

Registered number: 05758880

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R J Shearer G Hughes (resigned 12 March 2019) R Anderson (appointed 12 March 2019)
Company secretary	Squire Patton Boggs Secretarial Services Limited
Registered number	05758880
Registered office	Rutland House 8th floor 148 Edmund Street Birmingham B3 2JR
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Accountants & Statutory Auditor 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Plc 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN
Solicitors	Squire Patton Boggs (UK) LLP 2 Park Lane Leeds LS3 1ES Travers Smith LLP 10 Snow Hill London EC1A 2AL

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

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TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

Introduction

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The principal activity of Task Enforcement Limited ('the company') is that of a civil enforcement agency. The directors do not envisage any change in the principal activity during the forthcoming year.

Business review

During the year, the company's turnover reduced by 1% from £5,882,000 to £5,836,000. Operating profit reduced by 34% from £535,000 to £355,000. This is due to increased management recharges charged to the company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As with any business, the company is subject to risks. The directors have set out below the principal risk facing the business. The directors are of the opinion that a thorough risk management process is adopted, which involves the formal review of all the risks identified. Processes are in place to monitor and mitigate such risks.

Volumes not guaranteed

Many of the company's contracts do not guarantee a set volume of work to be issued. The company manages this risk by maintaining a broad client base and a range of income streams. These income streams include tracing and investigation, information intelligence, debt collection, compliance recovery, fieldforce based residency confirmation, distress warrant and liability order enforcement, arrest warrant enforcement, high court writ enforcement and commercial rent recovery.

This risk is further mitigated by the company's operating model, which means that the majority of its costs are variable.

Financial key performance indicators

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year are as follows:

	2019 £000	2019 £000
Operating profit	355	535
Add back depreciation and amortisation	-	26
EBITDA	355	561
EBITDA as a percentage of revenue	6.1%	9.5%

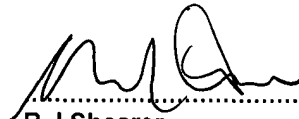
TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

Future developments

The company expects organic growth in the future as the market expands.

This report was approved by the board on 5 February 2020 and signed on its behalf.


.....
R J Shearer
Director

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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

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;
- 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 £355,000 (2018 - £529,000).

The directors do not recommend a payment of a dividend for the period (2018: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R J Shearer
G Hughes (resigned 12 March 2019)
R Anderson (appointed 12 March 2019)

Going concern

The directors have considered forecast financial performance, recoverability of assets and financial liability for a period extending at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors therefore have reasonable expectation that there are adequate resources for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

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

Employee involvement

The company continues to involve its staff in the future development of the business. Information is provided to employees through newsletters, the group's intranet, and via regular memoranda from management.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are given full and fair consideration for all vacancies in accordance with their particular aptitudes and abilities. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to retrain them in order that their employment with the company may continue.

It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion opportunities should be available to all employees.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 5 February 2020 and signed on its behalf.



R J Shearer
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Task Enforcement Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 May 2019, which comprise the 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 May 2019 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TASK ENFORCEMENT 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, 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.

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Gary Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
London
5 February 2020

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	4	5,836	5,882
Administrative expenses		(5,142)	(5,030)
Staff costs		(339)	(317)
Operating profit	5	355	535
Interest receivable and similar income		3	-
Interest payable and expenses		-	(6)
Profit before tax		358	529
Tax on profit	9	(3)	-
Profit for the financial year		355	529

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

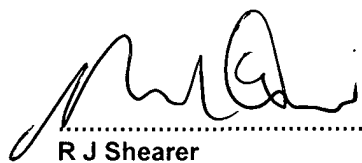
The company has no other comprehensive income for the year other than the results above and therefore, no statement of comprehensive income is presented.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	14	14
Tangible assets	11	13	13
		<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	13,152	9,176
Cash at bank and in hand		46	48
		<u>13,198</u>	<u>9,224</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(6,769)	(3,150)
Net current assets		<u>6,429</u>	<u>6,074</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>6,456</u>	<u>6,101</u>
Net assets		<u>6,456</u>	<u>6,101</u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account	16	6,456	6,101
		<u>6,456</u>	<u>6,101</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 5 February 2020.



