Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 March 2019

Company Number 04054612

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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Directors

M R Crook D M Gratton G I Israel I Quinlan

Secretary and registered office

G Mason, Fountain House, Anchor Boulevard, Crossways Business Park, Dartford, Kent, DA2 6QH

Company number

04054612

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC, 1 North End, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 1RN Santander UK plc, 17 Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4PJ

Auditor

BDO LLP, 2 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick, West Sussex, RH6 0PA

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the company comprise property services, primarily those relating to void, vacant and otherwise unoccupied properties, for both the private and public sector, in particular security services and property clearance. The company operates across England and into Wales.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clearway Group Support Services Limited (formerly GI Investments UK Limited) and an indirect subsidiary of The Clearway Group Limited (formerly The Clearway Group PLC), the ultimate parent company.

Market Environment

The UK void property services market is currently served by many small to medium sized providers operating within their localities, and a small number of large competitors operating across regions and in some cases, the entire UK.

Strategy

The company continues to be the UK principal trading company within the group.

The company's strategy continues to be to grow by leveraging relationships with current customers while seeking further opportunities in pre-identified areas of interest. The addition to the group of Cerberus Security and Monitoring Services Limited during the reporting period has provided the company with further opportunities to sell services across an enlarged group and engage with other trading subsidiaries to identify possible opportunities and revenue streams.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

KPIs

Financial overview

Performance of the business for the year

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	£	£
Revenue	11,385,791	9,103,726
Operating profit	2,590,724	1,934,893
Add back depreciation	537,120	313,997
EBITDA	3,127,844	2,248,890
EBITDA margin	27.5%	24.7%

EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation) is operating profit adding back depreciation as shown above. There was no amortisation charge to add back.

- Revenue increased by 25% over the prior year. The growth is underpinned by a 46% growth from the rental of alarms and steel, 6% from manned guarding with clearance work up 8%.
- EBITDA improved over the prior year by 39% due to additional revenues generated contributing more to EBITDA than the small increase in overheads needed to support this growth.
- The increase in EBITDA margin reflects the change in mix of business.

Position of the business at the period end

The company had net cash at 31 March 2019 of £264,808 (2018: £207,638).

Key performance indicators

In addition to the measures reported on above, the company evaluates it performance against the metrics set out below.

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Number of sites secured (at the year end)	1,797	1,589
Net growth in number of sites (for the year ended)	203	215
Average recurring weekly income, excluding man- guarding (at the year end)	£113,591	£78,684
Lock up days (at the year end)	58.1 days	60.7 days

- The number of sites has increased by 13% in the year to 31 March 2019 reflecting an increased investment
 in sales resources, with a focus on increasing recurring revenue streams and the average weekly recurring
 revenue has increased by 44% over the year.
- Lock up days is a measure of the number of days sales tied up in trade debtors and accrued income
 excluding the effect of VAT. This measure is preferred to debtor days as it includes un-invoiced revenue
 amounts. Lock up days has improved since 31 March 2018 due to a continuing focus on cash generation.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

Health and safety

The nature of the company's business means that the health and safety of all employees and other persons involved in its operations present a continuous challenge requiring proactive management.

The company manages this risk through the enforcement of rigorous policies and procedures, under continuous review by professional, qualified staff. The company provides appropriate accredited health and safety training to its employees.

High health and safety standards are expected from all employees and sub-contractors.

There were no RIDDOR reportable incidents in the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

A detailed review of the risks and uncertainties relating to the company's operating activities can be found within the strategic report of The Clearway Group Limited (formerly The Clearway Group PLC).

Outlook

The company expects to continue to grow during the year to 31 March 2020, benefitting from the enhanced opportunities offered by being part of an expanding multi-service property services group.

By Order of the Board

I Quiman

Director

10 September 2019

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,235,088 (2018 - £1,728,642).

The company paid a dividend of £2,700,000 during the year (2018 - £1,600,000). No final dividend is proposed.

Directors

The directors of the company throughout the year were:

M R Crook
D M Gratton
G I Israel
I Quinlan
P O Sexton (resigned 31 March 2019)

Future developments

The company continues to trade profitably and to pursue opportunities to improve its performance and financial position.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Auditor

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditor will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

Annual general meeting

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In accordance with s303 of the Companies Act 2006, the members have not required the directors to call an annual general meeting of the company.

This report was approved on behalf of the Board on

l Quinlan **Director**

Date 10 September 2019

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

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). 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARWAY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clearway Environmental Services (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise 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 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 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 were:

- 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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 period 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.

