UXBRIDGE SKIP HIRE HOLDINGS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

LB GROUP
Swift House
Ground Floor
18 Hoffmanns Way
Chelmsford
Essex
UK
CM1 1GU



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr D Thompson

Mr G Hobson

Secretary

Mr D Thompson

Company number

06447722

Registered office

Swift House Ground Floor 18 Hoffmanns Way Chelmsford Essex UK

CM1 1GU

Auditor

LB Group Limited (Chelmsford)

Swift House Ground Floor 18 Hoffmanns Way

Chelmsford Essex UK CM1 1GU

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of dormant company. The only transactions during the year were the receipt of bank interest and bank charges.

Going forward the directors expect that the company will continue to not trade.

By order of the board

Mr D Thompson

Secretary

19/11/2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D Thompson Mr A Dickens Mr G Hobson

(Deceased 7 January 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that LB Group Limited (Chelmsford) be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

19/11/2019

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board

Mr D Thompson

Secretary

Data:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UXBRIDGE SKIP HIRE HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Uxbridge Skip Hire Holdings Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the 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 FRS 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 March 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The 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 our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF UXBRIDGE SKIP HIRE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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 and the directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF UXBRIDGE SKIP HIRE HOLDINGS LIMITED

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.

Stuart Sheldrick (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of LB Group Limited (Chelmsford)

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

29/11/19

Swift House Ground Floor 18 Hoffmanns Way Chelmsford Essex UK

CM1 1GU

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Notes	2019	2018
Notes	_	£ (80)
4	-	17,696
	(59)	17,616
5	2	2
	(57)	17,618
6	-	-
	(57)	17,618
	5	Notes £ (59) 4 - (59) 5 2 (57) 6

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		20	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investments	7		85		85	
Current assets						
Debtors	8	1,800,175		1,800,174		
Cash at bank and in hand		4,828		4,886		
		1,805,003		1,805,060		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,672,964)		(1,672,964)		
	-					
Net current assets			132,039		132,096	
Total assets less current liabilities			132,124		132,181	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(2,658,311)		(2,658,311)	
Net liabilities			(2,526,187)		(2,526,130)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	11		100		100	
Profit and loss reserves			(2,526,287)		(2,526,230)	
Total equity			(2,526,187)		(2,526,130)	
- -						

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{19/11/2019}{19}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Thompson

Director

Company Registration No. 06447722

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017	100	(2,543,848)	(2,543,748)
Year ended 31 March 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		17,618	17,618
Balance at 31 March 2018	100	(2,526,230)	(2,526,130)
Year ended 31 March 2019: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(57)	(57)
Balance at 31 March 2019	100	(2,526,287)	(2,526,187)

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Uxbridge Skip Hire Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Swift House, Ground Floor, 18 Hoffmanns Way, Chelmsford, Essex, UK, CM1 1GU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares:
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income:
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company has a net liability position. However due to the ongoing support of its ultimate parent company Moralis Group Limited, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:	2242	2010
		2019	2018
	Turnover analysed by class of business	£	£
			
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	2	2
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
_			
4	Exceptional item	2019	2018
		2019 £	2016 £
		~	~
	Loan write off	-	(17,696)
		=====	=====
_			
5	Interest receivable and similar income	2019	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
	Interest income	_	_
	Interest on bank deposits	2	2
	-	-	
6	Taxation ·		
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	for the year ba	sed on the
		2019	2018
		£	£
	(Loss)/profit before taxation	(57)	17,618
			
	Expected toy (gradit)/sharge based on the standard rate of corporation toy in		
	Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(11)	3,347
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(3,362)
	Unutilised tax losses carried forward	11	15
	Chamised tax 1033c3 carried forward	-	
_			
-	Taxation charge for the year	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7	Fixed asset investments		
	Natao	2019	
	Notes	£	£
-	Investments in subsidiaries	85 	85
	The above investment relates to 100% of the issued ordinary share capital Limited, a dormant company incorporated in England and Wales.	in Uxbridge Skip	Hire Properties
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Shares in group
			undertakings
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 April 2018 & 31 March 2019		85
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2019		85
	At 31 March 2018		85
			=======================================
8	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts faming due within one year.	•	~
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	1,300,075 500,100	1,300,074 500,100
	Carlot destate		
		1,800,175 ========	1,800,174 ======
		· · · -	
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,672,964	1,672,964
			=======================================
10	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Motos	2019	2018 £
		L	2
	Other borrowings	2,658,311	2,658,311
	Notes	£	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11	Share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	·		
	Preference share capital		
	Authorised		
	2,658,311 Preference shares of £1 each	2,658,311	2,658,311
		<u> </u>	

The 2,658,311 Preference shares of £1 each are presented in liabilities.

12 Related party transactions

Included in other debtors at the year end is £500,000 (2018: £500,000) owed by AGS Oilfield Services limited, a connected company. This amount represents a non interest bearing loan and is repayable on demand.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies that are wholly owned on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

13 Ultimate controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is Moralis Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. This is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are made up. The consolidated accounts are available from the registered office of Uxbridge Skip Hire Holdings Limited.

The company's immediate parent company is GBN Services Ltd.