Registered number: 03063453

# ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

N J Earley R Empson

Registered number

03063453

Registered office

Riding Court House Riding Court Road

Datchet Berkshire SL3 9JT

Independent auditors

Hillier Hopkins LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Ground floor 45 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5JG

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

# 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;
- 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.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R Empson

#### 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.

# **Auditors**

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

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 22-09-2023 | 09:23 BST and signed on its behalf.

Docusigned by:

Mck Early

N J Earley

Director

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

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position 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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (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 2022 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

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

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out 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, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the remuneration incentives and pressures of key management;
- the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management. We consider the results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - o detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax legislation.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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.

-DocuSigned by:

Michael Jacoby

Michael Jacoby FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Hillier Hopkins LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Ground floor

45 Pall Mall

London

WD17<sub>.</sub>1HP

Date: 22-09-2023 | 17:06 BST

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£ £
Turnover	921,732	1,439,573
Cost of sales	(609,374)	(1,106,129)
Gross profit	312,358	333,444
Administrative expenses	(219,156)	(187,630)
Operating profit	93,202	145,814
Interest receivable and similar income	-	16
Profit before tax	93,202	145,830
Tax on profit	(17,393)	(27,415)
Profit for the financial year	75,809	118,415
Total comprehensive income for the year	75,809	118,415

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03063453

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets		-			-
Tangible assets	7		2,307		2,565
Current assets					
Stocks	8	3,036		2,227	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	922,343		734,913	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	56,414		87,509	
	•	981,793	-	824,649	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(456,814)		(375,737)	
Net current assets			524,979		448,912
Net assets		-	527,286	_	451,477
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital	12		100		100
Profit and loss account			527,186		451,377
		_	527,286	-	<u>451,477</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on  $22-09-2023 \mid 09:23 \text{ BST}$ 

DocuSigned by:

Mck Early

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N J Earley

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 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 Riding Court House, Riding Court Road, Datchet, Berkshire, England, SL3 9JT.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The directors have taken consideration of the impact of COVID-19 on the business and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. However, the directors are mindful that conditions in the market are uncertain and at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that these events will have on the company in the future. Nevertheless, the directors note that the company is trading adequately and if this continues, they will have sufficient working capital and other finance available to continue trading for a period of not less than 12 months from the Statement of financial position date. As such, the directors believe that there are no significant uncertainties in their assessment of whether the business is a going concern and therefore have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

# 2.3 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 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.

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 bases:

Plant and machinery

- 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 30% reducing balance

Office 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 profit or loss.

# 2.5 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.6 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.

#### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties.

# **Derecognition of financial instruments**

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

# **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 2.9 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.

# 2.10 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.

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

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.14 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

# 3. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	7,700	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 consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

# 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employee, including directors, during the year was 30 (2021 - 37)

### 5. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration during the year was £Nil (2021 - £Nil).

# 6. Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Dividends	-	300,000
		300,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,897 68,743 260,300  Depreciation At 1 January 2022 174,660 16,482 65,915 257,057 Charge for the year - 124 896 1,020	7.	Tangible fixed assets	·			
At 1 January 2022 Additions			machinery	vehicles	equipment	
Additions Disposals Disposals Depreciation At 31 December 2022 Depreciation At 1 January 2022 At 31 December 2021 At 31 December 2022 At 31 Decemb		Cost or valuation				
Disposals       -       -       (606)       (606)         At 31 December 2022       174,660       16,897       68,743       260,300         Depreciation         At 1 January 2022       174,660       16,482       65,915       257,057         Charge for the year       -       124       896       1,020         Disposals       -       -       (84)       (84)         At 31 December 2022       174,660       16,606       66,727       257,993         Net book value         At 31 December 2022       -       291       2,016       2,307         At 31 December 2021       -       415       2,150       2,565         8. Stocks       2022       2021       £         Finished goods       3,036       2,227		At 1 January 2022	174,660	16,897	68,065	259,622
At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,897 68,743 260,300  Depreciation At 1 January 2022 174,660 16,482 65,915 257,057 Charge for the year - 124 896 1,020 Disposals (84) (84)  At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,606 66,727 257,993  Net book value At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		Additions	-	-	1,284	1,284
Depreciation At 1 January 2022 174,660 16,482 65,915 257,057 Charge for the year - 124 896 1,020 Disposals (84) (84)  At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,606 66,727 257,993  Net book value  At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £  Finished goods 3,036 2,227		Disposals	-	-	(606)	(606)
At 1 January 2022 174,660 16,482 65,915 257,057 Charge for the year - 124 896 1,020 Disposals (84) (84)  At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,606 66,727 257,993  Net book value  At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		At 31 December 2022	174,660	16,897	68,743	260,300
At 1 January 2022 174,660 16,482 65,915 257,057 Charge for the year - 124 896 1,020 Disposals (84) (84)  At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,606 66,727 257,993  Net book value  At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		Depreciation				
Disposals (84) (84)  At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,606 66,727 257,993  Net book value  At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		-	174,660	16,482	65,915	257,057
At 31 December 2022 174,660 16,606 66,727 257,993  Net book value  At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £  Finished goods 3,036 2,227		Charge for the year	•	124	896	1,020
Net book value  At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		Disposals	-	-	(84)	(84)
At 31 December 2022 - 291 2,016 2,307  At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		At 31 December 2022	174,660	16,606	66,727	257,993
At 31 December 2021 - 415 2,150 2,565  8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £ Finished goods 3,036 2,227		Net book value				
8. Stocks  2022 2021 £ £  Finished goods  3,036 2,227		At 31 December 2022	-	291	2,016	2,307
2022       2021         £       £         Finished goods       3,036       2,227		At 31 December 2021	. <del>-</del>	415	2,150 ====================================	2,565
£       £         Finished goods       3,036       2,227	8.	Stocks				
3,036 2,227		Finished goods			3,036	2,227
					3,036	2,227

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2021 £ 57,275 74,210 3,428 34,913 2021 £ 87,509
74,210 3,428 34,913 2021
3,428 34,913 2021
34,913 
2021 £
£
£
87,509
2021 £
~ 14,227
00,000
27,495
24,150
9,865
75,737
2021 £
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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 13. Pension commitments

The Group 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 £4,387 (2021 - £2,888). No amount was outstanding to the pension fund at the year end.

# 14. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33: Related party disclosures from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

# 15. 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 2021. 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 N J Earley and R W Empson are the ultimate controlling parties.