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 directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

SDO COP Anna Draper (Senior Statut

Anna Draper (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Gatwick

10 September 2019

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
3	11,385,791	9,103,726
	(6,247,077)	(5,151,590)
	5,138,714	3,952,136
	(2,563,528) 15,538	(2,200,178) 182,935
6	2,590,724	1,934,893
8 9	191,920 (24,270)	148,360 (2,584)
	2,758,374	2,080,669
10	(523,286)	(352,027)
	2,235,088	1,728,642
	6 8 9	(6,247,077) 5,138,714 (2,563,528) 15,538

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018 - £Nil).

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2019

Company number 04054612	Note	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	12		1,732,362		1,028,827
					1,028,827
Current assets					
Stocks	13	21,849		21,849	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	6,287,245		3,736,147	
Debtors: amounts falling due	13	0,207,243		3,730,147	
within one year	14	2,757,324		2,156,665	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	264,808		207,638	
				<u> </u>	
		9,331,226		6,122,299	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	17	(3,716,546)		(2,689,132)	
Net current assets			5,614,680		3,433,167
Total assets less current liabilities			7,347,042		4,461,994
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	18		(3,318,417)		-
Provision for liabilities					
Deferred tax	20		(55,535)		(23,992
Net assets			3,973,090		4,438,002
Capital and reserves	20				2
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	22		2 3,973,088		2 4,438,000
			3,973,090		4,438,002

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 september 2019

l Quinlan Director

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

Share Capital £ 2	Profit and loss account £	_
Capital £	account £ 4,438,000	equity £
£	£ 4,438,000	equity £ 4,438,002
	4,438,000	_
2		4,438,002
-	2 225 200	
_	2,235,088	2,235,088
-	(2,700,000)	(2,700,000)
	3 973 088	3,973,090
Share Capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
2	4,309,358	4,309,360
-	1,728,642 (1,600,000)	1,728,642 (1,600,000)
-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000
	Capital £	Profit and loss Capital & £ 2 4,309,358

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

Clearway Environmental Services (UK) Limited is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the company information page of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention 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 presentational currency is Pounds Sterling.

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 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42,11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.49 (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

The information requirements above are included in the consolidated financial statements of The Clearway Group Limited (formerly The Clearway Group PLC) (incorporated in the United Kingdom) as at 31 March 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

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 year can be measured reliably;
 and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

As such, revenue for property clearance is recognised when the work is carried out and revenue from security services is recognised on a straight-line basis over the hire period.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation on assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

10% or 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

Hire assets

25% straight line

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.

Valuation of investments

Investments held as fixed assets and current assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes direct costs only.

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.

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 forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Creditors

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

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Leased assets: Lessee

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to profit or loss over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the term of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

No significant judgements have had to be made by the company in preparing these financial statements.

b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The company has made key assumptions regarding the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets and this is further described in Note1 of the accounting policies.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

3 Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom and is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

Employees	2019	2018 £
Staff costs (including directors) consist of:	د	~
Wages and salaries Social security costs Cost of defined contribution scheme	2,982,083 298,708 54,934	2,506,725 218,609 21,754
	3,335,725	2,747,088
The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was as	s follows:	
	2019 Number	2018 Number
Directors and senior management Sales Accounts and administration Operations	3 10 12 55	3 7 14 49
	80	73
Directors' remuneration	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	112,667	140,927
	Staff costs (including directors) consist of: Wages and salaries Social security costs Cost of defined contribution scheme The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was at Directors and senior management Sales Accounts and administration Operations Directors' remuneration	Staff costs (including directors) consist of: Wages and salaries Social security costs Cost of defined contribution scheme The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was as follows: Directors and senior management Sales Accounts and administration Operations Directors' remuneration 2019 £ Directors' remuneration 2019 £

The highest paid director received remuneration of £112,667.

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined benefit contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £2,203.

6	Operating profit		
		2019	2018
	This is arrived at after charging:	£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	537,120	313,997
	Other operating lease rentals	123,645	126,597
	Loss / (profit) on sale of fixed assets	8,302	28
	Defined contribution pension cost	54,934	20,327
			(2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
7	Auditors' remuneration		
		2019	2018
	Fore payable to the company's cuditor for the guidit of the company's	£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	14,163	12 750
	annual initiaticial statements		13,750
	Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
	Other accounting and taxation services	5,638	5,450
_			
8	Interest receivable	2019	2018
		£	2016 £
		~	~
	Interest on intercompany balances	191,920	143,118
	Other interest receivable	•	5,242
		191,920	148,360

9	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Intercompany interest payable Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	23,270 -	2,584
		23,270	2,584
10	Taxation	2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods	500,957 (9,214)	352,300 (1,744)
	Total current tax	491,742	350,456
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior periods	22,533 9,010	1,249 322
	Total deferred tax	31,543	1,571
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	523,286	352,027

