Registered number: 03063453

ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



29/09/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

N J Earley

R Empson

Company secretary

N J Earley

Registered number

03063453

Registered office

82 Hampton Road West

Hanworth Middlesex TW13 6DZ

Independent auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 £142,490 (2015 - £91,234).

Dividends paid in the year amounted to £150,000 (2015 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R Empson

Future developments

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

Business review

During what was our group's thirtieth anniversary year 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 2017 to date to be fully on track.

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 22 of Epkerle, 2017

and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 5 to 20. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the 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'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, 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 Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matter 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and this report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of our 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.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Mark Hancock FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Barnes Roffe LLP Chartered Accountants &

Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 28 September 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	1,210,820	963,408
Cost of sales		(911,224)	(741,211)
Gross profit		299,596	222,197
Administrative expenses	·	(121,884)	(108,282)
Operating profit	5	177,712	113,915
Interest receivable and similar income	8	. -	155
Interest payable and expenses	9 ,	(657)	
Profit before tax		177,055	114,070
Tax on profit	10	(34,565)	(22,836)
Profit for the year		142,490	91,234
Total comprehensive income for the year		142,490	91,234

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03063453

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

·.	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					•
Tangible assets	12		2,464		5,725
Current assets		•			
Stocks	13	4,265		5,409	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	241,127		311,180	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	405,921		222,288	
		651,313	•	538,877	•
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(256,895)		(140,210)	
Net current assets	-		394,418		398,667
Net assets		-	396,882	_	404,392
Capital and reserves		_			_
Called up share capital	19		100		100
Profit and loss account	20		396,782		404,292
		-	396,882		404,392

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

22 deproute, 201/

N J Earley Director

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

$N_{\rm c} \approx 2$	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	100	404,292	404,392
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	•	142,490	142,490
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	142,490	142,490
Dividends: Equity capital		(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 December 2016	100	396,782	396,882

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2015	100	313,058	313,158
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		91,234	91,234
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	91,234	91,234
At 31 December 2015	100	404,292	404,392

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Atlas Managed Integrated Services 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 is an industrial cleaning contractor.

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.

Turnover is recognised on the date cleaning services are provided.

2.3 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 2016

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 30% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 15% reducing balance

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.

2.4 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 is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out.

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 profit or loss.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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 of the lease.

2.12 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.

2.13 Interest income

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

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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 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.

2.16 Cashflow statement

The Company has taken exemption from providing a Cashflow statement as it is included in the parent's consolidated financial statements.

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 judgements in applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

- 1. 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.
- 2. The bad debt provision is made based on the company's assessment of the year end trade debtors and their knowledge of the clients and their ability to repay amounts that are due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	·		
4.	Turnover		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Sales attributable to the principal activity	1,210,820	963,408
		1,210,820 ————	963,408
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	United Kingdom	1,210,820	963,408
		1,210,820	963,408
5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,415	3,955
	Operating lease rentals - land & buildings	4,511	6,052
	Operating lease rentals - other	11,054	5,929
	Defined contribution pension cost	2,880	2,880
			

The directors are the only key management and during the year no director received any emoluments (2015 - £Nil)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	3,300	4,160
		3,300	4,160
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Other services relating to taxation	30	570
		30	570
7.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	706,188	594,339
	Social security costs	27,003	18,884
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	2,880	2,880
		736,071 	616,103
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	e year was as fo	llows:
		2016	2015
	Cleaning	No. 66	No. 111
	•		
8.	Interest receivable		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest receivable	-	155
		-	155
		=	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Interest payable and similar charges	•	
		2016	2015
		£	2013 £
	Bank interest payable	657	-
		657	
0.	Taxation		
	-	2016 £	2015 £
	Corporation tax	٠.	
	Current tax on profits for the year	34,600	23,000
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(35)	(164)
	Total current tax	34,565	22,836
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	34,565	22,836
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard r UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corporation	on tax in the
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard r	rate of corporation 2016 £	on tax in the 2015 £
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard r	2016	2015
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard r UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	2016 £	2015 £
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard r UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2016 £ 177,055	2015 £ 114,070
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rulk of 20% (2015 - 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 20% (2015 - 20%)	2016 £ 177,055	2015 £ 114,070
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard of UK of 20% (2015 - 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 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2016 £ 177,055 ———————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 114,070
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard of UK of 20% (2015 - 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 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2016 £ 177,055 ———————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 114,070 22,814
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard of UK of 20% (2015 - 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 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	2016 £ 177,055 ———————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 114,070 22,814 76 (177) 252
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard of UK of 20% (2015 - 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 20% (2015 - 20%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Short term timing difference leading to a increase in taxation	2016 £ 177,055 35,411 188 (1,034)	2015 £ 114,070 22,814 76 (177)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may materially affect future tax charges.

11. Dividends

			•	2016 £	2015 £
	Dividends paid			150,000	
				150,000	-
12.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				•
	At 1 January 2016	174,660	62,809	65,272	302,741
	Disposals	-	(45,912)	-	(45,912)
	At 31 December 2016	174,660	16,897	65,272	256,829
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2016	174,660	57,084	65,272	297,016
	Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1,415	-	1,415
	Disposals	-	(44,066)	-	(44,066)
	At 31 December 2016	174,660	14,433	65,272	254,365
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2016	·	2,464	-	2,464
	At 31 December 2015	-	5,725	-	5,725
		=======================================		=	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13.	Stocks		
4		2016 £	2015 £
	Consumables	4,265	5,409
		4,265	5,409
			
			•
14.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	239,736	309,650
	Other debtors	44	44
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,282	.1,421
	Deferred taxation	65	65
		241,127	311,180
		•	
15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	405,921	222,288
		405,921	222,288
		<u></u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	37,009	37,650
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	157,282	52,903
	Corporation tax	34,600	23,000
	Other taxation and social security	25,695	25,104
	Accruals and deferred income	2,309	1,553
		256,895	140,210
17.	Financial instruments		
		2016	2015
	Financial assets	£	£
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	239,780	309,694
		239,780	309,694
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(194,291)	(90,553)
		(194,291)	(90,553)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and other debtors.

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 2016

18. Deferred taxation

At beginning of year

At end of year

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The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

Depreciation in advance of capital allowances

____ 65

19. Share capital

2016	2015
£	£

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each

100 100

20. Reserves

Profit & loss account

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

21. 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 for the year and amounted to £2,880 (2015 - £2,880). No amount was outstanding to the pension fund at the year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	9,750	9,750
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,438	12,188
	12,188	21,938

23. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102, not to disclose any transactions with the parent company and other wholly owned subsidiaries that are included in the consolidated financial statements of Atlas FM Limited. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Companies House.

24. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Atlas Contractors Limited and the ultimate parent company is Atlas FM Limited. Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales. Atlas FM Limited has prepared group accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016. 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.