Registered number: 05758880

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R J Shearer (resigned 5 June 2020) R J Anderson M S Watson (appointed 5 June 2020)
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 11th Floor Landmark St Peters Square 1 Oxford Street Manchester M1 4PB
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Plc 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN
Solicitors	Squire Patton Boggs (UK) LLP 6 Wellington Place Leeds LS1 4AP Travers Smith LLP 10 Snow Hill London EC1A 2AL

TASK ENFORCEMENT LIMITED

CONTENT

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2021.

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 in not preparing a Strategic Report.

Principal activity

The principal activity of Task Enforcement Limited ('the company') is that of a civil enforcement agency.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £182,000 *(2020 - £339,000).*

The directors do not recommend a payment of a dividend for the period (2020: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R J Shearer (resigned 5 June 2020)
R J Anderson
M S Watson (appointed 5 June 2020)

Going concern

The directors have considered forecast financial performance, recoverability of assets and financial viability for the period extending at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and up to February 2023. This has included scenario analysis and stress testing in relation to Covid-19 and continued banking covenant compliance.

As a result, the directors have a reasonable expectation that there are adequate resources for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and have therefore adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

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

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

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.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

• select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

• make judgements 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 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.

This report was approved by the board on 2/2/2022 and signed on its behalf.

Mike Watson

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M S Watson
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 2021, which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2021 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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

• We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company, and the industry in which it operates. We determined the those that relate to the financial reporting framework, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and Companies Act 2006 and Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 to be the most significant laws and regulations to the entity. We enquired of management whether there were any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our enquiries to supporting documentation such as board minute reviews. From the procedures performed we did not identify any matters relating to noncompliance with laws and regulation or matters in relation to fraud.

• We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- evaluation of the processes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud;

- testing journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions;

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

- identifying and testing related party transactions.

• In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of the Company's operations, including the nature of revenue sources, services and its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.

• These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;

• The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's knowledge of the industry in which the client operates in and understanding of, and practical experience through training and participation with audit engagements of a similar nature;

• In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:

- The company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risk of material misstatement and

- the company's control environment including the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions.

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Paul Bamber MA FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Manchester

Date: 2/2/2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	4	**2,486**	*4,576*
Expenses		**(2,302)**	*(4,210)*
Depreciation and amortisation		**-**	*(27)*
Operating profit	5	**184**	*339*
Interest receivable and similar income		**-**	*3*
Interest payable and similar expenses		**(3)**	*(5)*
Profit before tax		**181**	*337*
Tax on profit	9	**1**	*2*
Profit for the financial year		**182**	*339*

The notes on pages 10 to 20 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 2021

	Note		2021 £000		*2020* *£000*
Current assets					
Debtors	12	**20,908**		*17,616*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**217**		*138*	
		21,125		*17,754*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**(14,148)**		*(10,959)*	
Net current assets			**6,977**		*6,795*
Total assets less current liabilities			**6,977**		*6,795*
Net assets			**6,977**		*6,795*
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	16		**6,977**		*6,795*
			6,977		*6,795*

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
2/2/2022

Mike Watson

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M S Watson
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 June 2019	**-**	**6,456**	**6,456**
Profit for the year	-	339	339
At 1 June 2020	**-**	**6,795**	**6,795**
Profit for the year	-	182	182
At 31 May 2021	**-**	**6,977**	**6,977**

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

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 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.

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Free Flow Topco Limited as at 31 May 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from 12th Floor One America Square, London, United Kingdom, EC3N 2LS.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The directors have considered forecast financial performance, recoverability of assets and financial viability for the period extending at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and up to February 2023. This has included scenario analysis and stress testing in relation to Covid-19 and continued banking covenant compliance.

As a result, the directors have a reasonable expectation that there are adequate resources for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and have therefore adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

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 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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

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.

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	- 4 - 7 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 4 - 10 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 profit or loss.

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. Accounting policies (continued)

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 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

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:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Civil enforcement	2,486	4,576
	2,486	4,576

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Depreciation of owned assets	-	14
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	13

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	7	6

7. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration *(2020 - £NIL)*.

8. *Directors' remuneration*

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

9. Taxation

	2021 £000	*2020 £000*
Total current tax	**-**	*-*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**2**	*(1)*
Changes to tax rates	**(3)**	*(1)*
Total deferred tax	**(1)**	*(2)*
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	**(1)**	*(2)*

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than *(2020 - lower than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% *(2020 - 19%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	*2020 £000*
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**181**	*337*
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	**34**	*64*
Effects of:		
Tax rate changes	**(2)**	*(1)*
Group relief	**(138)**	*(65)*
Transfer pricing adjustments	**105**	*-*
Total tax credit for the year	**(1)**	*(2)*

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

It was confirmed that from 1 April 2023, the corporation tax rate will increase from 19% to 25% and deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been calculated using the rate of 19% up to 2023 and then at 25% thereafter.

10. Intangible assets

	Computer software £000
Cost	
At 1 June 2020	64
At 31 May 2021	64
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2020	64
At 31 May 2021	64
Net book value	
At 31 May 2021	-
At 31 May 2020	-

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2020	10	26	234	270
At 31 May 2021	10	26	234	270
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2020	10	26	234	270
At 31 May 2021	10	26	234	270
Net book value				
At 31 May 2021	-	-	-	-
At 31 May 2020	-	-	-	-

12. Debtors

	2021 £000	*2020 £000*
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset	12	*11*
	12	*11*
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	72	*51*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,747	*17,352*
Prepayments and accrued income	77	*202*
	20,908	*17,616*

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

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 **£000**	*2020* *£000*
Trade creditors	**1**	*1*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**13,753**	*10,663*
Other taxation and social security	**391**	*295*
Accruals and deferred income	**3**	*-*
	14,148	*10,959*

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

14. Deferred taxation

	2021 **£000**	*2020* *£000*
At beginning of year	**11**	*9*
Credit to the profit or loss	**1**	*2*
At end of year	**12**	*11*

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2021 **£000**	*2020* *£000*
Fixed asset timing differences	**12**	*11*
	12	*11*

The deferred tax asset is expected to be recoverable in more than 12 months.

15. Share capital

	2021 **£000**	*2020* *£000*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 *(2020 - 1)* Ordinary share of £1.00	**-**	*-*

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account

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

17. Post balance sheet events

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

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 - Rutland House 8th Floor, 148 Edmund Street, Birmingham, B3 2JR.

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 2021, Free Flow Topco Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from 12th Floor One America Square, London, United Kingdom, EC3N 2LS.