

Aramark Limited

Registration number: 00983951

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

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Aramark Limited

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Aramark Limited Company Information

Directors

Q C Wentworth

T Mulryan (appointed 1st January 2017)

A Goldacre (appointed 1st January 2017)

C Cooper (appointed 1st January 2017)

F Gleeson (appointed 1st January 2017)

A Main (resigned 31st March 2016)

D Doyle (resigned 31st March 2016)

A Bell (appointed 1st January 2017, resigned 31st March 2017)

Registered office

2nd Floor Farnborough Business Park
250 Fowler Avenue
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 7JP

Auditor

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
1 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4DA

Aramark Limited

Strategic Report

The directors present their annual strategic report and the financial statements for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the management and provision of a range of food, vending and refreshment services for clients operating in the following sectors of the UK economy – Business & Industry, Education, Healthcare, Defence, Judicial and Offshore oil exploration. It is envisaged that this will continue to be the principal activity of the company for the foreseeable future.

Business review and results

The company continues to focus on promoting efficiencies and driving out unnecessary costs from the business whilst targeting profitable new business opportunities and maintaining sustainable, long-term relationships with its portfolio of clients.

Revenue performance for the year ending 30th September 2016 decreased by 6.3% versus prior year whilst operating profit for the year was £3.7m better than prior year at £7.3m representing a 1.3% year on year improvement in margin conversion.

Future developments

The directors are confident about the long-term prospects for the company, which is well established and focussed on a number of specialist markets, where quality and service have an intrinsic value and significant added value is also provided.

The quality of the company's service and the strength of its relationships with clients, along with various new and ongoing initiatives are anticipated to produce another satisfactory performance in 2017.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The company's management monitors the following key performance indicators and company specific measures to assess the company's financial position against annual targets.

	2016	Movement vs. 2015	Measure
Turnover	£288.7m	(£19.5m)	
Operating profit	£7.3m	£3.7m	
Operating profit margin %	2.5%	1.3%	Operating profit/Turnover
Debtor days	47.6	3.5	Trade Receivables/Invoiced sales

Position of the company's business at the year ended 30th September 2016

As at 30th September 2016, the company had net assets of £6.8m (2015: £13.2m) and net current liabilities of £19.9m (2015: £4.9m asset). Whilst the company is reporting a net current liability on its balance sheet this is principally due to intercompany loans with its parent company, Aramark Investments Limited, of £21.6m and Aramark Services Inc. of £16.7m. Aramark Inc. have provided a letter confirming it will provide support to ensure that all liabilities will be met in full for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Principal risks

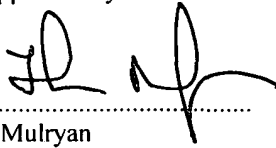
The most significant risks to the company's profitability are:

- Reduced demand from the company's main markets
- Increased statutory regulation, e.g. health and safety, corporate governance and environmental regulations

The board has strategies to manage these risks and remains confident of the continued success of the company.

Aramark Limited
Strategic Report

Approved by the Board on 23rd June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
T Mulryan
Director

**Aramark Limited
Director's Report
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

Q C Wentworth

T Mulryan (appointed 1st January 2017)

A Goldacre (appointed 1st January 2017)

C Cooper (appointed 1st January 2017)

F Gleeson (appointed 1st January 2017)

A Main (resigned 31st March 2016)

D Doyle (resigned 31st March 2016)

A Bell (appointed 1st January 2017, resigned 31st March 2017)

Employment of disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its previous practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings, publications on the company's intranet and regular internal mailshots.

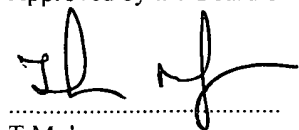
Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and which they know the auditor is unaware of.

