Company Registration No. 05103812 (England and Wales)

UNITECH SERVICES GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

10/01/2019 **COMPANIES HOUSE**

11/10/05/05

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

G Bakevich

D Crosbee

S Sintros

(Appointed 4 May 2018)

Secretary

S Sintros

Company number

05103812

Registered office

Ruthlyn House 90 Lincoln Road Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 2SP

Auditor

Baldwins Audit Services

Ruthlyn House 90 Lincoln Road Peterborough Cambridgeshire

PE1 2SP

Business address

Unit 5

Oakwood Close

Pen-Y-Fan Industrial Estate

Crumlin South Wales NP11 3HY

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2018.

Fair review of the business

The Oakdale facility has now been operating for nearly eight years and the business has seen a steady growth in revenue and profit over that period.

The Directors have in place a series of operational and financial controls that will preserve that profitability for future years and have long term contracts with major customers in the UK. This will provide security and the potential for further growth.

Following another successful year the Directors are pleased to have maintained OHSAS 18001 for Health and Safety and ISO9001 (for quality) and 14001 (for Environment) certifications following recent audits. A recent employee survey indicated a positive staff morale.

The company has now been operating its own vehicles for three years and has seen some cost savings in that area.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors recognise the inherent risks of operating within the nuclear industry and have in place strategies to minimise exposure in all areas where risk exists. Principal amongst those risks facing the business are:

- Political commitment to the future growth of the nuclear energy sector in the UK
- Government funding for the accelerated decommissioning of nuclear installations and any project management changes that affect the business
- Customer willingness to consume non-launderable garments
- Operational risks are mitigated by the availability of capacity within our sister plant in the Netherlands.

The company continues to monitor and control its principal assets of stock, trade debtors and loans in such a manner as to maximise the company's operations in a volatile market.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Development and performance

The Balance Sheet shows considerable improvement in the company's financial position over the past year. The Profit and Loss account shows a consolidation of the performance.

Details of debtors are shown in note 13 and details of creditors are shown in note 14 and 15.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

Key performance indicators

Commercial indicators

Revenue per pound of laundry processed Number of respirators per hour processed

Health and safety indicators

Number of workplace or reportable accidents
Lost time due to accidents in days
Maintain a healthy safety culture and reporting of near misses

Environment

Maintain and exceed all the environmental legislation that relates to the Company Trending of gas, electric and water consumption per pound of laundry processed Reduce the amount of waste going to landfill

Quality

Maintain ISO9001,14001 and OSHAS 18001 accreditation Undertake an annual customer satisfaction survey Maintain rejects found at customer sites to below 0.1% of processing

Radiological indicators

Personal contamination events

Annual dose for all < 1 man/mSv per year

On behalf of the board

D Crosbee
Director
2-1-19

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be the radiological decontamination and laundry of garments and other items associated with the nuclear industry. In addition to this the company has consolidated its scaffold monitoring and recycling service.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G Bakevich

D Crosbee

(Appointed 4 May 2018)

S Sintros

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Future developments

The directors have consolidated Unitech Services Group Limited position for providing an efficient and effective laundry processing service in the Nuclear industry, and are the first contingency choice for facilities that are carrying out their own laundry processing. A change of strategy in the Nuclear Decommissioning Sector has led to a slowdown in certain activities however, the directors also see the potential for growth of other revenue streams at the Oakdale Facility. One key area for potential growth is the successful bid for a tool and metal decontamination services for a major customer in the UK which has provided an additional revenue stream.

The directors achieved Investors in People Silver Award to complement the existing ISO certifications.

Auditor

As a result of Rawlinsons joining the Baldwins Group, the auditors of the company have changed from Rawlinsons to Baldwins Audit Services. In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Baldwins Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

D Crosbee

Director 1-19

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UNITECH SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Unitech Services Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 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 August 2018 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 Auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

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 auditor's 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF UNITECH SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

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 and the directors' report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF UNITECH SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mr Graham Jones BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Baldwins Audit Services

Statutory Auditor

Ruthlyn House 90 Lincoln Road Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 2SP

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	5,529,787	4,094,767
Cost of sales		(2,604,361)	(1,889,963)
Gross profit		2,925,426	2,204,804
Distribution costs		(289,352)	(302,893)
Administrative expenses		(1,366,701)	(1,248,897)
Other operating income		9,407	9,410
Operating profit	4	1,278,780	662,424
Interest receivable and similar income	7	13,140	7,664
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(872)	(784)
Profit before taxation		1,291,048	669,304
Tax on profit	9	(273,615)	(164,392)
Profit for the financial year		1,017, 4 33	504,912
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The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year	1,017,433	504,912
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,017,433	504,912

