ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
31 DECEMBER 2012

MONDAY



\*L2HZQVWH\* L14 30/09/2013 # COMPANIES HOUSE

**MENZIES LLP** 

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Heathrow Business Centre 65 High Street Egham Surrey TW20 9EY

# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO ATLAS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

**UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006** 

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of Atlas Industrial Engineering Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

#### **BASIS OF OPINION**

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

#### **OPINION**

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section

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ANDREW COOK (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of MENZIES LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Heathrow Business Centre 65 High Street Egham Surrey TW20 9EY 27/09/2013

# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

### **31 DECEMBER 2012**

		2012		2011	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		20,609		29,866
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		86,085 372,502 76,997 535,584		74,056 354,249 76,479 504,784	
CREDITORS. Amounts falling due with year	nin one	246,764		213,301	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			288,820		291,483
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILI	TIES		309,429		321,349
CREDITORS. Amounts falling due afte than one year	r more		2,352,437		2,341,358
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			-		949
			(2,043,008)		(2,020,958)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital	3		826		826
Share premium account Other reserves			8,100 175		8,100 175
Profit and loss account			(2,052,109)		(2,030,059)
DEFICIT			(2,043,008)		(2,020,958)

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on The Replace and are signed on their behalf by

Mr N J Earley

Company Registration Number 01685136

## **NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

#### Going concern

The financial statements record net liabilities amounting to £2,043,008 which indicates that the company may not be able to continue to trade for the foreseeable future

However, the directors have confirmed that certain other companies which fall under their common control and ultimate ownership currently intend to continue to support the company until it is in a position to finance itself and start to repay the loans of £2,352,437 due to connected companies. The directors do not expect to make any substantial loan repayments until the company starts to generate profit and positive cash flow

The directors have carried out a strategic review of the business and forecasts prepared through to December 2014 indicate a return to profitability

On the basis of the above, the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis

#### Turnovei

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the year in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales and related taxes

#### Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles Equipment 20% Straight line
20% Straight line
20% Straight line

### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

### Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

## Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

### Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

# Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions

# **NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

#### Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

### 2. FIXED ASSETS

COST At 1 January 2012 Disposals At 31 December 2012  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2012 Charge for year On disposals	Tangible Assets £
Disposals  At 31 December 2012  DEPRECIATION  At 1 January 2012 Charge for year	_
At 31 December 2012  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2012 Charge for year	889,843
DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2012 Charge for year	(21,918)
At 1 January 2012 Charge for year	867,925
Charge for year	
	859,977
Un disposais	9,257
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(21,918)
At 31 December 2012	847,316
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2012	20,609
At 31 December 2011	29,866
3. SHARE CAPITAL	
Allotted, called up and fully paid·	
<b>2012</b> 2011	
No £ No	£
590 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each 590 590 590	590
236 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each 236 236 236	236
826 826 826	826
520 520 620	

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

# 4 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

There was no one individual controlling party throughout the course of the year by virtue of the fact that 100% of the company's share capital was divided wholly between two shareholders, Mr N J Earley and Mr R W Empson who each retained a 50% holding respectively