

Baxter and Platts Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021

Company Registration Number (02176018)



Baxter and Platts Limited

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Baxter and Platts Limited

Company information

Directors

Robin Ronald Mills
Sarah Jane Sergeant (resigned 31 July 2021)

The following directors were appointed after the year end:

Gareth Sharpe (appointed 2 November 2021)
Jodi Lea (appointed 19 May 2022)

Registered office

Parklands Court
24 Parklands
Birmingham Great Park
Rubery
Birmingham
B45 9PZ

Auditor

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
One Snow Hill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2021

The directors' present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of section 381 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The directors have taken exemption under this regime not to disclose the strategic report.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is catering. The company did not trade during the year except as an agent on behalf of Compass Contract Services (U.K.) Limited. This situation is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Business review

The results for the year are set out in the Income statement. The result for the year is £nil (2020: £nil).

Going concern

The company only trades as an agent on behalf of Compass Contract Services (U.K.) Limited so there is no profit and loss or cashflow risk from trading.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Dividends

The directors' do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2020: £nil).

Directors' of the company

The directors, who held office during the year, are listed on the company information (page 2).

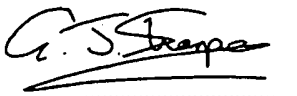
Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and the establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 16 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Gareth Sharpe
Director

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Baxter and Platts Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Baxter and Platts Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 September 2021, which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its result for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Compass Group PLC's group policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Baxter and Platts Limited (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud (continued)

As required by auditing standards we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition given the simple nature of the revenue transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies' legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This company is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover this report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion the report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Baxter and Platts Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditors report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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



.....
Mark Flanagan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snow Hill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

Date: 24 June 2022

Baxter and Platts Limited

Income statement

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover		16	24
Transfer of beneficial interest to principal		(16)	(24)
Profit/(loss) before tax	3	-	-
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

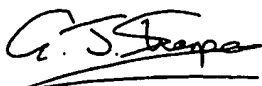
Baxter and Platts Limited

Balance sheet

As at 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current assets			
Debtors (including £133,249,000 (2020: £133,249,000) due after > 1 year)	6	133,249	133,249
Net current assets		<u>133,249</u>	<u>133,249</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	19	19
Retained earnings		133,230	133,230
Shareholders' funds		<u>133,249</u>	<u>133,249</u>

The financial statements of Baxter and Platts Limited (registered number 02176018) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Gareth Sharpe
Director

Baxter and Platts Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Share Capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
At 1 October 2020	19	133,230	133,249
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 30 September 2021	<u>19</u>	<u>133,230</u>	<u>133,249</u>

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Share Capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
At 1 October 2019	19	133,230	133,249
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 30 September 2020	<u>19</u>	<u>133,230</u>	<u>133,249</u>

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021

1. General information

Baxter and Platts Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated, domiciled and registered in England. The registered number is 02176018.

The address of its registered office is:

Parklands Court
24 Parklands
Birmingham Great Park
Rubery
Birmingham
B45 9PZ

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

- Cash flow statement and related notes;
- Certain disclosures regarding revenue;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosure in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosure of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Sterling has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The Board do not believe that there are any principal accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements employed in the preparation of these financial statements which could affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise of debtors.

Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Impairment excluding deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

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. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of its discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Revenue

Turnover is derived from the provision of catering management and support services and is exclusive of the value added tax. The turnover for the year wholly related to business undertaken within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Expenses

Financing income and expenses

Financing expenses comprise interest payable. Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

3. Operating profit

The audit fee payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the company's accounts of £800 (2020: £800) was borne by a fellow group company. Non-audit fees in the year were £nil (2020: £nil).

4. Employee information

The Company does not employ any staff, other than directors (2020: None).

5. Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration for their services to this company as the services provided to Baxter and Platts Limited are incidental to the management roles they fulfil for the group (2020: Nil).

6. Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed by other group companies	133,249	133,249
	<u>133,249</u>	<u>133,249</u>

The amounts owed by other group companies relate to entities in the Compass Group. There are no fixed interest or set repayment terms relating to these balances. Included within debtors is £133,249,000 (2020: £133,249,000) expected to be recovered in more than 12 months.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

7. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 September 2021		30 September 2020	
	No. 000	£000	No. 000	£000
44,500 "A" Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	44.5	0.45	44.5	0.45
44,500 "B" Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	44.5	0.45	44.5	0.45
1,771,000 "C" Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1771	17.71	1771	17.71
	<u>1860</u>	<u>18.61</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>18.61</u>

8. Commitments

There were no capital commitments at the end of the financial year and no provision has been made (2020: £nil).

9. Contingent liabilities

Under a group registration the Company is jointly and severally liable for VAT due by other companies within the group registration. At 30 September 2021 this contingent liability amounted to £40,254,537 (2020: £55,316,000).

10. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary, the Company is exempt from disclosure of transactions with group undertakings under FRS 101.

11. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Compass Food Services Limited.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Compass Group PLC. This is the largest and smallest group into which the Company is consolidated.

The only group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Compass Group PLC. Copies of the group accounts referred to above can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.