

SENAD LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

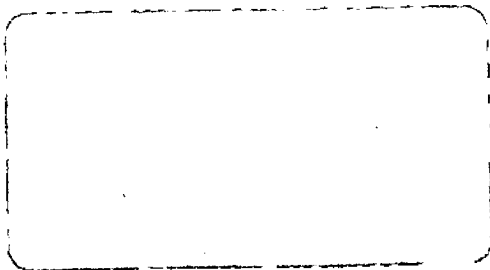
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018



SENAD LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	BJ Jones JR Atkinson
Company secretary	JR Atkinson
Registered number	01176549
Registered office	1 St George's House Vernon Gate Derby DE1 1UQ
Independent auditor	Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor No.1 Colmore Square Birmingham B4 6HQ
Bankers	HSBC Bank PLC Corporate Service Team 2nd Floor, 62-76 Park Street Southward London SE1 9DZ
Solicitors	Marriott Harrison Staple Court 11 Staple Inn Buildings London WC1V 7QH



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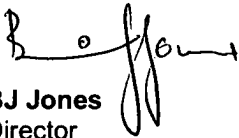
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**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

Business review and key performance indicators

Senad Group Limited, the company's ultimate parent company, manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe key performance indicators for the company are not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the company is discussed in the ultimate parent company's financial statements, which do not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board on 7 May 2019 and signed on its behalf.



BJ Jones
Director

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,167,000 (2017 - £2,755,000).

No dividends were paid during the year (2017 - £NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

BJ Jones
JR Atkinson

Future developments

Development of the service, its facilities and of its staff continues to meet both the requirements of those placed and changing legislative requirements. Placement numbers, the driver of revenues, are developed through delivery of high quality services which attract new, both replacement and additional pupils, to underpin further service enhancements, and future developments.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

Employee involvement

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests, and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and the company as a whole. Communication with employees is through the in-house newsletter and briefing groups.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.


Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 7 May 2019 and signed on its behalf.


BJ Jones
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SENAD LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Senad Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2018, which comprise the Income statement and Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2018 and of its 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SENAD LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 the Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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 on page 2, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SENAD LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Andy Williams (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young LLP

Statutory Auditor

No.1 Colmore Square
Birmingham
B4 6HQ

Date: *9 May 2019*

SENAD LIMITED**INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	20,512	20,707
Cost of sales		(14,958)	(14,656)
Gross profit		5,554	6,051
Administrative expenses		(2,855)	(2,743)
Operating profit		2,699	3,308
Tax on profit	7	(532)	(553)
Profit for the financial year		2,167	2,755

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	11,732	11,634
		<u>11,732</u>	<u>11,634</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	34,231	32,172
Cash at bank and in hand	10	407	363
		<u>34,638</u>	<u>32,535</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(9,362)	(9,301)
Net current assets		<u>25,276</u>	<u>23,234</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>37,008</u>	<u>34,868</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(185)	(212)
		<u>(185)</u>	<u>(212)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>36,823</u></u>	<u><u>34,656</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	45	45
Share premium account	14	2,800	2,800
Profit and loss account	14	33,978	31,811
		<u>36,823</u>	<u>34,656</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 7 May 2019.


J.R. Atkinson
 Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

SENAD LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 September 2017	45	2,800	31,811	34,656
Profit for the year	-	-	2,167	2,167
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,167	2,167
At 31 August 2018	45	2,800	33,978	36,823

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

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SENAD LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 September 2016	45	2,800	29,056	31,901
Profit for the year	-	-	2,755	2,755
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,755	2,755
At 31 August 2017	45	2,800	31,811	34,656

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

1. General information

Senad Limited is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1 St George's House, Vernon Gate, Derby, DE1 1UQ.

The company has three principal places of business as follows:

- Alderwasley Hall School, Alderwasley, Derbyshire, DE56 2SR
- Bladon House School, Newton Solney, Burton on Trent, DE15 0TA
- Pegasus School, Main Street, Caldwell, Derbyshire, DE12 6RS

The principal activity of the company during the year was managing schools for children between the ages of five and nineteen years with speech and communication problems and learning difficulties combined with challenging and difficult behavioural problems.

2. Accounting policies**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors.

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 despite any current uncertain economic outlook.

The directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources 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.

2.3 Cash flow

The company, being a qualifying entity whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 102.

2.4 Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group. The consolidated financial statements of Senad Group Limited, within which the company is included, can be obtained from the address given in note 19.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.6 Pensions**Defined contribution pension plan**

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2%
Plant & equipment	- 15% - 25%
Motor vehicles	- 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.9 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found,

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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 revenues and expenses during the year. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Significant areas of estimation and judgement for the company include:

Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and project disposal values.

Recoverability of trade debtors

Trade debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. Management reviews are performed to estimate the provision required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made specifically against invoices when recoverability is uncertain.

4. Turnover

Turnover represents fees charged to service users at invoiced amounts in accordance with the principal activity. To the extent that invoices are raised in advance of the services being performed the income is deferred and the amounts are treated as payments received on account within creditors.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

SENAD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

5. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	19	19

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Wages and salaries	11,413	10,895
Social security costs	897	864
Cost of defined contribution scheme	366	328
	<u>12,676</u>	<u>12,087</u>

All remuneration relating to the directors has been borne by Senad Investments Limited. It is not possible to accurately and fairly allocate an amount to the time they have spent on each entity within the group.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Administrative, domestic and maintenance	78	79
Teaching	157	145
Care	296	298
	<u>531</u>	<u>522</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

7. Taxation

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	529	512
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	30	(4)
	559	508
Total current tax	559	508
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1)	19
Changes to tax rates	-	(11)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(26)	37
Total deferred tax	(27)	45
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	532	553

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.58%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,699	3,308
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.58%)	513	648
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	4	33
Adjustment to deferred tax rate	-	(14)
Depreciation on non-qualifying expenditure	51	46
Transfer pricing adjustments	(36)	(160)
Total tax charge for the year	532	553

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

The deferred tax asset/liability at 31 August 2018 has been calculated based on the rate of 17% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Plant & equipment £000	Motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 September 2017	13,697	3,132	483	17,312
Additions	142	404	120	666
Disposals	-	-	(43)	(43)
At 31 August 2018	13,839	3,536	560	17,935
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2017	2,919	2,484	276	5,679
Charge for the year on owned assets	257	198	110	565
Disposals	-	-	(41)	(41)
At 31 August 2018	3,176	2,682	345	6,203
Net book value				
At 31 August 2018	10,663	854	215	11,732
At 31 August 2017	10,779	648	207	11,634

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

9. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	4,280	4,664
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,829	27,383
Other debtors	19	23
Prepayments and accrued income	103	102
	34,231	32,172

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	407	363
	407	363

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Payments received on account	7,837	7,084
Trade creditors	386	265
Corporation tax	190	234
Other taxation and social security	346	427
Other creditors	223	183
Accruals and deferred income	380	1,108
	9,362	9,301

SENAD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

12. Deferred taxation

	2018 £000	2017 £000
At beginning of year	(212)	(167)
Charged to profit or loss	27	(45)
At end of year	(185)	(212)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(197)	(223)
Other timing differences	12	11
	(185)	(212)

13. Share capital

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
45,000 (2017 - 45,000) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	45	45

14. Reserves

Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

Profit & loss account

This reserve records the company's retained profits and losses.

15. Contingent liabilities

Cross guarantees are in place in relation to the group's loan with Qatar Holdings LLC of £32 million (2017 - £32 million). In addition the company is subject to a charge to Qatar Holdings LLC over all property and other assets held and all monies due or to become due.

SENAD LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

16. Capital commitments

At 31 August 2018 the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	55	400
	<u>55</u>	<u>400</u>

17. Pension commitments

The company contributes to a number of defined contribution pension schemes. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable to the schemes and amounted to £366,000 (2017 - £328,000).

Contributions amounting to £53,000 (2017 - £41,000) were payable to the schemes at the year end and are included within creditors.

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 August 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Not later than 1 year	13	19
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12	25
	<u>25</u>	<u>44</u>

19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of The Senad Group Limited, itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Senad Group Limited.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Senad Group Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man and the ultimate parent company. The consolidated financial statements of Senad Group Limited may be obtained from Senad Group Limited, 33-37 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1LB.

By declaration of Trust dated 27 June 2008, Garbara Limited, the shareholder of Senad Group Limited, is The Nominee for the Beneficial Owner, and the ultimate controlling party, the Qatar Investment Authority.