deterioration in AFR may cost time (through Health and Safety Executive (HSE) actions and management time) and money (through potential delays and/or HSE fines) on existing projects but also preclude the company from winning new work as customers continually look for excellent and improving Health and Safety records from their preferred contractors. The Group AFR is 0.25 which compares favourably with its peers within the industry and may help win new work from current or potential customers.

Financial risks

The traditional cash flow profile of a construction project is cash generative. The principal risk associated with cash flow is non-payment by clients. To that end, Midas maintains credit insurance on the majority of its private sector debtor book insuring up to 2 months' exposure on a project-by-project basis and to date has not had to enforce the policy.

As a construction company, the strength of the national and global economy has a direct impact on capital investment programmes within the private sector. Any downturn in the economy can restrict this type of investment and, consequently, activity levels. Increases in interest rates make the funding of capital investment more expensive and therefore may reduce private sector appetite for investing in capital projects. Conversely, availability of grant funding in assisted areas encourages inward investment and stimulates construction and wider general economic activity.

The commercial risks associated with construction contracts are many and varied, but a robust pre-tender bid/no-bid assessment together with strong procedures in the identification of both risk and opportunity at a project level, complimented by rigorous compliance and review seek to mitigate the effects.

Community

Midas has continued its commitment to have a positive impact upon the communities in which it operates with an aim to provide a top quality service and create employment opportunities in these communities. Midas will continue to make charitable donations, be creative and innovative in the way it interacts and engages with local communities and register all its sites in the 'Considerate Contractors' Scheme, within which it now holds Partner status.

By order of the Board



A E Hope
Director
24 July 2019

Registered No. 5000115

Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

S L Hindley (Chairman)
A E Hope
S G Poulter
D F Rogerson

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018 – £nil).

Going concern

Having completed their assessment the directors have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and financial position are set out in the Strategic Report. The company has considerable financial resources together with long-term contracts with a number of customers and suppliers across different geographic areas. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Disabled employees

The Midas group gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the group's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

Employee involvement

The group received full accreditation under the Investors in People scheme in July 2000 and is committed to the principles underlying the Investors in People programme in furthering the skills and development of its employees. The group achieved re-accreditation in 2014 and was awarded a Silver Award in recognition of its commitment to continually develop and support its staff.

The aims and objectives of the company continue to be communicated to employees through strategic seminars and company and divisional newsletters.

A growing number of employees are involved, through their participation in continuous improvement teams, in the development of effective management systems.

Directors' report (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



A E Hope
Director
24 July 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Midas Retail Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Midas Retail Limited for the year ended 30th April 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of other comprehensive income, the Company balance sheets, the Company statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 15, 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".

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30th April 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The 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 this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditors' report (continued)

to the members of Midas Retail Limited

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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditors' report (continued)

to the members of Midas Retail Limited

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 <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the 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

John Howarth (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol
24 July 2019

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the Midas Construction Limited web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.
2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 April 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i> £000	<i>2018</i> £000
Turnover	2	7,012	24,919
Cost of sales		<u>(6,841)</u>	<u>(23,174)</u>
Gross Profit		171	1,745
Administrative expenses		<u>(503)</u>	<u>(1,851)</u>
Loss before taxation		(332)	(106)
Tax	6	<u>69</u>	<u>19</u>
Loss for the financial year		<u>(263)</u>	<u>(87)</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities. There is no other comprehensive income for the year (2018 – £nil). Loss for the year represents total comprehensive income.

Balance sheet

at 30 April 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
		<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	—	—
Current assets			
Debtors	8	3,269	4,351
Cash at bank and in hand		1,477	4,756
		4,746	9,107
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	3,953	8,051
Net current assets		793	1,056
Total assets less current liabilities		793	1,056
Net assets		793	1,056
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	500	500
Profit and loss account		293	556
Shareholders' funds		793	1,056

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 24 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by

S L Hindley

Director

A E Hope

Director

Registered No. 5000115

Statement of changes in equity

at 30 April 2019

	<i>Called up share capital</i> £000	<i>Profit and loss account</i> £000	<i>Total Equity</i> £
At 1 May 2017	500	643	1,143
Profit for the year	–	(87)	(87)
At 30 April 2018	500	556	1,056
Loss for the year	–	(263)	(263)
At 30 April 2019	500	293	793

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Midas Retail Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Midas House, Pynes Hill, and Exeter, EX2 5WS.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, as it applies to the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The functional currency of Midas Retail Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The presentation currency is pounds sterling.