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

		20	2018		2017		
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	10		2,015,555		2,268,667		
Current assets							
Stocks	12	548,417		534,564			
Debtors	13	1,241,967		953,951			
Cash at bank and in hand		4,175,227		2,784,787			
		5,965,611		4,273,302			
Creditors: amounts falling due within		(4.000.540)		(000 005)			
one year	14	(1,093,512)		(686,905)			
Net current assets			4,872,099		3,586,397		
Total assets less current liabilities			6,887,654		5,855,064		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(262,524)		(273,254)		
Provisions for liabilities	18		(394,559)		(368,672)		
Net assets			6,230,571		5,213,138		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	21		1,000		1,000		
Share premium account			99,000		99,000		
Profit and loss reserves			6,130,571		5,113,138		
Total equity			6,230,571		5,213,138		
- -							

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{2-1-19}{1}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

D Crosbee Director

Company Registration No. 05103812

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 September 2016	1,000	99,000	4,608,226	4,708,226
Year ended 31 August 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	50 4 ,912	504,912
Balance at 31 August 2017	1,000	99,000	5,113,138	5,213,138
Year ended 31 August 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			1,017,433	1,017,433
Balance at 31 August 2018	1,000	99,000	6,130,571	6,230,571

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26		1,824,013		1,147,513
Interest paid			(872)		(784)
Income taxes paid			(235,603)		(172,956)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,587,538		973,773
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(208,863)		(142,783)	
Interest received		13,140		7,664	
Net cash used in investing activities			(195,723)		(135,119)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(1,375)		(1,750)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(1,375)		(1,750)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	ts		1,390,440		836,904
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	/еаг		2,784,787		1,947,883
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	r		4,175,227		2,784,787
	-				=11

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Unitech Services Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ruthlyn House, 90 Lincoln Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2SP.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Unitech Services Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Unifirst Corporation. The results of Unitech Services Group Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Unifirst Corporation, a company incorporated in the USA.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings Plant and machinery Fixtures, fittings and equipment 2.8%, 6.6% and 10% straight line 6.6%, 10% and 20% Straight line 12.5%, 20% and 33.3% Straight line

Motor vehicles

20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Circulating inventory is being amortised over 15, 24 or 36 months.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Asset decommissioning provision

The legal obligations of the nuclear industry require costs to be incurred in the future for the decommissioning of the plant. These costs can be forecasted based upon similar experiences within the group. In order to show a true and fair view and to be consistent with other companies in the group, the directors have decided that provisions for decommissioning costs should be made in accordance with group policy. A provision is made in accordance with ASC 410-20 for consistency, this is not materially different to UK GAAP.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover		
Direct sales	1,248,409	701,286
Laundry processing and garment leasing and repair	4,281,378	3,393,481
	5,529,787	4,094,767
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	13,140	7,664
Grant amortisation	9,355	9,355

Turnover analysed by geographical market

The total turnover of the company for the year that is considered to be material has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

4	Operating profit		
•	opolating prom	2018	2017
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange losses	372	5,179
	Government grants	(9,355)	(9,355)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	461,225	462,834
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	750	750
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	917,473	495,554
	Impairment of stocks recognised or reversed	110,148	125,067
			=

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £372 (2017 - £5,179).

5 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2018 £	2017 £
For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the company	6,250	6,250

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Office and management	9	7
Sales staff	2	2
Production	39	35
	50	44
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,467,190	1,185,585
Social security costs	122,466	111,727
Pension costs	24,508	23,307
	1,614,164	1,320,619
		===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

7	Interest receivable and similar income		
•		2018	2017
		£	£
	Interest income	=	-
		13,140	7,664
	Interest on bank deposits	15,140	7,004
			
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
•	interest payable and similar expenses	2018	2017
		£	£
	luturest on financial linkilities accessed at amountined master	Ł	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	222	-44
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	660	514
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	212	270
		872	784
9	Taxation		
•	INVARIALI	2018	2017
		£	£
	Current tax	-	~
		070 507	470.000
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	278,527	173,693
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,912)	(9,301)
		Constitution of the Consti	
	Total tax charge	273,615	164,392
	-		

During the year the corporation tax rates remained at 19%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

					2018 £	2017 £
	Profit before taxation				1,291,048	669,304 ————
	Expected tax charge based on the stof 19.00% (2017: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deffect of change in corporation tax respectively. Deferred tax movement Capital allowances	leductible in dete			245,299 5,428 - (4,912) (58,198)	127,168 5,233 3,489 (9,301) (50,250)
	Depreciation add back				85,998	88,053
	Taxation charge for the year				273,615	164,392
10	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 September 2017	4,120,439	2,360,337	107,661	7,750	6,596,187
	Additions	37,021	160,472	11,370	-	208,863
	At 31 August 2018	4,157,460	2,520,809	119,031	7,750	6,805,050
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 September 2017	2,502,517	1,751,936	73,067	-	4,327,520
	Depreciation charged in the year	279,961	175,475	4,989	1,550	461,975
	At 31 August 2018	2,782,478	1,927,411	78,056	1,550	4,789,495
	Carrying amount			<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	At 31 August 2018	1,374,982	593,398	40,975	6,200	2,015,555
	At 31 August 2017	1,617,922	608,401	34,594	7,750	2,268,667