Reappointment of auditor

The auditor KPMG LLP is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 23rd June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



T Mulryan
Director

Aramark Limited
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 FRS102 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 and 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; and
- 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Aramark Limited
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aramark Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Aramark Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016 set out on pages 9 to 37. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

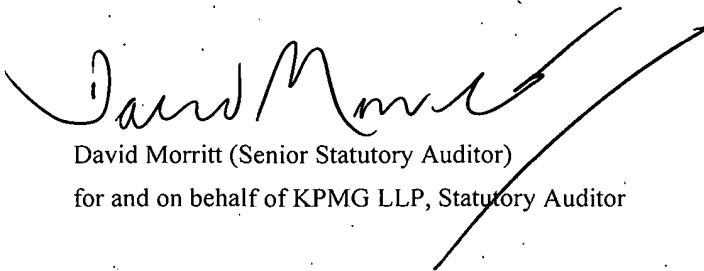
In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Aramark Limited
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aramark Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit



David Morritt (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
1 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4DA

23rd June 2017

Aramark Limited
Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£000	£000
Turnover	2	288,707	308,208
Cost of Sales		<u>(234,298)</u>	<u>(250,400)</u>
Gross Profit		54,409	57,808
Distribution Costs		(15,352)	(14,180)
Administrative Expenses		(31,711)	(39,960)
Which Includes:			
Redundancy costs		(180)	(2,606)
National Insurance on Share Options		(109)	(1,650)
Management Fee from Parent Company		<u>(1,180)</u>	<u>(684)</u>
		(1,469)	(4,940)
Operating Profit	8	7,346	3,668
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	4	(62)	(21)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	-	6
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(742)	(119)
Other finance income	7	<u>85</u>	<u>574</u>
Profit before tax		6,627	4,108
Tax credit/(charge)	11	<u>(2,135)</u>	<u>1,117</u>
Profit for the financial year		4,492	5,225
Other Comprehensive income			
Actuarial loss recognised on defined benefit pension scheme	25	(13,763)	(1,119)
Deferred tax on actuarial loss recognised on defined benefit pension scheme		<u>2,340</u>	<u>224</u>
Total Comprehensive income for the year		<u>(6,931)</u>	<u>4,330</u>

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

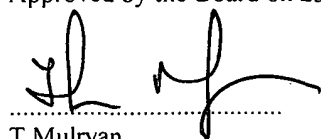
ARAMARK Limited
(Registration Number: 00983951)

Balance Sheet
as at 30th September 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	20,425	23,268
Tangible assets	14	11,457	11,156
Investments	15	11	-
Deferred tax asset		4,755	4,581
		<u>36,648</u>	<u>39,005</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	16	4,677	4,843
Debtors	17	49,750	54,297
Cash at bank and in hand		2,559	492
		56,986	59,632
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	(76,850)	(54,753)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>(19,864)</u>	<u>4,879</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		16,784	43,884
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	20	-	(29,019)
Provision for liabilities	19	(719)	(1,770)
Pension asset/(liability)		(9,301)	152
Deferred tax liability		-	(30)
Net assets		<u>6,764</u>	<u>13,217</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	137	137
Capital reserve		164	164
Profit and loss account		6,463	12,916
Shareholders' funds		<u>6,764</u>	<u>13,217</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Approved by the Board on 23rd June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



T Mulryan
Director

Aramark Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
		£000	£000	£000
At 4th October 2014	137	164	7,727	8,028
Profit for the financial period	-	-	5,225	5,225
Actuarial loss on pension schemes	-	-	(1,119)	(1,119)
Deferred tax relating to actuarial loss on pension schemes	-	-	224	224
Equity settled share based payments	-	-	859	859
At 3rd October 2015	137	164	12,916	13,217
Profit for the financial period	-	-	4,492	4,492
Actuarial loss on pension schemes	-	-	(13,763)	(13,763)
Deferred tax relating to actuarial loss on pension schemes	-	-	2,340	2,340
Equity settled share based payments	-	-	478	478
At 30th September 2016	137	164	6,463	6,764

Aramark Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Aramark Limited (the “Company”) is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 983951 and registered address is 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough, Hants GU14 7JP.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (“FRS 102”). In the transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP, the Company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

FRS 102 grants certain first-time adoption exemptions from the full requirements of FRS 102 in the transition period. The following exemption has been taken in these financial statements:

- Lease incentives – for leases commenced before 1st October 2015 the Company continued to account for lease incentives under previous UK GAAP.

The Company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Aramark inc. includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Aramark inc. are prepared in accordance with US GAAP and are available to the public and may be obtained from head office, Aramark Tower, 1101 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA.

In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of ultimate parent undertaking include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosure:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. On first time adoption of FRS 102, the Company has not made any retrospective changes to its accounting under old UK GAAP.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 28.

