Registered number: 01995941

# ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

28/09/2018 **COMPANIES HOUSE** 

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

N J Earley

R W Empson

Company secretary

T H Earley

Registered number

01995941

Registered office

82 Hampton Road West

Hanworth Middlesex TW13 6DZ

Independent auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Introduction

The company continues to trade in the office cleaning business.

#### **Business review**

We are pleased to report a continuation of successful growth with our management team having once again exceeded expectations.

We are seeing the benefits of our national footprint through which we are able to offer our clients a properly supported service combining local knowledge and staffing throughout the UK, delivered by a professional and financially robust single source supplier.

The National Living Wage and staff recruitment remain a challenge but we work closely with our clients and are confident that these issues will continue to be well managed. Our loyal staff ensure that the business continues to perform well with prestigious new clients joining our portfolio and trading during 2018 to date fully on track.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's primary financial instruments are bank overdrafts, trade debtors, trade creditors and intercompany balances. These arise directly from the company's trading operations and management have implemented policies to monitor and control the liquidity and credit risks which derive from their financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk is managed by the company's finance director using simple forecasting and projection methods. Credit risk is managed through the use of a credit control department.

#### Financial key performance indicators

The directors monitor the performance of the company with reference to the following financial key performance indicators:

- The company's turnover increased by £2,800,000 to £34,150,000
- The company's gross margin increased by £289,556 to £6,670,031

This report was approved by the board on 27th Leptenler, 2018 and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs 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 judgments 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 to 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.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,473,820 (2016 - £872,774).

The directors have declared and paid interim dividends amounting to £Nil (2016 - £1,500,000) during the year.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R W Empson

#### **Employee involvement**

The company recognises the importance of good communications with its employees and considers the most effective form of communication regarding its activities, performance and plans is by way of informal discussions between management and other employees at a local level.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Disabled employees

It is the company's policy to give disabled people full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they offer themselves as suitable candidates, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Training and career development opportunities are available to all employees and the company endeavours to retrain any member of staff who develops a disability while in the employment of the company.

#### **Future developments**

The company continues to be committed to providing the highest possible service standards whilst maximising operating efficiencies.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

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's auditors are 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's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

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

# **Auditors**

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 27th Lenkave, 20/8 and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Cleaning Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

#### Opinion 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 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.

#### 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 or 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, 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.

# Auditors' 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 Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Mark Hancock FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 28 September 2018

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	34,150,000	31,350,000
Cost of sales		(27,479,969)	(24,969,525)
Gross profit		6,670,031	6,380,475
Administrative expenses	13	(5,165,807)	(5,043,915)
Exceptional administrative expenses		101,071	(231,550)
Operating profit	5	1,605,295	1,105,010
Profit on disposal of investment		250,000	-
Interest receivable and similar income	9	12	2,372
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(9,230)	(2,108)
Profit before tax		1,846,077	1,105,274
Tax on profit	11	(372,257)	(232,500)
Profit for the financial year		1,473,820	872,774
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,473,820	872,774

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

# ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01995941

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets			_	_	
Intangible assets	14		-		-
Tangible assets	15		714,929		319,760
			714,929		319,760
Current assets					
Stocks	16	30,250		30,250	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	1,764,657	. "	2,161,656	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	12,476,662		5,808,858	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	381,651		1,931,946	
		14,653,220		9,932,710	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(11,901,684)		(8,259,825)	
Net current assets			2,751,536		1,672,885
Net assets			3,466,465		1,992,645
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	21		100		100
Profit and loss account	22		3,466,365		1,992,545
		•	3,466,465	•	1,992,645

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 Center 2018

N J Earley Director

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	100	1,992,545	1,992,645
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	1,473,820	1,473,820
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,473,820	1,473,820
At 31 December 2017	100	3,466,365	3,466,465

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	100	2,619,771	2,619,871
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	872,774	872,774
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	872,774	872,774
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
At 31 December 2016	100	1,992,545	1,992,645

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

Atlas Cleaning Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 82 Hampton Road West, Hanworth, Middlesex, TW13 6DZ.

The company specialises in the provision of office cleaning services.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

## Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised when services are provided.

#### 2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Cashflow statement

The company has taken exemption from providing a cashflow statement as it is included in the parents consolidated financial statements.