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

10	Tangible fixed assets		(Continued)
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in refinance leases or hire purchase contracts.	spect of assets	held under
		2018 £	2017 £
	Plant and machinery	6,000	6,750
	Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	750 ———	750
	Freehold land and buildings includes capitalised finance costs of £131,039.		
11	Financial instruments		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets	£	£
	Cash at bank Trade debtors Amounts due from group undertakings Other debtors Debt instruments measured at amortised cost Carrying amount of financial liabilities	4,175,035 987,873 945 75,369 5,239,222	2,784,618 717,636 43,529 38,978 ————————————————————————————————————
	Obligations under finance leases Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Other creditors Accruals Measured at amortised cost	4,375 174,639 415,328 10,796 161,761 766,899	5,750 83,196 238,985 4,958 103,620 436,509
12	Stocks	2018 £	2017 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	548,417 	534,564 ————

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

13	Debtors		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	2017 £
	Trade debtors		987,873	717,636
	Amounts due from group undertakings		945	43,529
	Other debtors		75,369	38,978
	Prepayments		91,602	71,054
			1,155,789	871,197
			2018	2017
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		£	2017 £
	Deferred tax asset (note 17)		86,178	82,754
	Total debtors		1,241,967	953,951
			======	
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		B	2018	2017
		Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	16	1,500	1,500
	Trade creditors		174,639	83,196
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		415,328	238,985
	Corporation tax		158,527	115,603
	Other taxation and social security		170,961	139,043
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income		10,796 161,761	4,958 103, 6 20
			1,093,512	686,905
15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2018	2047
		Notes	£	2017 £
				4.550
	Obligations under finance leases	16	2,875	4,250
	Obligations under finance leases Government grants	16 19	2,875 259,649	4,250 269,004

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

16	Finance lease obligations		
	-	2018	2017
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
	Within one year	1,500	1,500
	In two to five years	2,875	4,250
		4,375	5,750

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

17 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018	Liabilities 2017	Assets 2018	Assets 2017
Balances:	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,182	3,670	-	_
Other timing differences	-	-	86,178	82,754
	2,182	3,670	 86,178	82,754
		===		
				2018
Movements in the year:				£
Liability/(Asset) at 1 September 2017				(79,084)
Credit to profit or loss				(4,912)
Liability/(Asset) at 31 August 2018				(83,996)

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within the forseeable future and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period. The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within the forseeable future and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

18	Provisions for liabilities			
			2018	2017
			£	£
	Asset decommissioning provision		392,377	365,002
	Deferred tax liabilities	17	2,182	3,670
			394,559	368,672
			decom	Asset missioning provision £
	At 1 September 2017			365,002
	Unwinding of discount			27,375
	At 31 August 2018			392,377
	Refer to accounting policy 1.16 for information regard	ding the asset decommis	ssioning provision.	

19 Government grants

The company received a £300,000 Single Investment Fund grant in 2009 and an additional £70,968 RSA grant in 2013. The grants received are shown as deferred income in the balance sheet and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the asset for which they were provided being 35 years.

Refer to note 4 operating profit for amounts credited to profit and loss in the year.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2018 £	2017 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	24,508	23,307

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

21 Share capital

	2018	2017
Ordinam shows comital	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	1,000	1,000
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000
	1,000	1,000
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

22 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

2018		2	0	17
£				£
	_			

Acquisition of tangible fixed assets

- 22,535

23 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

2018	2017
£	£
12,849	64,310
13,330	6,184
26,179	70,494
	12,849 13,330

24 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel including employer's pension contributions is as follows.

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation	139,503	115,998

Other related party transactions

As a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS102 and has not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

There were no other related party transactions during the year.

25 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Unitech Services Group Inc., which is registered in the United States.

The ultimate parent company is UniFirst Corporation, which is also registered in the United States.

No one individual has a controlling interest in the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

26	Cash generated from operations		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Profit for the year after tax	1,017,433	504,912
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	273,615	164,392
	Finance costs	872	784
	Investment income	(13,140)	(7,664)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	461,975	463,584
	Increase in decomissioning provision	27,375	25,464
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in stocks	(13,853)	(27,671)
	(Increase) in debtors	(284,592)	(41,544)
	Increase in creditors	363,683	74,611
	(Decrease) in deferred income	(9,355)	(9,355)
	Cash generated from operations	1,824,013	1,147,513
			