Aramark Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

Going concern

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility. Whilst the company is reporting a net current liability on its balance sheet this is principally due to intercompany loans with its parent company, Aramark Investments Limited, of £21.6m and Aramark Services Inc. of £16.7m, Aramark Inc. have provided a letter confirming it will provide support to ensure that all liabilities will be met in full for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Measurement Convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers. Revenue is recognised in the period the service has been provided or the goods have passed to the customer. Rebates and discounts given to customers are netted from revenue.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at actual exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising from changes in exchange rates subsequent to the dates of transactions are included as exchange gains or losses in the profit and loss account. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies from overseas companies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Profit and loss items are translated at an average rate for the period and exchange gains or losses on conversion are included within reserves.

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

The company also operates two defined benefit pension schemes the "CCT Plan" and the "Main Plan" providing benefits based on average pensionable pay. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company.

For the Main Plan, pension scheme assets are measured using market values. For quoted securities the current bid price is taken as market value. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using a projected unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability.

Aramark Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

For the CCT Plan the share of underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme are split between those of Aramark Limited and Aramark Ireland Holdings Limited. The Company only reports transactions (costs, benefits, contributions etc) relating to Aramark Limited employees consequently all balances shown under CCT Plan relates to Aramark Limited only.

The pension scheme surplus (to the extent that it is recoverable) or deficit is recognised in full. The movement in the scheme surplus/deficit is split between operating charges, finance items and, in the statement of total recognised gains and losses, actuarial gains and losses.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries; to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors/ creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate financial statements of the company and are carried at cost less impairment.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Aramark Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	Straight line, 20 years

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant, machinery & equipment	Straight line, 3-10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line, 4 years

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Share-based payments

The share option programme allows employees to acquire shares of the ultimate Parent Company (Aramark). The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The fair value of the options granted is measured using an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Impairments

Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Aramark Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, if goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs or groups of CGUs, the company tests the impairment of goodwill by determining the recoverable amount of the entity in its entirety, including the integrated acquired operations.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2 Turnover

All turnover relates to the company's principal activities. An analysis of turnover by geographical origination and destination is given below:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	<u>288,707</u>	<u>308,208</u>

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Audit of the financial statements	<u>132</u>	<u>119</u>

4 (Loss)/ Profit on sale of fixed assets

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
(Loss)/ Profit on sale of fixed assets	<u>(62)</u>	<u>(21)</u>

Aramark Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Interest receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Interest payable on financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>742</u>	<u>119</u>

7 Other finance income

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Unwinding of the discount – Dilapidations provision	16	(6)
Net interest on net defined benefit asset / (liability)	<u>69</u>	<u>580</u>
	<u>85</u>	<u>574</u>

8 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	4,814	4,003
Auditor's remuneration	132	119
Amortisation of goodwill	2,842	3,085
Staff costs (including stock options)	156,284	172,823
Redundancy costs	180	2,606
National Insurance on share options	109	1,650
Management Fees from Parent Company	1,180	684
Operating leases - land and buildings	1,033	1,024
Operating leases - motor vehicles	755	898
Operating leases - other assets	<u>1,688</u>	<u>2,033</u>

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9 Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, analysed by category was as follows:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Service	6,869	7,397
Administration and support	231	252
	<u>7,100</u>	<u>7,649</u>

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	141,817	154,339
Social security costs	11,861	14,504
Staff pension costs	2,128	3,121
Share options	478	859
	<u>156,284</u>	<u>172,823</u>

10 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Remuneration (including benefits in kind)	1,486	11,953
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	90	107
Compensation for loss of office	285	-
	<u>1,861</u>	<u>12,060</u>

All of the directors were granted and given shares under the Aramark 2014 Stock Incentive Plan/2007 Management Stock Incentive Plan.

£696k (2015: £10,896k) of the directors' remuneration is from share gains on share options exercised during the year. The share gain expense is borne by the ultimate parent company.

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In respect of the highest paid director:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Remuneration excluding pension contributions	647	8,818
Pension contributions	35	43
Compensation for loss of office	<u>164</u>	<u>-</u>

The highest paid director was granted and given shares under the Aramark 2014 Stock Incentive Plan /2007 Management Stock Incentive Plan.