#### 2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.8 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

#### 2.10 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

#### 2.11 Intangible assets

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life of 3 years.

#### 2.12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

- 33.33% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 25% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

- 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.

#### 2.13 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2.14 Stocks

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

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of comprehensive income.

## 2.15 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.17 Creditors

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.18 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to and from related parties.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## 2.19 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.

#### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgments in applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements:

- 1. Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected further financial performance of the assets.
- 2. Determine whether other debtors which mainly consist of amounts due from group undertakings are recoverable.
- 3. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4.	Turnover		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Sales attributable to the principal activity	34,150,000	31,350,000
		34,150,000	31,350,000
	All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		
5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	311,322	171,311
	Operating lease rentals - other	25,407	25,636
	Other operating lease rentals - land and buildings	212,129	217,319
	Defined contribution pension costs	68,760	65,000
	Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	(770)	(6,584)
6.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8,650	7,500

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	22,640,493	23,008,967
Social security costs	3,643,181	863,981
Pension cost - defined contribution scheme	68,760	65,000
	26,352,434	23,937,948

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

2017 No.	2016 No.
120	120
2,367	2,316
2,487	2,436
	No. 120 2,367

#### 8. Directors' remuneration

Directors remuneration during the year was £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

The key management of the company are considered just to be the directors and therefore the compensation paid to them is the same.

# 9. Interest receivable

	2017 £	2016 £
Other interest receivable	12	2,372
	12	2,372

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank interest payable	8,678	35
	Other interest payable	552	2,073
		9,230	2,108
11.	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Corporation tax	~	~
	Current tax on profits for the year	303,309	232,500
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	68,948	-
	Total current tax	372,257	232,500
	•		-
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	•		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standa		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standa	rd rate of corpo	oration tax in
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)	rd rate of corpo 2017 £	oration tax in 2016 £
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2017 £ 1,846,077	2016 2016 £ 1,105,274
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)	2017 £ 1,846,077	2016 2016 £ 1,105,274
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:  Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2017 £ 1,846,077 = 350,755	2016 £ 1,105,274 221,055
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:  Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2017 £ 1,846,077 350,755 166 (47,500)	2016 £ 1,105,274 221,055 9,850
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:  Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2017 £ 1,846,077 = 350,755	2016 £ 1,105,274 221,055
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:  Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	2017 £ 1,846,077 = 350,755 166 (47,500) (5,157)	2016 £ 1,105,274 221,055 9,850 - (11,412)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:  Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation  Other timing differences leading to an increase in taxation	2017 £ 1,846,077 350,755 166 (47,500) (5,157) 13,064	2016 £ 1,105,274 221,055 9,850 - (11,412) 13,045
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:  Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation  Other timing differences leading to an increase in taxation  Difference in tax rates	2017 £ 1,846,077 = 350,755 166 (47,500) (5,157) 13,064 3,886	2016 £ 1,105,274 221,055 9,850 - (11,412) 13,045

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 11. Taxation (continued)

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has approximately £939,967 of non-trading loan relationship losses available for offset against future non-trading incomes or gains.

# 12. Dividends

		2017 £	2016 £
	Dividends	•	1,500,000
		-	1,500,000
13.	Exceptional items		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Release of Provision / (Provision) for related party bad debts	101,071	(231,550)
		101,071	(231,550)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Intangible assets	
	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	21,000
At 31 December 2017	21,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	21,000
At 31 December 2017	21,000
Net book value	•
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	<del>-</del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 15. Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2017	122,024	773,329	108,600	1,003,953
	Additions	20,500	670,539	31,883	722,922
	Disposals	-	(59,838)	-	(59,838)
	At 31 December 2017	142,524	1,384,030	140,483	1,667,037
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2017	93,357	484,732	106,104	684,193
	Charge for the year on owned assets	21,167	281,132	9,023	311,322
	Disposals	-	(43,407)	-	(43,407)
	At 31 December 2017	114,524	722,457	115,127	952,108
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2017	28,000	661,573	25,356	714,929
	At 31 December 2016	28,667	288,597	2,496	319,760
16.	Stocks				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Consumables			30,250	30,250
	,			30,250	30,250

The difference between the purchase price and their replacement cost is not material.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