Statement of cash flows

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows as permitted by FRS 102, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a company preparing publicly available group financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenue and expenses during the year. However the nature of estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those involving estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

- Amounts recoverable on contracts are recognised by reference to the proportion of work carried out and the profit included is calculated on a prudent basis which involves management judgement.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated by equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives. The rates used are as follows:

Improvements to freehold property	–	20%
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	–	20% to 33.3%

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Long-term contracts

Revenue on long-term contracts is recognised by reference to the state of completion. Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs (labour, materials and other direct costs) as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated by independent valuation. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.
- Deferred tax is recognised when the tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset are received before or after the depreciation of the fixed asset is recognised in profit and loss. If and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Provisions for liabilities

The company recognises a provision for annual leave accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current period, and which employees are entitled to carry forward and use within the next 12 months. The provision is measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

Hire of plant and machinery

Hire of plant and machinery includes the cost of operators, when these are included with the hire rate.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases and vehicle hire contracts are charged to profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

Retirement benefits for employees are provided by two schemes. The Midas Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme, which was closed on 30 June 2004, is operated by the group and funded by contributions from the company and employees. It provides retirement and associated benefits based on a defined level of contributions, subject to a guaranteed minimum level of benefits. The parent undertaking of Midas Retail Limited, Midas Group Limited, has adopted FRS 102 effective from 1 May 2014 and is legally responsible for the defined benefit plan. Midas Retail Limited recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period in its financial statements in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102. Under the Midas Group Personal Pension Plan, a defined contribution scheme, contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Retirement benefits for certain directors of group companies are provided by a self-administered scheme which does not provide guaranteed benefits and which is funded by contributions from the group and employees. Contributions from the group are charged against profits of the year in which they are paid.

Basic financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised/(derecognised) when the Group becomes/(ceases to be) party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group holds the following financial assets and liabilities:

- *Cash*
- *Short-term trade and other debtors and creditors*

Cash in the balance sheet comprises cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account before operating profit.

Classification of shares as debt or equity

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Accordingly, a financial instrument is treated as equity if:

- (i) there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or liabilities on terms that may be unfavourable; and
- (ii) the instrument is a non-derivative that contains no contractual obligations to deliver a variable number of shares or is a derivative that will be settled only by the group exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other assets for a fixed number of the group's own equity instruments.

When shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company or group is presented as a liability in the balance sheet; measured initially at fair value net of transaction costs and thereafter at amortised cost until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the income statement. The initial fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent liability without a conversion feature.

The remainder of the proceeds on issue is allocated to the equity component and included in shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the equity instrument is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are first recognised.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

2. Turnover

Turnover, excluding VAT, comprises the value of work done on construction contracts and refurbishment, the one continuing activity, in the United Kingdom.

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Hire of plant and machinery	74	474
Contract hire of vehicles	–	18
	<u>–</u>	<u>18</u>

Auditor's remuneration in the current and prior years has been borne by Midas Group Limited, the parent undertaking of Midas Retail Limited.

4. Directors' remuneration

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Remuneration	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Retirement benefits are not accruing to any directors under a money purchase scheme (2018 – none).

The directors of the company are also directors or officers of a number of companies within the Midas group. The directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of time. As such, the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for the year ended 30 April 2019. The cost of directors' remuneration is reflected in the financial statements of the group companies.

