

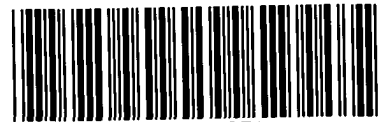
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 01685136

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 DECEMBER 2013

TUESDAY



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A45

30/09/2014

#42

COMPANIES HOUSE

MENZIES LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Heathrow Business Centre
65 High Street
Egham
Surrey TW20 9EY

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of Atlas Industrial Engineering Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

OPINION

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Men W

ANDREW COOK (Senior Statutory
Auditor)
For and on behalf of
MENZIES LLP
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditor

Heathrow Business Centre
65 High Street
Egham
Surrey TW20 9EY

25/09/14

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED


ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		11,769	20,609
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		49,272	86,085
Debtors		554,773	372,502
Cash at bank and in hand		70,977	76,997
		<u>675,022</u>	<u>535,584</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>329,947</u>	<u>246,764</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>345,075</u>	<u>288,820</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>356,844</u>	<u>309,429</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>2,148,677</u>	<u>2,352,437</u>
		<u>(1,791,833)</u>	<u>(2,043,008)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	826	826
Share premium account		8,100	8,100
Other reserves		175	175
Profit and loss account		(1,800,934)	(2,052,109)
DEFICIT		<u>(1,791,833)</u>	<u>(2,043,008)</u>

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 24 September 2014, and are signed on their behalf by:


Mr N J Earley

Company Registration Number: 01685136

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Going concern

The financial statements record net liabilities amounting to £1,791,833 (2012: £2,043,008) which indicates that the company may not be able to continue to trade for the foreseeable future.

However, the directors have confirmed that certain other companies which fall under their common control and ultimate ownership currently intend to continue to support the company until it is in a position to finance itself and start to repay the loans of £2,148,677 (2012: £2,352,437) due to connected companies. The directors do not expect to make any substantial loan repayments until the company starts to generate sustainable profits and positive cash flows.

On the basis of the above, the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the year in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales and related taxes.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	- 20% Straight line
Motor Vehicles	- 20% Straight line
Equipment	- 20% Straight line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Deferred taxation

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013	867,925
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2013	847,316
Charge for year	8,840
At 31 December 2013	856,156
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2013	11,769
At 31 December 2012	20,609

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013		2012	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	590	590	590	590
Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	236	236	236	236
	<u>826</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>826</u>

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

4. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

There was no one individual controlling party throughout the course of the year by virtue of the fact that 100% of the company's share capital was divided wholly between two shareholders, Mr N J Earley and Mr R W Empson who each retained a 50% holding.