## **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 03990492**

# **CLARKE CHAPMAN AFTERMARKET LIMITED**

# **UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2016** 

FRIDAY

\*A6C0E27C\*

A40 29/09/2017

COMPANIES HOUSE

#6

# **ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

CONTENTS	PAGES
Officers and Professional Advisers	1
Directors' Report	2
Strategic Report	4
Income Statement	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Accounts	9

# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Directors S D Plant

C M Pagett

**Company Secretary** B A Watson

Registered office Enterprise Way Retford

Nottinghamshire DN22 7HH

Nexia Smith & Williamson Accountants

Chartered Accountants

Portwall Place Portwall Lane Bristol BS1 6NA

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their Report and Unaudited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of the repair and refurbishment of lifting and handling equipment and the supply of associated components.

## RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading results for the year and the Company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached Accounts.

The Company generated revenue of  $\epsilon$ 2.8m during the year (2015 -  $\epsilon$ 4.6m), and a profit before taxation of  $\epsilon$ 0.4m (2015 -  $\epsilon$ 1.1m). Gross margin has remained level at 37%.

The Company has net assets of  $\in 0.7$ m (2015 -  $\in 1.3$ m).

The Directors have not recommended the payment of a final dividend. An interim dividend of  $\epsilon$ 792,798 (2015 -  $\epsilon$ 2,071,823) was paid in the year. The Directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The Directors who served the Company during the year were as follows:

S D Plant

C M Pagett

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Accounts for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the Directors must not approve the Accounts 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 Accounts, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- Prepare the Accounts 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 Accounts 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.

Signed by order of the Board

S D Plant Director

Approved by the Directors on

28 SEPT 2017

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE AND POSITION

The Directors are satisfied with the trading results of the Company for the year.

Immediately after the year end, the trade and assets of Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited were hived up into the immediate parent company, The Clarke Chapman Group Limited. As a result, Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited has ceased to trade.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Directors of Langley Holdings plc manage the Group's risks at a Group level rather than at an individual Company level. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of Langley Holdings plc, which include those of Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited, are discussed in the Directors' Report of the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash on deposit and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Directors of Langley Holdings plc manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the business of Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited. The key performance indicators of The Langley Holdings Group are discussed in the Directors' Report of the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

By order of the Board

S D Plant Director

28 September 2017

Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited Registered in England and Wales Company number 03990492

# **INCOME STATEMENT**

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
REVENUE	1, 2	2,785,339	4,562,833
Cost of sales		(1,748,150)	(2,895,558)
GROSS PROFIT		1,037,189	1,667,275
Operating expenses		(607,558)	(539,367)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	3	429,631	1,127,908
Income tax expense	6	(86,006)	(227,797)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		343,625	900,111

All of the activities of the Company are classed as continuing. The profit for the year is attributable to the Equity holder of the Parent Company.

# CLARKE CHAPMAN AFTERMARKET LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

<del></del> -			
		2016	2015
	Note	$\epsilon$	€
Profit for the year		343,625	900,111
			<del></del>
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year:			
Items which may be reclassified to profit and loss			
Exchange adjustments	16	(164,748)	157,282
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE		178,877	1,057,393
YEAR			

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 €	$\epsilon$	2015 €	;
		v	Ü		_
NON CURRENT ASSETS					
Deferred income tax asset	7		979		1,412
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	9	859,632		2,022,818	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	10	(149,157)		(698,855)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			710,475		1,323,963
NET ASSETS			711,454		1,325,375
NEI ASSEIS			711,434		1,525,575
EQUITY					
Share capital	15		3		3
Retained earnings	16		711,451		1,325,372
TOTAL EQUITY			711,454		1,325,375

For the year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

# Directors' responsibilities:

- the Member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its Accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of the Accounts.

These Accounts were approved by the Directors on 28 SEPT 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

S D Plant Director

Company Registration Number: 03990492

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Balance at 1 January 2015	Share capital €	Retained earnings € 2,339,802	Total equity € 2,339,805
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015 Currency exchange difference arising on retranslation	-	157,282	157,282
Profit for the year	-	900,111	900,111
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividend	-	1,057,393 (2,071,823)	1,057,393 (2,071,823)
Balance at 31 December 2015	3	1,325,372	1,325,375
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016 Currency exchange difference arising on retranslation Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	(164,748) 343,625	(164,748) 343,625
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividend		178,877 (792,798)	178,877 (792,798)
Balance at 31 December 2016	3	711,451	711,454

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these Accounts

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## (a) Basis of preparation

Clarke Chapman Aftermarket Limited is a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as approved for use in the European Union applied in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act 2006.

All accounting policies are consistent with those applying in the last annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The Accounts have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

#### New and amended standards which became effective during the year

There were a number of Amendments to Standards adopted in the current year, but none of these had a material impact on the Company in the current period.

# New and amended standards which are not effective for the current period

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and IFRS 16, Leases are in issue but are not yet effective so the Company has not adopted these standards in these Accounts.