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

10 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

11

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,758,374	2,080,669
Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	524,091	394,473
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Additional R&D reduction Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Deferred tax timing differences leading to an increase in taxation Group relief Payment for group relief Difference in tax rates	2,051 (9,214) 9,010 (500,957) 500,957 (2,652)	277 (41,154) (1,422) (338,734) 338,734 (147)
Total tax charge for the year	523,286	352,027
Factors that may affect future tax charges		
There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.		
Dividends	2019 £	2018 £
Dividends paid (£1,350,000 per share) (2018: £800,000)	2,700,000	1,600,000

Tangible fixed assets				
rangible likeu assets	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Hire Assets £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions Disposals	379,579 23,870 -	626,706 310,702 (53,835)	1,190,796 906,083 -	2,197,081 1,240,654 (53,835)
At 31 March 2019	403,449	883,573	2,096,879	3,383,902
Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for year Disposals	313,104 38,720	332,793 140,850 (53,835)	522,357 357,550	1,168,254 537,120 (53,835)
At 31 March 2019	351,824	419,808	879,907	1,651,538
Net book value At 31 March 2019	51,625	463,765	1,216,972	1,732,362
At 31 March 2018	66,475	293,913	668,439	1,028,827
The net book value of assets he follows:	eld under finance leases	or hire purchase	contracts, include	ed above, is as 2018 £
Motor vehicles			-	35,307

40		,	
13	Stocks	2019	2018
		£	£
	Raw materials	21,849	21,849
14	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
		~	-
	Trade debtors	2,040,144	1,715,324
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	323,750	69,885
	Other debtors	8,823	19,875
	Prepayments and accrued income	384,607	351,581
		2,757,324	2,156,665
	•		
15	Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
		Ł	L
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,287,245	3,736,147

16	Cash and cash equivalents		
	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	264,808	207,638
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
.,	Creditors, amounts raining due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	954,308 1,738,013 4,253 467,783 - - 552,189 	1,029,038 879,866 13,467 286,077 14,107 4,135 462,442
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,318,417	-

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 *(continued)*

19	Hire purchase and finance leases	2019 £	2018 £
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:	L	~
	Within one year	-	14,107
		<u>-</u>	14,107
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which the	ey relate.	
20	Deferred taxation		£
	At beginning of the year Credited to the income statement		23,992 31,543
	At end of the year		55,535
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		£
	Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences		57,300 (1,765)
	Provision at the year end		55,535
21	Pension commitments		
	The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The asset separately from those of the company in an independently administered function represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to Contributions totalling £10,382 (2018 - £3,806) were paid in advance / payable 2019 and are included in prepayment (2018 – in creditors).	d. The pension o £54,934 (2018	cost charge - £21,754).
22	Share capital	2019	2040
	Shares classified as equity	2019 £	2018 £

2

2

Allotted, called up and fully paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

23 Contingent liabilities, charges and guarantees

On 5 December 2016, a charge was placed on the company's fixed and floating assets by Toscafund GP Limited in respect of a group facility. This charge was released on 18 April 2018 and replaced with a fixed and floating charge on the company's assets by Santander UK plc and BGF Investments LP on the same day.

The company has guaranteed the obligations of Clearway Group Holdings Limited and The Clearway Group Limited in respect of loans.

24 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2019, the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease as follows:

	Land and buildings 2019 £	Land and buildings 2018 £	Other 2019 £	Other 2018 £
Not later than 1 year	125,390	123,645	-	-
ater than 1 year and not later than years	34,794	99,727	-	-
Total	160,184	223,372	-	-
			*** ****	

25 Related party disclosures

During the year, the company purchased services from Lakebridge 2008 Limited (formerly Clearway Environmental Services (2008) Limited), a company in which G I Israel and M Crook are directors and shareholders, of £175,117 (2018 - £149,794) and there was a balance due in creditors of £44,946 (2018 - £42,922).

During the year, the company rented a property from Shardlake Investments LLP, a company in which Matthew Crook is a director. Rent paid on the property for the year ended 31 March 2019 was £16,470 (2018 - £11,880), and there was a balance due in creditors of £1,500 (2018 - £nil).

During the year, the company purchased goods and services from Ozvision Limited (previously NuVision Limited), a company in which G I Israel is a director and shareholder, amounting to £13,850 (2018 – nil), and there was a balance due in creditors of £4,134 (2018 - £nil).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A from the disclosure of transactions with entities that are part of the group on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and the consolidated financial statements of the group are publicly available.

26 Ultimate parent company

As at both balance sheet dates, the ultimate controlling party is The Clearway Group Limited (formerly The Clearway Group PLC).