Registered number: 01995941

### ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

N J Earley

R W Empson

**Company secretary** 

T H Earley

Registered number

01995941

Registered office

82 Hampton Road West

Hanworth Middlesex TW13 6DZ

Independent auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### Introduction

The company continues to trade in the office cleaning business.

### **Business review**

The company once again enjoyed a strong year and as the business enters its thirtieth year of trading we are pleased to have established a stable office and management network capable of delivering both locally and on a comprehensive national basis. As one of the largest privately owned dedicated cleaning services suppliers we now have a presence and identity which allows us to bid for work throughout the country in the knowledge that we will be able to maintain our service standards.

We won new business across all sectors and alongside our strong retail, office and warehouse cleaning, we are pleased to have strengthened our hotel and educational cleaning divisions which we believe have excellent potential for further growth.

The company has continued to perform well into 2016 despite the challenges of the National Living Wage and Brexit and of course due to our loyal clients and dedicated efforts of our hard working staff and management.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's primary financial instruments are bank overdrafts, trade debtors, trade creditors and intercompany balances. These arise directly from the company's trading operations and management have implemented policies to monitor and control the liquidity and credit risks which derive from their financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk is managed by the company's finance director using simple forecasting and projection methods. Credit risk is managed through the use of a credit control department.

### Financial key performance indicators

The directors monitor the performance of the company with reference to the following financial key performance indicators:

- The company's turnover increased by £1,635,000 to £22,475,000.
- The company's gross margin increased by £360,279 to £5,510,286.

This report was approved by the board on 29% September, 2016 and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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.

### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £431,497 (2014 - £745,595).

The directors have declared and paid interim dividends amounting to £3,000,000 (2014 - £Nil) during the year.

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R W Empson

### **Employee involvement**

The company recognises the importance of good communications with its employees and considers the most effective form of communication regarding its activities, performance and plans is by way of informal discussions between management and other employees at a local level.

### Disabled employees

It is the company's policy to give disabled people full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they offer themselves as suitable candidates, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Training and career development opportunities are available to all employees and the company endeavours to retrain any member of staff who develops a disability while in the employment of the company.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### **Future developments**

The company continues to be committed to providing the highest possible service standards whilst maximising operating efficiencies.

### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

### Auditors -

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

This report was approved by the board on 29% Lephone, 206 and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Cleaning Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, set out on pages 6 to 25. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, 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 Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic report and the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### **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 31 December 2015 and of its profit or loss 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.

### Opinion on other matter 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 those financial statements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

### 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.

Mark Hancock (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 30 September 2016

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

			•	
		Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover		4	22,475,000	20,840,000
Cost of sales		•	(16,964,714)	(15,689,993)
Gross profit			5,510,286	5,150,007
Administrative expenses			(4,441,058)	(4,283,717)
Exceptional administrative expenses			(567,866)	-
Operating profit	•	5	501,362	866,290
Interest receivable and similar income		8	1,194	33
Interest payable and expenses		9	(2,390)	(3,073)
Profit before tax			500,166	863,250
Tax on profit		10	(68,669)	(117,655)
Profit for the year			431,497	745,595

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

# ATLAS CLEANING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01995941

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	£	<b>2015</b> £	£	2014 £
Fixed assets	,	, <b>~</b>	٤	~	
Intangible assets	13		=		7,000
Tangible assets	14		178,797		159,007
			178,797		166,007
Current assets		•			
Stocks	16	30,250	•	30,250	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than			•	•	
one year	17	1,703,657		3,486,335	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	3,987,577		3,594,013	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,987,236		594,393	
		7,708,720		7,704,991	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	19	(5,267,646)		(2,682,624)	
year	19	(5,267,646)		(2,002,024)	
Net current assets			2,441,074		5,022,367
					•
Net assets			2,619,871 		5,188,374
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		100		100
Profit and loss account	22		2,619,771		5,188,274
			2,619,871	•	5,188,374
		:		:	

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on  $296.6 \times 4.6 \times 206$ 

N J Earley Director

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

•			
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	100	5,188,274	5,188,374
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	431,497	431,497
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	431,497	431,497
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
At 31 December 2015	100	2,619,771	2,619,871
	. :		

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	. •	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2014	£ 100	£ 4,442,679	£ 4,442,779
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	•	745,595	745,595
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	745,595	745,595
At 31 December 2014	. 100	5,188,274	5,188,374

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 1. General information

Atlas Cleaning Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 82 Hampton Road West, Hanworth, Middlesex, TW13 6DZ

The company specialises in the provision of office cleaning services.