17.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Due after more than one year		
	Other debtors	1,764,657	2,161,656
		1,764,657	2,161,656
		2017 £	2016 restated £
	Due within one year		
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,950,169	2,666,606
	Other debtors	3,526,493	3,142,252
		12,476,662	5,808,858
18.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	381,651	1,931,946
		381,651	1,931,946
		=======================================	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	3,750,000	-
Trade creditors	1,063,667	427,591
Amounts owed to group undertakings	618,322	500,000
Corporation tax	228,309	182,500
Other taxation and social security	1,661,451	1,451,377
Other creditors	4,390,053	5,626,587
Accruals and deferred income	189,882	71,770
	11,901,684	8,259,825

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by:-

- 1) A mortgage debenture dated 3 July 1993 incorporating a fixed and floating charge over all current and future assets of the company.
- 2) A cross guarantee dated 30 July 1993 (refer to note 23 for further details).

## 20. Financial instruments

2017	2016
~	
14,241,319	7,970,514 ————
7,694,708	6,554,178
	14,241,319

Financial assets that are debt instruments are measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group and related undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 21. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### 22. Reserves

# Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

#### 23. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided an intercompany guarantee covering Atlas Cleaning Limited, Atlas Contractors Limited, Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited, Atlas facilities management, Atlas FM Limited and Atlas FM Services Limited. At the year end the potential liability of Atlas Cleaning Limited was £3,750,000 (2016 - £Nil).

#### 24. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £68,760 (2016 - £130,000). Contributions totalling £185,160 (2016 - £65,000) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

# 25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	120,000	120,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	480,000	480,000
Later than 5 years	-	120,000
	600,000	720,000

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 26. Transactions with directors

During the year the company made a loan to a director. The maximum balance on that loan during the year was £Nil (2016 - £284,072). The loan was fully repaid by the year end and no interest was charged.

#### 27. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage allowed by Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose any transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

At the year end the company owed £2,499,206 (2016 - £3,469,744) to a director and their spouse.

At the year end the company owed £62,496 (2016 - £704,413) to a director.

During the year the company made rental payments of £130,000 (2016 - £130,000) for the rent of the properties owned by the Directors.

#### **Uniform Express Limited**

During the year under review the company traded with Uniform Express Limited, a company in which the directors have a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £1,764,656 (2016 - £2,161,657). During the year there was a recharge of expenses of £36,000 (2016 - £36,000).

#### Atlas New Homes Limited

The Company has advanced funds to Atlas New Homes Limited, a company owned and controlled by the directors, N J Earley and R W Empson. The amount due from Atlas New Homes Limited at the year end amounted to £2,457,565 of which £852,395 has been provided for as a bad debt (2016 - £2,226,582 of which £852,395 had been provided for).

#### **Deeprose Developments Limited**

The company has made loans to Deeprose Developments Limited, a company in which the directors have a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £1,862,353 of which £1,860,493 has been provided for as a bad debt (2016 - £1,860,493 which had been fully provided).

#### **Atlas Industrial Engineering Limited**

The company has advanced funds to Atlas Industrial Engineering Limited, a company owned and controlled by the directors, N J Earley and R W Empson. The amount outstanding at 31 December 2017 was £2,190,879 of which £2,190,879 has been provided for as a bad debt (2016 - £2,190,879 of which £1,962,656 had been provided for).

#### **Earley Developments Limited**

The company has made loans to Earley Developments Limited, a company in which N J Earley, a director has a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £113,717 (2016 - £113,517).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### **Atlas Commercial Property Limited**

The company has made loans to Atlas Commercial Property Limited, a company in which N J Earley, a director has a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £340,426 (2016 - £366,754).

#### **Atlas Living Limited**

The company has made loans to Atlas Living Limited, a company in which N J Earley, a director has a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £1,235,570 (2016 - £1,234,634).

#### 28. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Atlas FM Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. That company has prepared group accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017. Consolidated accounts for Atlas FM Limited are available at Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. This is the only company in the group which prepares consolidated accounts.

The directors of Atlas FM Limited are of the opinion that there is no individual controlling party.

#### 29. Restatement of prior period

The breakdown of the debtors due within one year at 31 December 2016 has been amended to move £2,990,151 from amounts owed by related parties to other debtors.