£400k (2015: £8,371k) of the director's remuneration is from share gains on share options exercised during the year. The share gain expense is borne by the ultimate parent company.

11 Taxation

Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Current tax		
Current tax on income for the year	-	(1,273)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(354)
UK Corporation tax	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,627)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origin and reversal of timing differences	911	(2,349)
Deferred tax relating to pension deficit	904	(92)
Change in tax rates	<u>320</u>	<u>2,951</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>2,135</u>	<u>510</u>
Total tax charge / (credit)	<u>2,135</u>	<u>(1,117)</u>

	2016			2015		
	Current tax	Deferred tax	Total tax	Current tax	Deferred tax	Total tax
Tax recognised in profit and loss account	-	2,135	2,135	(1,627)	510	(1,117)
Tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(2,340)	(2,340)	-	(224)	(224)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(205)</u>	<u>(205)</u>	<u>(1,627)</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>(1,341)</u>

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020)

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was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 30 September 2016 has been calculated based on the rate of 17% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Tax on profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2015: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Profit for year	4,492	5,225
Total tax expense	2,135	(1,117)
Profit excluding taxation	<u>6,627</u>	<u>4,108</u>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 20.5%)	1,325	842
Non-deductible expenses	671	814
Reduction in tax rate on opening deferred tax balances	320	-
Difference between current and deferred tax rates - FA and STTDs excl pension spreading	(54)	11
Difference between current and deferred tax rates - pension spreading	(32)	48
Ineligible depreciation	76	128
Deferred tax relating to pension deficit	904	2,951
Pension contributions less pensions P&L charge	(862)	(3,025)
Deduction for share options	(96)	(2,188)
Losses carried forward to 2015 – different rate	-	(86)
UK transfer Pricing adjustments	(117)	(166)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect to prior periods	<u>-</u>	<u>(446)</u>
Total current tax	<u><u>2,135</u></u>	<u><u>(1,117)</u></u>

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12 Deferred Taxation

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Accelerated capital allowances	1,234	1,405	-	-	1,234	1,405
Unused tax losses	520	935	-	-	520	935
Pension	1,581	-	-	(30)	1,581	(30)
Other	1,420	2,241	-	-	1,420	2,241
	<u>4,755</u>	<u>4,581</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>4,755</u>	<u>4,551</u>

13 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£000
Cost	
At 3 rd October 2015 to 30 th September 2016	<u>59,781</u>
Amortisation	
At 3 rd October 2015	36,514
Charge for the period	<u>2,842</u>
At 30 th September 2016	<u>39,356</u>
Net book value	
At 30 th September 2016	<u>20,425</u>
At 3 rd October 2015	<u>23,267</u>

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14 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation			
At 3 rd October 2015	27,477	25	27,502
Additions	5,385	17	5,402
Disposals	(2,808)	-	(2,808)
At 30 th September 2016	30,054	42	30,096
Depreciation			
At 3 rd October 2015	16,321	25	16,346
Charge for the period	4,809	5	4,814
Disposals	(2,521)	-	(2,521)
At 30 th September 2016	18,609	30	18,639
Net book value			
At 3 rd October 2015	11,156	-	11,156
At 30 th September 2016	11,445	12	11,457

15 Fixed asset investments

Shares in group undertakings and participating interests

	Subsidiary undertakings
	£000
Cost	
At 3 rd October 2015	49,726
Additions	11
At 30 th September 2016	49,737
Provision for impairment	
At 3 rd October 2015 to 30 th September 2016	49,726
Net book value at 3rd October 2015	-
Net book value at 30th September 2016	11

The addition of £11k represents additional investment in Norway. A full list of undertakings is provided in note 29.

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16 Stocks

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Goods for resale	<u>4,677</u>	<u>4,843</u>

17 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	30,300	30,074
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,391	13,950
Other debtors	2,311	2,610
Corporation tax debtor	141	2,885
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>5,607</u>	<u>4,778</u>
	<u>49,750</u>	<u>54,297</u>

All amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and are classified as current debt.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	7,757	12,972
Loans owed to group undertakings	16,700	12,200
Other amounts owed to group undertakings	31,233	7,061
Other taxes and social security	4,088	5,514
Other creditors	10,515	9,806
Accruals and deferred income	<u>6,557</u>	<u>7,200</u>
	<u>76,850</u>	<u>54,753</u>

All amounts due to group undertakings are repayable on demand and are classified as current debt.