### 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 29.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised when services are provide.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Intangible assets

### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and loss account over its useful economic life of 3 years.

### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery Motor vehicles - 33.33% straight line

es - 25% straight line

Fixtures & fittings - 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

### 2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

### 2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period.

### 2.14 Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### 2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

### 2.16 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 2.17 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgments in applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements:

- 1. Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected further financial performance of the assets.
- 2. Determine whether other debtors which mainly consist of amounts due from group undertakings are recoverable.
- 3. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

### 4. Turnover

2015 £	2014 £
22,475,000	20,840,000
22,475,000	20,840,000
	£ 22,475,000

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

### 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	101,011	83,758
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	7,000	7,000
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	212,925	197,255
Operating lease rentals - other	27,933	43,521
Defined contribution pension cost	13,122	19,551

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2014 - £NIL).

2014

2015

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Auditors' remuneration	2015	2014
		£	£
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	7,140	7,140
٠.		7,140	7,140
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:		
	Other services relating to taxation	5,430	7,830
	All other services	39,526	13,798
		44,956	21,628
		=	
7.	Employees		·
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Wages and salaries	15,813,747	15,050,201
	Social security costs	577,943	495,214
	Pension cost - defined contribution scheme	13,122	19,551
		16,404,812	15,564,966
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, d	uring the year was as t	follows
	The average monthly number of employees, molading the directors, a	2015 No.	2014 No.
	Administration	100	96
	Cleaning operatives	2,124	2,123
		2,224	2,219
8.	Interest receivable		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Other interest receivable	1,194	33

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

9.	Interest payable and similar charges	•	•
		2015 £	2014 £
	Bank interest payable	495	3,073
	Other interest payable	1,895	-
		2,390 ====================================	3,073
10.	Taxation	•	
		2015	2014
		2015 £	2014 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	101,000	183,000
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(32,331)	(65,345)
		68,669	117,655
			117,655
	Total current tax	———— =	111,000
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		——————————————————————————————————————
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard	rate of corporation	on tax in the
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard	rate of corporation	on tax in the 2014
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corporation  2015 £	on tax in the 2014 £
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2015 £ 500,166	2014 £ 863,250
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 23%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2015 £ 500,166	2014 £ 863,250 198,548
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 23%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2015 £ 500,166 100,033	2014 £ 863,250 198,548
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 23%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Adjustments in respect of previous periods	2015 £ 500,166	2014 £ 863,250 198,548 690 (65,345)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 23%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2015 £ 500,166 100,033	2014 £ 863,250 198,548 690 (65,345)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 23%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Adjustments in respect of previous periods  Utilisation of non trading deficit	2015 £ 500,166 100,033	2014 £ 863,250 198,548 690 (65,345)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year  The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 23%). The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 23%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Adjustments in respect of previous periods  Utilisation of non trading deficit  Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	2015 £ 500,166 100,033 940 (32,331) - (7,532)	2014 £ 863,250 198,548 690 (65,345) (8) (7,910)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 10. Taxation (continued)

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has approximately £1,095,500 of non-trading loan relationship losses available for offset against future non-trading incomes or gains.

### 11. Dividends

		2015 £	2014 £
Dividends		3,000,000	-
•		3,000,000	-
	A Company of the Comp	<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 12. Exceptional items

	2015 £	2014 £
Provision for related party bad debts	668,937	-
Recovery of previously provided for related party bad debts	(101,071)	-
	567,866	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# Cost At 1 January 2015 At 31 December 2015 Goodwill £ 21,000 21,000

13.

Intangible assets

Amortisation	
At 1 January 2015	14,000
Charge for the year	7,000
At 31 December 2015	21,000

Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	<del>-</del>
At 31 December 2014	7,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 14. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	79,024	510,793	105,216	695,033
Additions	•	129,807	994	130,801
Disposals	-	(73,943)	••	(73,943)
At 31 December 2015	79,024	566,657	106,210	751,891
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	69,057	373,638	93,331	536,026
Charge for period on owned assets	7,817	86,926	6,268	101,011
Disposals	•	(63,943)	-	(63,943)
At 31 December 2015	76,874	396,621	99,599	573,094
Net book value				
At 31 December 2015	2,150	170,036	6,611	178,797
At 31 December 2014	9,967	137,155	11,885	159,007

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 15. Fixed asset investments

		Investments in
		subsidiary
		companies
		£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2015		181,500
At 31 December 2015		181,500
Impairment	•	
At 1 January 2015		181,500
At 31 December 2015		181,500
	•	
At 31 December 2015		-
At 31 December 2014		_
Stocks		
•	2015	2014
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	30,250	30,250
	30,250	30,250

The difference between the purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

### 17. Debtors

16.