R J Shearer
 Director

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019
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	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 June 2017	5,572	5,572
Profit for the year	529	529
At 1 June 2018	6,101	6,101
Profit for the year	355	355
At 31 May 2019	6,456	6,456

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

1. General information

Task Enforcement Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:
Rutland House, 8th Floor
148 Edmund Street
Birmingham
B3 2JR

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic report on page 1.

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 judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3)

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it. Exemptions have been taken in relation to, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

The functional currency of Task Enforcement Limited is considered to be pounds sterling (£) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Related party disclosure exemption

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, section 33.1A, not to disclose transactions with wholly-owned members of the Marston Group headed by Marston Corporate Limited.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have considered forecast financial performance, recoverability of assets and financial viability for a period extending at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors therefore have reasonable expectation that there are of adequate resources for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 MAY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.9 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software	-	3 - 5 years
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2.10 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.

Depreciation 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:

Motor vehicles	-	3 - 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	3 - 5 years
Computer equipment	-	3 - 5 years

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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.13 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.

2.14 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, 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.15 Tax**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future year in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2.16 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

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

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. As there are low levels of accounting judgements and estimates required in the company, any impact on the financial statements would be unlikely to be material.

There are no significant estimates or judgements used in preparing these accounts, other than those detailed below.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Civil enforcement	5,836	5,882
	<u>5,836</u>	<u>5,882</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation of owned assets	-	13
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	13
	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

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

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8	8

Audit fees are borne by another group company for both 2019 and 2018. No other fees were paid to the auditor for non-audit services.

7. Employees

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

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Operational	8	9
Support	-	2
	8	11

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	300	289
Social security costs	35	25
Cost of defined contribution scheme	4	3
	339	317

8. Directors' remuneration

No director received remuneration for their services to the company in either the current year or the prior year.

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

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

9. Taxation

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3	-
Total deferred tax	3	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	3	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	358	529
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	68	100
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	1	-
Group relief	(66)	(100)
Total tax charge for the year	3	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2015 included changes which will affect the future tax charge. The rate of corporation tax will reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. This will reduce the company's future tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 May 2019 have been calculated based on these rates.

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

10. Intangible assets

	Computer software £000
Cost	
At 1 June 2018	64
At 31 May 2019	64
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2018	50
At 31 May 2019	50
Net book value	
At 31 May 2019	14
At 31 May 2018	14

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

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

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2018	10	26	234	270
At 31 May 2019	10	26	234	270
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2018	10	22	225	257
At 31 May 2019	10	22	225	257
Net book value				
At 31 May 2019	-	4	9	13
At 31 May 2018	-	4	9	13

12. Debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset	9	12
	9	12
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	-	115
Amounts owed by group undertakings	12,886	8,676
Prepayments and accrued income	257	373
	13,152	9,176

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

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

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade creditors	6	1
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,546	2,737
Other taxation and social security	205	370
Other creditors	12	-
Accruals and deferred income	-	42
	<u>6,769</u>	<u>3,150</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

14. Deferred taxation

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At beginning of year	12	12
Charged to other comprehensive income	(3)	-
At end of year	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	9	12
	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>

15. Share capital

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2018 - 1) Ordinary share of £1.00	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

16. Reserves**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

17. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £Nil (2018 - £3,000). Contributions totalling £Nil (2018 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

18. Ultimate controlling party

Marston (Holdings) Limited is the immediate parent undertaking of Task Enforcement Limited. Marston (Holdings) Limited has included the company in its group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office - Embassy House, 60 Church St., Birmingham, B3 2DJ. Marston Corporate Limited.

The smallest, group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements have been drawn up is that headed by Marston (Holdings) Limited. The largest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is that headed by the ultimate parent company and controlling party as at 31 May 2019, Marston Corporate Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Embassy House, 60 Church St., Birmingham, B3 2DJ. Marston Corporate Limited