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19 Provision for Liabilities

	Redundancy
	2016
	£000
At beginning of year	1,770
Provisions	718
Payments	(1,769)
At end of year	719

20 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	29,019

21 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Creditors falling due within less than one year

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Loans owed to group undertakings	16,700	12,200

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Currency	Nominal Interest rate	Year of maturity	Repayment schedule	2016	2015
Loan with Aramark Services	GBP	3.5%	2016	On maturity	12,200	12,200
Loan with Aramark Services	GBP	3.5%	2016	On maturity	4,500	-
					16,700	12,200

22 Share capital

Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid shares	2016		2015	
	No. 000	£000	No. 000	£000
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	137	137	137	137

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23 Share based compensation - (Aramark)

On November 12, 2013, the Board of Directors (the "Board") approved, and the stockholders of Aramark adopted by written consent, the Aramark 2014 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2013 Stock Plan"), which became effective on December 1, 2013. The 2014 Stock Plan provides that the total number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the 2013 Stock Plan is 25,500,000. In connection with the adoption of the 2013 Stock Plan, the Board approved, and the stockholders of Aramark adopted by written consent, the Fifth Amended and Restated Aramark 2007 Management Stock Incentive Plan (the "Fifth Amended Stock Plan") which amended certain terms of the 2007 Management Stock Incentive Plan ("2007 MSIP") in contemplation of the IPO, including providing that no awards will be granted under the Fifth Amended Stock Plan shortly following the consummation of an initial public offering, as grants following the IPO are made under the 2013 Stock Plan.

Each award of stock options under the 2007 MSIP is comprised of two types of stock options. One-half of the options awarded vest solely based upon continued employment over a specific period of time, generally four years ("Time-Based Options"). One-half of the options awarded vest based both upon continued employment and upon the achievement of a level of earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT"), as defined in the 2007 MSIP, over time, generally four years ("Performance-Based Options"). The Performance-Based Options may also vest in part or in full upon the occurrence of specific return-based events. The exercise price for Time-Based Options and Performance-Based Options equals the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of the grant. All options remain exercisable for ten years from the date of grant. Due to the adoption of the Fifth Amended and Restated Aramark 2007 MSIP during fiscal 2014, all stock option awards will provide for 100% time-based vesting.

Time-based options

The fair value of the Time-Based Options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the weighted-average assumptions noted in the table below. The expected volatility is based on an average of the historical volatility of the Company's competitors' stocks over the expected term of the stock options. The expected life represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding and is calculated using the simplified method as permitted under Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules and regulations due to the lack of history of our equity incentive plan. The simplified method uses the midpoint between an option's vesting date and contractual term. The risk-free rate is based on the United States Treasury security with terms equal to the expected life of the option as of the grant date.

	2016	2015	2014
Expected share volatility (%)	30	30	30
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.04	1.60-2.07	2.06-2.33
Expected dividend yield (%)	1.16	1.05-1.20	1.50
Expected life (in years)	6.25	6.25	6.25

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of Time-Based Options granted during fiscal 2016 was \$32.65 (2015: \$8.34) per option.

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Compensation expense for Time-Based Options is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period during which employees perform related services. £502k has been charged to expense relating to fiscal 2016 (2015: £446k), respectively. The Company has applied a forfeiture assumption of 8.7% per annum in the calculation of such expense. A summary of Time-Based Options activity is presented below:

	Shares No.	Weighted Average Exercise Price USD
Outstanding at 3 rd October 2015	198,681	18.24
Options granted	35,484	32.65
Exercised	(25,321)	16.47
Forfeited	<u>(16,495)</u>	<u>26.03</u>
Outstanding at 30 th September 2016 (weighted-average remaining term of 7.3 years)	<u>192,349</u>	<u>22.60</u>
Of which exercisable at 30 th September 2016 (weighted-average remaining term of 6.3 years)	<u>91,245</u>	<u>17.29</u>

Performance-Based Options

The fair value of the Performance-Based Options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the weighted-average assumptions noted in the table below. The expected volatility is based on an average of the historical volatility of the Company's competitors' stocks over the expected term of the stock options. The expected life represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding and is calculated using the simplified method as permitted under SEC rules and regulations due to the lack of history of our equity incentive plan. The simplified method uses the midpoint between an option's vesting date and contractual term. The risk-free rate is based on the United States Treasury security with terms equal to the expected life of the option as of the grant date.