	2015 £	2014 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by related companies	1,703,657	3,486,335
	1,703,657	3,486,335

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

17.	Debtors (continued)		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Due within one year		
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	252,834	2,373,515
	Amounts due from related companies	3,665,788	1,147,075
	Other debtors	68,955	73,423
		3,987,577	3,594,013
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
18.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,987,236	594,393
		1,987,236	594,393
·19.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Trade creditors	369,354	547,881
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,000,000	-
	Corporation tax	101,000	183,000
	Taxation and social security	890,051	876,332
	Other creditors	779,236	990,460
	Accruals and deferred income	128,005	84,951
		5,267,646	2,682,624

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by:-

<sup>1)</sup> A mortgage debenture dated 3 July 1993 incorporating a fixed and floating charge over all current and future assets of the company.

<sup>2)</sup> A cross guarantee dated 30 July 1993 (refer to note 23 for further details).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2014 £
· · <u>-</u>
594,393
7,080,348
7,674,741
1,435,485
1,435,485
_

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors other debtors and amounts due from group and related undertakings.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amount owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

### 21. Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

### 22. Reserves

### **Profit & loss account**

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

### 23. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided an intercompany guarantee covering Atlas Cleaning Limited, Atlas Contractors Limited, Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited, Atlas FM Limited and Atlas FM Services Limited. At the year end the potential liability of Atlas Cleaning Limited was £Nil (2014 - £Nil)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 24. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £13,122 (2014 - £19,551). Contributions totalling £102,799 (2014 - £19,551) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

### 25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	120,000	120,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	480,000	480,000
Later than 5 years	240,000	360,000
	840,000	960,000

### 26. Transactions with directors

During the year the company made a loan to N J Earley, a director. The maximum balance on that loan during the year was £503,009 (2014 - £212,609). The loan was fully repaid by the year end and no interest was charged.

During the year the company made a loan to R W Empson, a director. The maximum balance on that loan during the year was £1,237,427 (2014 - £449,327). The loan was fully repaid by the year end and no interest was charged.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 27. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage allowed by Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose any transactions with other members of the group.

At the year end the company owed £214,172 (2014 - £184,592) to N J Earley, a director.

At the year end the company owed £14,092 (2014 - £3,215) to R W Empson, a director.

During the year the company made rental payments of £130,000 (2014 - £140,000) for the rent of properties owned by N J Earley & R W Empson, directors.

### **Uniform Express Limited**

During the year under review the company traded with Uniform Express Limited, a company in which the directors have a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £2,703,657 (2014 - £2,944,857). During the year there was a recharge of expenses of £36,000 (2014 - £36,000).

### **Atlas New Homes Limited**

The Company has advanced funds to Atlas New Homes Limited, a company owned and controlled by the directors, N J Earley and R W Empson . The amount due from Atlas New Homes Limited at the year end amounted to £2,084,213 of which £852,395 has been provided for (2014 - £1,763,740 of which £857,082 had been provided for).

### Atlas Homes (North East) Limited

The company has advanced funds to Atlas Homes (North East) Limited, a company controlled by the directors, N J Earley and R W Empson. The amount due from Atlas Homes (North East) Limited at the year end was £343,169 of which £100,098 has been provided for (2014 - £343,169 of which £201,169 had been fully provided for).

### **Deeprose Developments Limited**

The company has made loans to Deeprose Developments Limited, a company in which the directors have a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £600,000 which has been fully provided for (2014 - £600,000 which had been fully provided

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### Atlas Industrial Engineering Limited

The company has advanced funds to Atlas Industrial Engineering Limited, a company owned and controlled by the directors, N J Earley and R W Empson. The amount outstanding at 31 December 2015 was £1,962,656 of which £1,962,656 has been provided for (2014 - £1,835,197 of which £1,293,719 had been provided for).

### **Earley Developments Limited**

The company has made loans to Earley Developments Limited, a company in which N J Earley, a director has a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £113,514 (2014 - £113,514).

### **Atlas Commercial Property Limited**

The company has made loans to Atlas Commercial Property Limited, a company in which N J Earley, a director has a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £424,080 (2014 - £35,000).

### **Atlas Living Limited**

The company has made loans to Atlas Living Limited, a company in which N J Earley, a director has a beneficial interest. The balance owing to the company at the year end was £653,302 (2014 - £Nil).

### 28. Controlling party and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent company is Atlas FM Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The directors of Atlas FM Limited are of the opinion that there is no individual controlling party.

### 29. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.