financial statements unaudited

Advanced Maintenance UK Limited

For the year ended: 31 May 2017

Company registration number: 03568457

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ADVANCED MAINTENANCE UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03568457

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Note		2017 £		As restated 2016
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		272,083		132,608
Current assets	•				
Stocks	5	52,652		64,101	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	606,969		704,518	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	848,437		743,876	
	•	1,508,058	•	1,512,495	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(611,264)		(612,161)	
Net current assets	•		896,794		900,334
Total assets less current liabilities		•	1,168,877		1,032,942
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(117,162)		(23,459)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	12		(8,365)		(9,059)
Net assets	·	•	1,043,350	•	1,000,424
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			8,730		9,960
Capital redemption reserve			3,270		2,040
Profit and loss account			1,031,350		988,424
		-	1,043,350	-	1,000,424
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ADVANCED MAINTENANCE UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03568457

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MAY 2017

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

F J Cleary

Director

R L Gale

Director

D P Jones

Director

Date: 21/11/17

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 June 2015	12,000	· •	1,162,708	1,174,708
Comprehensive income for the year			•	
Profit for the year	-	-	428,054	428,054
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(99,678)	(99,678)
Purchase of own shares	-	2,040	(502,660)	(500,620)
Shares cancelled during the year	(2,040)	-		(2,040)
At 1 June 2016	9,960	2,040	988,424	1,000,424
Profit for the year	-	-	364,276	364,276
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Purchase of own shares	-	1,230	(301,350)	(300,120)
Shares cancelled during the year	(1,230)	-	-	(1,230)
At 31 May 2017	8,730	3,270	1,031,350	1,043,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1. General information

Advanced Maintenance Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in England and Wales in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The company number and address of the registered office is given on the Company information page.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 June 2015.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property Plant and machinery - 3% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

 25% reducing balance. Leased vehicles are depreciated over the shorter of the duration of the lease and the estimated useful

economic life.

Fixtures and fittings Computer equipment 25% reducing balance25% 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 weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet 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 transaction price, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction price, 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.

2.11 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 Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

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

2.13 Borrowing costs

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 Balance sheet 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 Balance sheet.

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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 30 (2016 - 26).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

4.	Tang	ible	fixed	assets
-T.				40000

		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			•			
	At 1 June 2016	-	30,904	170,294	54,962	38,893	295,053
	Additions	146,090	1,408	42,950	4,517	1,408	196,373
	Disposals		-	(31,223)			(31,223)
	At 31 May 2017	146,090	32,312	182,021	59,479	40,301	460,203
	Depreciation						
	At 1 June 2016	-	26,305	66,175	44,701	25,264	162,445
	Charge for the year	285	1,438	26,744	2,626	3,670	34,763
	Disposals		-	(9,088)			(9,088)
•	At 31 May 2017	285	27,743	83,831	47,327	28,934	188,120
	Net book value						
	At 31 May 2017	145,805	4,569	98,190	12,152	11,367	272,083
	At 31 May 2016		4,599	104,119	10,261	13,629	132,608
5.	Stocks					0047	0010
						2017 £	2016 £
	Finished goods and goods fo	r resale				52,652	64,101
_							
6.	Debtors						
					·	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors					521,539	597,858
	Other debtors					5,692	7,560
	Prepayments and accrued in	come				79,738	99,100
		•				606,969	704,518

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	848,437 ———	743,876
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	As restated 2016 £
	Bank loans	7,480	-
	Trade creditors	167,173	170,627
	Corporation tax	94,016	117,407
	Other taxation and social security	136,731	144,564
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	10,816	17,410
	Other creditors	157,914	57,257
	Accruals and deferred income	37,134	104,896
		611,264	612,161
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	104,520	-
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12,642	23,459
		117,162	23,459

Secured loans

The net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

The mortgage of £112,000 is secured on the property to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE	FINANCIAL STA	TEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR	ENDED 31 MAY	2017

10.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans		~
	Amounts falling due within one year	7,480	-
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years	7,687	-
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years	23,061	-
	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years	73,772	-
		112,000	-
11.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Within one year	10,816	17,410
	Between 1-2 years	6,582	10,816
	Between 2-5 years	<u>6,060</u>	12,643
12.	Deferred taxation		
			2017 £
	At beginning of year		(9,059)
	Charged to profit or loss		44
	FRS102 transition adjustment		650
	At end of year		(8,365)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

13.

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

		2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances Charged to profit or loss		(8,600) 235
At end of year	- -	(8,365)
Share capital		
Shares classified as equity	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 9,960 ordinary shares of £1 each 7,230 A shares of £1 each 1,500 B shares of £1 each	7,230 1,500	9,960 - -
	8,730	9,960

On 20 June 2016, the ordinary share capital was split into 8,460 ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each and 1,500 oridnary 'B' shares of £1 each. The new shares have the same rights and rank pari passu with the original ordinary £1 shares.

On 8 December 2016, the company repurchased 1,230 of the ordinary 'A' shares for consideration of £301,350. The shares were subsequently cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

14. Related party transactions

The company paid rent of £28,817 (2016 £41,020) for its premises and equipment storage facilities to related party landlords comprised of the directors and their families.

Dividends were paid to directors as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
F J Cleary	2,470	13,795
D P Jones	4,518	22,982
M E Cleary	2,470	13,795
R L Gale	6,024	26,124
	15,482	76,696

Loans to directors

At 31 May 2017, the following amounts were due from the directors at the end of the year:

	2017	2016
	£	£
F J Cleary	•	21
M E Cleary	-	284

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

15. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 June 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 1 June 2015

Equity at 1 June 2015 under previous UK GAAP	Note	£ 1,002,874
Holiday pay accrual	4	(2,119)
Tax adjustment		424
Equity shareholders funds at 1 June 2015 under FRS 102		1,001,179
Reconciliation of equity at 31 May 2016		
Equity at 31 May 2016 under previous UK GAAP	Note	£ 991,027
Holiday pay accrual	1	(3,252)
Tax adjustment	•	651
Equity shareholders funds at 31 May 2016 under FRS 102		988,426
Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 31 May-2016		
Holiday pay acorual		£ (4.422)
Holiday pay accrual Tax adjustment	1	(1,133) 227
Loss for the year ended 31 May 2016 under FRS 102		(906)

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

¹ The company has not historically accrued for any holiday pay that may have accrued at the year end. As this is a requirement under FRS 102, the above adjustments have been made.