	2016	2015	2014
Expected share volatility (%)	-	30	30
Risk-free interest rate (%)	-	0.65-1.47	0.61-0.85
Expected dividend yield (%)	-	1.5	0
Expected life (in years)	-	4.0-5.0	4.5-5.5

No performance based options were granted during fiscal 2016.

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Compensation expense for Performance-Based Options is recognized on an accelerated basis over the requisite performance and service periods. No cost has been charged to expense relating to fiscal 2016 (2015: £412,952). The Company has applied a forfeiture assumption of 8.7% per annum in the calculation of such expense. A summary of Performance-Based Options activity is presented below:

	Shares No.	Weighted Average Exercise Price USD
Outstanding at 3 rd October 2015	54,538	10.74
Options granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited	(22,107)	12.08
Outstanding at 30 th September 2016 (weighted-average remaining term of 4.9 years)	<u>32,431</u>	<u>12.27</u>
Of which exercisable at 30 th September 2016 (weighted-average remaining term of 4.9 years)	<u>32,431</u>	<u>12.27</u>

24 Commitments

Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £369k (2015: £3,796k).

Financial commitments

There is a cross guarantee to the Group's principal bankers between the company and subsidiary undertakings and its parent for all liabilities of these companies.

Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities at the date of these financial statements.

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Operating lease commitments

As at 30th September 2016 the company had non-cancellable operating lease payments as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Land and buildings		
Within one year	745	880
Within two and five years	1,048	1,741
Over five years	90	142
	<u>1,883</u>	<u>2,763</u>
Motor vehicles		
Within one year	506	530
Within two and five years	551	837
	<u>1,057</u>	<u>1,367</u>
Other equipment		
Within one year	125	160
Within two and five years	71	164
	<u>196</u>	<u>324</u>
	<u>3,136</u>	<u>4,454</u>

25 Pension schemes

The company makes contributions to three pension schemes covering executives, staff and offshore personnel. The assets of these funded schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds. One is a defined contribution scheme and the other two are defined benefit schemes - 'Main plan' and 'CCT plan'. Participants of the CCT plan scheme consist of employees from both Aramark Limited and Aramark Ireland Limited. The amounts shown under CCT plan relate to Aramark Limited only.

Defined contribution scheme

The company made contributions of £4.0m (2015: £4.2m) towards the defined contribution scheme during the period. There were no outstanding contributions to the scheme at the beginning or end of the financial period.

CCT Plan

The CCT plan will have new entrants to the extent that TUPE is applied under some new contracts.

The pension costs relating to the defined benefit scheme are assessed in accordance with the advice of a qualified, independent actuary. The amount debited to the profit and loss account for the pension cost of the company in relation to this financial year was £0.6m (2015: £0.7m).

The latest valuation of the CCT plan was carried out as at 31 March 2016. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments, the rates of increase in salaries and pensions, and demographic assumptions including mortality assumptions. The next full valuation of the CCT plan is due as at 31 March 2017.

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The market value of the scheme's assets at 30th September 2016 was £7.8m and the actuarial value of those assets represented 88% of the benefits that had accrued to members based on the ongoing funding basis, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The government's move to using the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) as the basis of measuring the minimum pension increases rather than the Retail Prices Index (RPI) has been taken into account in changes to the liability assumptions since the 2011 financial statements. As CPI increases have been lower, broadly the impact of this change is assumed lower future scheme liabilities.

Main Plan

The Main plan closed for existing active members for future accrual on 31 March 2011.

The pension costs relating to the defined benefit scheme are assessed in accordance with the advice of a qualified, independent actuary. The amount debited to the profit and loss account for the pension cost of the company was £0.2m (2015: £0.2m credit).

The latest valuation of the Main plan was carried out as at 31 March 2016. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments, the rates of increase in salaries and pensions, and demographic assumptions including mortality assumptions. The next full valuation of the Main plan is due as at 31 March 2017.