A number of Amendments and Improvements have also been issued but are not yet effective including dealing with recognition of deferred tax assets and treatment of foreign exchange when receiving advance consideration. The directors are currently assessing the impact of these new Standards, Improvements and Amendments on the Company's Accounts.

## (b) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

# Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are initially measured at their fair value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts and subsequently at their amortised cost.

#### Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are initially measured at their fair value and subsequently at their amortised cost.

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

# 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (c) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods and services is recognised when the Company has delivered the products or completed the services and the customer has accepted them, and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on construction contracts (see (d) below).

#### (d) Construction contracts

Contract costs are recognised when incurred. When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognised over the period of the contract. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

The Company uses the 'percentage of completion method' to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to either the contract costs incurred up to the year end as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract, or by reference to milestone conditions as defined in the contract. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. They are presented as inventories, prepayments or other assets, depending on their nature.

The Company presents as an asset, the gross amount due from customers for contract work, for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) exceeds progress billings. Progress billings not yet paid by customers and retentions are included within 'trade and other receivables'.

The Company presents as a liability the gross amount due to customers for contract work for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses).

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Income taxes

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

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, in the Accounts. Deferred income tax assets relating to the carry-forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority and when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them.

#### (f) Foreign currency

#### (a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than Pounds Sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each year end, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity.

## (b) Preparation of Accounts

These Accounts have been presented in Euros because the majority of the Group's trade is conducted in this currency. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to a separate component of equity.

The average exchange rate during the year was  $\in 1.22$  (2015 -  $\in 1.38$ ) to the Pound Sterling. The opening exchange rate was  $\in 1.36$  (2015 -  $\in 1.28$ ) to the Pound Sterling and the closing exchange rate was  $\in 1.17$  (2015 -  $\in 1.36$ ) to the Pound Sterling.

#### (g) Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme and a defined contribution workplace pension scheme, both of which are administered on behalf of the Company by a pension provider. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund. The annual contributions payable are charged to the Income Statement.

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## (h) Operating Leases

The relevant annual rentals are charged to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## (i) Key assumptions and significant judgements

The preparation of the Accounts in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the Accounts. The area where the most judgement is required is highlighted below:

Revenue and margin recognition

The Company's revenue and margin recognition in respect of construction contracts is central to the way in which the Company values the work it has carried out each financial year. This policy requires forecasts to be made of the outcome of the contracts, which require assessments and judgements to be made on the margin likely to be achieved, and hence the costs likely to be incurred.

#### (j) Cash flow statement

The company does not have its own bank facilities. Instead it utilises the facilities of its immediate Parent Company, The Clarke Chapman Group Limited. Accordingly, a cash flow statement has not been presented.

## 2. REVENUE

The revenue and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company. An analysis of revenue is given below:

, my many and a second of general second	2016 €	2015 €
Revenue from construction contracts	2,785,339	4,562,833

## 3. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation has been arrived at after charging:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Operating leases:		
Land and buildings	41,058	45,876
Inventory recognised as an expense in the year	1,189,320	1,922,120
, , ,	-	

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

5.

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4.	EMPLOYEE NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average number of staff employed by the Company during the	financial year	amounted to:
	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Production staff	14	16
Administration staff	6	6
	20	22
The aggregate payroll costs of the above are:		
	2016	2015
	$\epsilon$	€
Wages and salaries	830,838	1,023,410
Social security costs	94,483	117,298
Other pension costs	13,320	15,613
	938,641	1,156,321
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	103,636	116,292
Post-employment benefits	4,121	4,627
, ost omprojentin otnikala		
	107,757	120,919
All of the above key management personnel compensation relates t	o Directors.	
	2016	2015

All of the above key management personnel compensation relates to	Directors.	
	2016 €	2015 €
Aggregate emoluments as Directors of the Company Value of Company pension contributions to money purchase	92,265	103,542
schemes	4,121	4,627
	96,386	108,169
	2016	2015
Number of Directors who are accoming bonefits under manay	No.	No.
Number of Directors who are accruing benefits under money purchase pension schemes	1	1

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
(a) Charges for the year		
	2016	2015
	$\epsilon$	€
Current year tax	85,757	152,829
Movement in deferred tax	249	74,968
Income tax expense	86,006	227,797
(b) Factors affecting tax expense		
	2016	2015
	€	$\epsilon$
Profit before taxation	429,631	1,127,908
Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of ta	ax of	
20.00% (2015 – 20.25%).	85,927	228,401
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	40	(604)
Change in tax rates	39	
Income tax expense	86,006	227,797

# Impact of future tax rate changes

Finance Act 2016, which received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016, includes legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Accordingly, deferred tax has been calculated at the tax rate of 17%.