5. Staff costs

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Wages and salaries	591	907
Social security costs	71	107
Other pension costs	57	80
	<u>719</u>	<u>1,094</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Construction and contracting	7	11
Administration	2	5
	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

6. Tax

(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities

The tax credit is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the loss for the year	(66)	(20)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(6)	–
Group relief payable/(recoverable)	–	–
Total current tax	<u>(72)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
Deferred tax:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances (note 6(c))	3	1
Effect of change in UK tax rates	–	–
Tax on loss on ordinary activities (note 6(b))	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(19)</u>

(b) Factors affecting the total tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(332)</u>	<u>(106)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%)	(63)	(20)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	–	1
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(6)	–
Tax credit for the year (note 6(a))	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(19)</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

6. Tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Included in debtors (note 8)	–	3

The deferred tax charge comprises:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	–	2
Short-term timing differences	–	1
	–	3

The movements in deferred taxation during the current year are as follows:

	£000
At 1 May 2018	3
Deferred tax credit in the profit and loss account (note 6(c))	(3)
Effect of change in UK tax rate	–
At 30 April 2019	–

7. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Improvements to freehold property</i> £000	<i>Fixtures, fittings and office equipment</i> £000	<i>Total</i> £000
Cost:			
At 1 May 2018	83	45	128
Disposals	(83)	(45)	(128)
Depreciation:			
At 1 May 2018	83	45	128
Disposals	(83)	(45)	(128)
Net book value:			
At 30 April 2019	–	–	–
At 1 May 2018	–	–	–

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

8. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	677	2,550
Amount due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	62	–
Deferred tax (note 6(c))	–	3
Corporation tax	4	13
Prepayments and accrued income	1	4
Amounts recoverable on contracts	2,525	1,781
	<u>3,269</u>	<u>4,351</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	959	1,123
Amount due to parent undertaking	59	1,005
Amount due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	–	155
Corporation tax	–	–
Other taxes and social security costs	53	119
Other creditors	50	102
Accruals and deferred income	2,832	5,547
	<u>3,953</u>	<u>8,051</u>

10. Issued share capital

<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	2019	<i>No.</i>	2018
		£000		£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	<u>500</u>	500,000	<u>500</u>

At 30 April 2019, there were no LTIP shares in issue.

11. Capital commitments

At 30 April 2019 the company had committed to spend £nil on fixed assets (2018 – £nil).

12. Pensions

As explained in the accounting policies the group operates two pension schemes:

Defined contribution scheme

Under the Midas Group Personal Pension Plan, a defined contribution scheme, assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered trust. The contributions outstanding at the year-end included in creditors (note 9) are £1,000 (2018 – £7,000). The pension cost for the year was £57,000 (2018 – £80,000).

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 April 2019

12. Pensions (continued)

Midas Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme

The Midas Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme was closed with effect from 30 June 2004. Preserved benefits will be funded by way of future special employer contributions. The contributions will be determined at each triennial actuarial valuation; however, it is estimated that they will be approximately £356,000 per annum for the Midas group.

The scheme provides retirement and associated benefits based on a defined level of contributions, subject to a guaranteed minimum level of benefits. The parent undertaking of Midas Retail Limited, Midas Group Limited, has adopted FRS 102 effective from 1 May 2014 and is legally responsible for the defined benefit plan. Midas Retail Limited recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period in its financial statements in accordance with the provisions of section 28 FRS 102.

Pension costs for the company charged in the year represent contributions payable in the year and amounted to £nil (2018 – £nil). At 30 April 2019, there was £nil (2018 – £nil) of outstanding contributions included in creditors.

The valuation of the Midas Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme as at 30 April 2019 under the requirements of FRS 102 showed a deficit of £3,768,000 before deferred tax of £639,000 (2018 – deficit of £3,622,000 before deferred tax of £615,000) with assets of £9,575,000 (2018 – £8,850,000) and liabilities of £13,343,000 (2018 – £12,472,000).

The full disclosures required under FRS 102 relating to the Midas Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme are included in the financial statements of Midas Group Limited, the parent undertaking of Midas Retail Limited.

The last valuation of the scheme for funding purposes was carried out as at 5 April 2018 by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit method. The assumptions which had the most significant effect on the results of the valuation were the low returns on long term gilts which would extend liabilities beyond those previously estimated.

13. Contingent liabilities

The company enters into performance bonds in the normal course of business. The directors expect no liability to arise in respect of these transactions.

14. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 33, FRS 102 for wholly-owned subsidiary undertakings from disclosing transactions with related parties that are wholly owned by the Midas group.

15. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Midas Group Limited. It has included the company in its group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office: Midas House, Pynes Hill, and Exeter EX2 5WS.