The market value of the scheme's assets at 30th September 2016 was £78.0m and the actuarial value of those assets represented 90% of the benefits that had accrued to members based on the ongoing funding basis, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The government's move to using the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) as the basis of measuring the minimum pension increases rather than the Retail Prices Index (RPI) has been taken into account in changes to the liability assumptions since the 2011 financial statements. As CPI increases have been lower, broadly the impact of this change is assumed lower future scheme liabilities.

Defined benefit pension schemes

Main plan

The total contributions in the next year are expected to be £Nil (2016: £2.4m).

CCT plan

The total contributions in the next year are expected to be £0.35m (2016: £0.58m).

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Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities to assets and liabilities recognised

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Main Plan		
Plan assets	78,032	67,050
Defined benefit obligation	<u>(86,228)</u>	<u>(66,208)</u>
Net pension asset/(deficit)	<u>(8,196)</u>	<u>842</u>
 CCT Plan		
Plan assets	7,795	5,330
Defined benefit obligation	<u>(8,900)</u>	<u>(6,020)</u>
Net pension asset/(deficit)	<u>(1,105)</u>	<u>(690)</u>
Total assets/ (liabilities) on pension schemes	<u><u>(9,301)</u></u>	<u><u>152</u></u>
	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Main Plan	1,393	(168)
CCT Plan	<u>188</u>	<u>138</u>
Total deferred tax asset/(liabilities) on pension schemes	<u><u>1,581</u></u>	<u><u>(30)</u></u>

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Scheme liabilities

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

Main Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
At 3 rd October	66,208	65,715
Current service cost	-	300
Actuarial losses	21,098	226
Interest expense	2,423	2,673
Benefits paid	(3,501)	(2,389)
Administrative expenses paid	-	(317)
At 30 th September	<u>86,228</u>	<u>66,208</u>

CCT Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
At 3 rd October	6,020	5,845
Current service cost	380	700
Actuarial (gain)/ losses	2,333	(551)
Participants contributions	8	6
Interest expense	242	263
Benefits paid	(83)	(101)
Administrative expenses paid	-	(142)
At 30 th September	<u>8,900</u>	<u>6,020</u>

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Scheme assets

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Main Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
At 3 rd October	67,050	53,304
Interest income	2,509	3,221
Actuarial (losses)/gains	8,777	(1,348)
Employer contributions	3,500	14,579
Administrative expenses paid	(303)	(317)
Benefits paid	<u>(3,501)</u>	<u>(2,389)</u>
At 30 th September	<u>78,032</u>	<u>67,050</u>

CCT Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
At 3 rd October	5,330	4,772
Interest income	225	295
Actuarial losses/(gains)	891	(96)
Employer contributions	1,588	596
Participants contributions	8	6
Administrative expenses paid	(164)	(142)
Benefits paid	<u>(83)</u>	<u>(101)</u>
At 30 th September	<u>7,795</u>	<u>5,330</u>

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Analysis of assets

The fair value of the plans' assets were as follows:

Main Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Equity instruments	37,767	26,619
Debt instruments	29,418	22,395
Real Estate/Property	6,555	5,498
Other assets	4,292	12,538
	<u>78,032</u>	<u>67,050</u>

CCT Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Equity instruments	4,591	3,081
Debt instruments	2,954	2,153
Other assets	250	96
	<u>7,795</u>	<u>5,330</u>

Actual return on schemes' assets

Main Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Actual return on scheme assets	<u>8,777</u>	<u>1,873</u>

CCT Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Actual return on scheme assets	<u>891</u>	<u>199</u>

The pension scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments or in properties or other assets used by the company.

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Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account

Main Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Amounts recognised in operating profit		
Current service cost	-	300
Administrative expenses	303	-
Recognised in arriving at operating profit	<u>303</u>	<u>300</u>
Amounts recognised in other finance income/cost		
Interest expense	(2,509)	2,673
Interest income	<u>2,423</u>	<u>(3,221)</u>
Recognised in other finance income	<u>(86)</u>	<u>(548)</u>
Total recognised in the profit and loss account	<u><u>217</u></u>	<u><u>(248)</u></u>

CCT Plan

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Amounts recognised in operating profit		
Current service cost	380	700
Administrative expenses	164	-
Recognised in arriving at operating profit	<u>544</u>	<u>700</u>
Amounts recognised in other finance income/cost		
Interest expense	242	263
Interest income	<u>(225)</u>	<u>(295)</u>
Recognised in other finance income	<u>17</u>	<u>(32)</u>
Total recognised in the profit and loss account	<u><u>561</u></u>	<u><u>668</u></u>

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Principal actuarial assumptions

The expected rates of return on plan assets are determined by reference to the historical returns, without adjustment, of the portfolio as a whole and not on the sum of the returns on individual asset categories.