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7.	DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSET		
		2016	2015
		€	$\epsilon$
	As at 1 January	1,412	70,918
	Charge to the income statement for the year	(249)	(74,968)
	Exchange adjustments	(184)	5,462
	As at 31 December	979	1,412
3.	CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS		
		2016	2015
		€	€
	Amounts due from contract customers included in trade		
	and other receivables (note 9)	146,859	95,373
	Amounts due to contract customers included in trade and		
	other payables (note 10)	-	(249,917)
		146,859	(154,544)
	Contract costs incurred plus recognised profit less		
	recognised losses to date	1,545,925	
	Less: progress billings	(1,399,066)	(4,162,597)
		146,859	(4,162,597) (154,544)
	CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
		2016	2015
		$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$
	Trade receivables	171,800	529,651
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	146,859	95,373
	Amounts owed by Group undertakings	527,200	1,377,369
	Other receivables	1,347	5,380
	Prepayments and accrued income	12,426	15,045
		859,632	2,022,818

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to note 14.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 - 90 days terms.

At 31 December, the analysis of trade receivables that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

Past due but not impaired							
	Total	Neither due nor impaired	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	90-120 days	>120 days
	€	$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$	€	$\epsilon$	€
2016	171,800	117,444	33,889	3,995	14,494	-	1,978
2015	529,651	135,201	47,018	347,432	-	-	-

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

	2016	2015
	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	€
Trade payables	11,569	176,898
Payments received on account	<del>-</del>	249,917
Accruals and deferred income	50,654	121,907
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	4,391	_
Corporation tax	82,543	150,133
	149,157	698,855

#### 11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December the Company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2016	2015
Operating leases falling due:	€	€
Within one year	39,520	43,814
Within two to five years	14,392	28,312
Greater than five years	14,392	15,502
	53,912	87,628

#### 12. CONTINGENCIES

A contingent liability exists at the year end in respect of the UK VAT group liability of  $\varepsilon$ 425,322 (2015 -  $\varepsilon$ 366,205).

The Company is party to a Group bank composite accounting arrangement and has given a guarantee to the bank in respect of all fellow subsidiaries' bank facilities, secured by a debenture dated 21 July 2014 over the assets of the Company in favour of Barclays Bank plc. At the year end there is no net borrowing under the arrangement (2015 - €nil).

# 13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise trade payables and trade receivables which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these instruments is to fund the Company's operations and to manage its working capital, liquidity and surplus funds.

The Company does not enter into any derivative transactions.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, and credit risk. Liquidity and interest rate risk are not considered to be key risks for the Company given the availability of intercompany borrowings.

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of other Group entities (which are principally Sterling, Euros and US dollars).

The Company publishes its Accounts in Euros and as a result, it is subject to foreign currency exchange translation risk in respect of the results and underlying net assets of the Company since the Euro is not its functional currency.

The Company does not utilise any hedging arrangements as the Directors do not consider that the risk posed is significant to the Company's operations.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Sterling to Euro exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Increase/decrease in Sterling rate	Effect on profit before tax €
2016	+20% -20%	107,408 (71,605)
2015	+20% -20%	281,977 (187,985)

#### Credit risk

The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the results that the Company's exposure to bad debt is not significant.

## Capital risk management

The Company manages capital to ensure adequate resources are retained for the continued growth of the Company, Access to capital includes the availability of funding through agreed credit facilities.

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Company made sales and purchases to and from the following Group entities:

	2016		2015	
Entity	Sales	Purchases	Sales	Purchases
	€	€	€	€
The Clarke Chapman Group Limited	196,310	9,372	80,753	3,315
Clarke Chapman Facilities Management Limited	653,770	-	151,942	-
Pressure Engineering International Limited	-	-	3,441	195,925
JND Technologies Limited	42,076	-	-	-
-				

At 31 December, the Company has the following balances with other Group undertakings:

	2016	2015
	Amounts due to	Amounts due to
	the Company	the Company
Entity	$\epsilon$	
		$\epsilon$
The Clarke Chapman Group Limited	527,200	1,377,369

The following management and administrative charges were invoiced by/to the Company during the year:

	2016		2015	
Entity	Received	Paid	Received	Paid
	€	€	€	$\epsilon$
The Clarke Chapman Group Limited	-	51,561	-	119,623
Clarke Chapman Facilities Management Limited	51,095	-	95,304	-
Langley Holdings PLC		21,074	-	46,112

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are made at normal prices, outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
			2016		2015
			€		$\epsilon$
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,420		1,420
	.,				
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	•	2016		2015	
		No.	$\epsilon$	No.	$\epsilon$
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	3	2	3
	•	<u></u>		president	-

#### 16. RETAINED EARNINGS

Included within the retained earnings of the Company are foreign currency translation deficits of €12,758 (2015 – foreign currency translation reserves of €151,990).

The net currency exchange difference arising on retranslation in the year was a loss of £164,748 (2015 – gain of £157,282). The foreign currency translation reserves contain the accumulated foreign currency translation differences from the translation of the Accounts of the Company into its presentational currency.

#### 17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate Parent Company is The Clarke Chapman Group Limited. The ultimate Parent Company is Langley Holdings plc, a Company registered in England, which owns the entire issued share capital of The Clarke Chapman Group Limited and is controlled by A J Langley, a director of the Company.

Copies of the Consolidated Accounts of The Clarke Chapman Group Limited and Langley Holdings plc may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies.