Annual Report and Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016



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### **Company Information**

**Directors** 

J Robertson

R J Watson

D Mee

Company secretary R J Watson

Registered office

800 The Boulevard

Capability Green

Luton

Bedfordshire LU1 3BA

**Auditors** 

KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

### Strategic Report for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016.

#### Review of the business

On 10 February 2014 the company transferred its trade and assets to Carbon60 Limited, a fellow group company, for net book value. The company ceased trading at that time.

On 26 October 2015 the company reduced its share capital by 3,104,790 £1 Ordinary shares to £1.

The directors are actively considering the future of the company.

#### Insurance

Impellam Group plc ("the Group"), of which the company is a member, maintains a comprehensive insurance programme with a number of reputable third party underwriters. These insurance policies are reviewed annually to ensure that there is adequate cover for insurable risks and that the terms of those policies are optimised.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the company, are discussed in the Finance Report in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report. Certain of the Group's business and financial risks are managed at a Group level, rather than at an individual company level. For this reason, the company's directors believe that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the company.

Approved by the Board on 6 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

D\Mee Director

800 The Boulevard Capability Green

Luton LU1 3BA

### Directors' Report for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016.

### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

J Robertson

R J Watson

Mee

D Mee (appointed 20 April 2015)

### **Directors' liabilities**

During the period and to the date of these financial statements, the company had in force an indemnity provision in favour of one or more Directors of the company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006.

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

### Reappointment of auditors

During the period KPMG LLP were appointed as auditors and are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 6 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101').

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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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; and
- 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### Independent Auditor's Report to the members of ABC Contract Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Contract Services Limited for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016, set out on pages 7 to 16. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 4), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

#### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 January 2016 and of its loss for the 52 weeks then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial period is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Strategic report and the Directors' report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and.
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the members of ABC Contract Services Limited (continued)

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Aimie Keki (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP. Statutory A

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

7 June 2016

## Profit and Loss Account for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

	Note	52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
Turnover	3	-	4,164
Cost of sales			(3,670)
Gross profit		-	494
Administrative expenses			(186)
Operating profit			308
Profit before tax		-	308
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(35)	(63)
(Loss)/profit for the period		(35)	245

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

### Statement of Comprehensive Income for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

	Note	52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
(Loss)/profit for the period		(35)	245
Total comprehensive income for the period		(35)	245

## (Registration number: 01189888) Balance Sheet as at 1 January 2016

	Note	1 January 2016 £ 000	2 January 2015 £ 000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	5,965	5,965
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	10	(236)	(236)
Income tax liability		(98)	(63)
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(334)	(299)
Net current assets		5,631	5,666
Net assets		5,631	5,666
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	3,105
Other reserves		8,200	8,200
Profit and loss account		(2,569)	(5,639)
Shareholders' funds		5,631	5,666

Approved by the Board on 6 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

D Mee Director

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

	Share capital £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 3 January 2015	3,105	8,200	(5,639)	5,666
Loss for the period		-	(35)	(35)
Total comprehensive income	·	-	(35)	(35)
Reduction in share capital	(3,105)		3,105	-
At 1 January 2016	·	8,200	(2,569)	5,631
	Share capital £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 28 December 2013	3,105	8,200	(5,884)	5,421
Profit for the period		-	245	245
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	245	245
At 2 January 2015	3,105	8,200	(5,639)	5,666

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 800 The Boulevard Capability Green Luton Bedfordshire LU1 3BA

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 6 June 2016 and the balance sheet was signed on behalf of the Board by Darren Mee.

### 2 Accounting policies

### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In the transition to FRS 101, the Company has applied IFRS 1 whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. There has been no financial impact on the opening or closing assets and liabilities of the company following the adoption of FRS 101 for the first time in these accounts.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 (continued)

### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

### Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets, intangible assets and investment properties;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- · Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- An additional balance sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period following the retrospective change in accounting policy;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS 101 IFRS balance sheet at 28 December 2013 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 101 Adopted IFRSs.

### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 not to publish a cash flow statement as its ultimate parent, Impellam Group Plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, has prepared consolidated financial statements which are publicly available.

### Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 28 December 2013 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover, which is stated exclusive of value added tax, comprises amounts receivable for employment services, net of rebates and discounts provided. The nature of the company's activities is such that revenue is recognised when a written agreement, terms and conditions or an approved customer order is in place and the services have been fully rendered. Revenue is recognised and accrued by reference to hours worked in accordance with approved and submitted weekly timesheets and agreed charge rates. The company's procedures require review of a customer's ability to pay prior to a service provision, at the time of such provision, and at the time of billing, such that collectability is reasonably assured.

### Significant accounting judgements

### Recoverability of debtors

The company determines whether debtors are impaired if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable at least on an annual basis.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 (continued)

### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tax

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

### 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.

### Financial assets and liabilities

### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value on the transaction date, on the company's balance sheet when the company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and derecognised when this is no longer the case.

### 3 Revenue

The turnover of the company arises wholly from activities undertaken within the United Kingdom.

The analysis of the company's revenue for the period from continuing operations is as follows:

	52 weeks	53 weeks
	1 January	2 January
	2016	2015
	£ 000	£ 000
endering of services	<u>-</u> _	4,164

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 (continued)

4	Operating profit		
	Arrived at after charging		
		52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
	Depreciation expense	-	1
	Operating lease expense - property		8
	Operating lease expense - plant and machinery		7
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
	Audit of the financial statements	-	1
6	Staff costs		
	The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as	follows:	
		52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
	Wages and salaries	-	97
	Social security costs	-	8
	Pension costs, defined contribution scheme		3
		<u>-</u>	108
	The average number of persons employed by the company (include analysed by category was as follows:	ing directors) du	uring the period,
		52 weeks 1 January 2016 No.	53 weeks 2 January 2015 No.
	Administration and support	-	2
	Other departments		4
		_	6

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 (continued)

### 7 Directors' remuneration

The emoluments of the directors are paid by the ultimate parent company, or by another group company. The directors' services to this company are of a non-executive nature and are deemed to be attributable to services to the remunerating company. Accordingly, the directors received no remuneration for services to the company in the period (2 January 2015: £Nil).

#### 8 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	35_	63

The tax on profit before tax for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2015 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20.25% (2015 - 21.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	52 weeks 1 January 2016 £ 000	53 weeks 2 January 2015 £ 000
Profit before tax		308
Corporation tax at standard rate	-	66
Transfer pricing adjustments	35	10
Debt cap adjustments (see below)	-	(11)
Expenses not allowable in determining taxable profits	-	2
Utilisation of losses brought forward		(4)
Total tax charge	35	63
Deferred tax Deferred tax asset		
2016		Asset
	÷	£000s
Accelerated tax depreciation		•
Other items		-
		-

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 (continued)

### 8 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax r	movement	during	the	period:
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Accelerated tax depreciation Other items Net tax assets		At 3 January 2015 £ 000	At 1 January 2016 £ 000
Deferred tax movement during the prior period:			
	At 28 December 2013 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 2 January 2015 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation Other items	59 19	(59) (19)	
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	78	(78)	-

UK legislation requires, in broad terms, that most transactions between connected parties be at an arm's length price for tax purposes (commonly known as 'transfer pricing'). As a result, this company must make an adjustment for deemed net interest on intercompany balances that has not been recognised in the financial statements.

UK legislation also places restrictions on the amount of interest payable by a group of companies which can be deducted for tax purposes (commonly known as the 'debt cap rules'), but also allows a restricted exemption for interest receivable subject to various conditions.

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

### 9 Trade and other receivables

	1 January 2016	2 January 2015
	£ 000	£ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,965	5,965

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

### 10 Trade and other payables

	1 January 2016 £ 000	2 January 2015 £ 000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	236	236

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 (continued)

### 11 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares	1 January 2016		2 January 2015	
	Number	£	Number	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	3,104,791	3,104,791

On 26 October 2015 the company reduced its share capital by 3,104,790 £1 Ordinary shares to £1.

### 12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 Section 8 from disclosing transactions with other members of the Group.

### 13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Impellam UK Limited.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Impellam Group Plc, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Impellam Group Plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Registrar of Companies, Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. Company financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs").

At 2 January 2016, the Lombard Trust was interested in and controlled 51.9% of Impellam Group Plc.