The principal actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted averages) at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	2016	2015
	%	%
Discount rate	3.75	3.75
Future salary increases	2.5 CCT/ N/A Main	3.15 CCT/ N/A Main
Future pension increases	2.95	2.95
Inflation (CPI)	3.20	3.15
Expected return on scheme assets	<u>2.00</u>	<u>3.75</u>

Post retirement mortality assumptions

The assumptions relating to longevity underlying the pension liabilities at the balance sheet date are based on standard actuarial mortality tables and include an allowance for future improvements in longevity.

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65-year old to live for a number of years as follows:

Main Plan	2016	2015
	Years	Years
Male aged 65 in 2016	22.3	22.50
Male aged 65 in 2036	<u>24.7</u>	<u>24.60</u>
 CCT Plan	 2016	 2016
	Years	Years
Male aged 65 in 2016	22.0	22.20
Male aged 65 in 2036	<u>24.7</u>	<u>23.90</u>

26 Related Party Transactions

The company made no transactions with group subsidiaries qualifying as related parties in the year.

27 Ultimate parent company

The company is controlled by Aramark and is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Aramark Investments Limited, registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is Aramark, incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

The largest and smallest Group in which the results of Aramark Limited are consolidated is that headed by Aramark. The financial statements of Aramark are available to the public at its head office Aramark Tower, 1101 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA.

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28 Accounting estimates and judgements

Pension assumptions

Pension assumptions are made on the basis of actuarial judgements provided by independent advisors.

Bad debt provision

The bad debt provision is calculated by taking 50% of any debt over 180 days overdue and 100% of debt over 1 year old in line with Aramark Inc. group policy. The directors are satisfied that the policy provides a reasonable estimate of the risk associated with old debt.

Going concern

Future cashflows are forecast over the next five years based on the Company strategy with regards to revenue growth, capital investment and working capital requirements. These are discounted at a rate deemed to reflect the debt/equity ratio of the business to determine if accounting on a going concern basis is suitable.

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Notes to the financial statements
for the period from 3rd October 2015 to 30th September 2016

29 Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows.

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Shares held %	Principal activity
Aramark Gulf Limited	UK	100	Provision of food and cleaning services
Aramark CCT Trustees Limited	UK	100	Pension scheme trustee
Aramark Trustees Limited	UK	100	Pension scheme trustee
Aramark Manning Services UK Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Catering Alliance Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARAMARK Holdings Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARAMARK Catering Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARAMARK Worldwide Investments Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARAMARK Partnership Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Premier Partnership (Catering) Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARAMARK Beverages Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARAMARK Airport Services Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Campbell Catering Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Aramark Gulf Limited Catering Services LLC	Qatar	49	Provision of catering services
Caterwise Food Services Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Effective Partnerships Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Hunters Catering Partnership Limited	UK	100	Dormant
Stuart Cabeldu Catering Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARA Offshore Services Ltd	UK	100	Dormant
ARA Marketing Services Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARA Food Services Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARA Coffee Systems Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARA Coffee Club Limited	UK	100	Dormant
ARA Catering and Vending Services Limited	UK	100	Dormant
The Original Food Company (formerly Thwaites & Matthews 1980 Ltd)	UK	100	Dormant
Aramark Norway AS	UK	100	Provision of catering services
Aramark Kazakhstan Limited	UK	100	Dormant

All investments are held in ordinary shares.

All subsidiaries have the registered office of 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough, Hants GU14 7JP except:

Aramark Gulf Limited Catering Services LLC

Regus Centre, Al Fardan Office Tower, 8th, 9th and 14th Floors, Al Funduq 61, West Bay, PO Box 31316, Doha, Qatar

Aramark Norway AS

Deloitte Advokatfirma DA, Pb 287, 4066, Stavanger, Norway