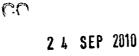
Directors' report and financial statements

Period ended 31 October 2009

Registered number 2949907

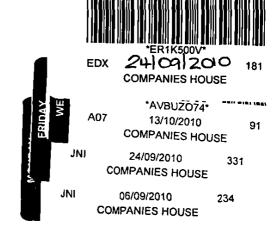


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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors M McMahon

P Cronin

J O'Shaughnessy

D O'Brien

Secretary J Weygandt

Registered office Milbank Tower

21-24 Mıllbank England SW1P 4QP

Auditor KPMG

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Bankers Nat West 2nd Floor

2 Cathedral Hill

Guildford Surrey GU1 3ZR

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 October 2009

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of technical services and installation, maintenance, and repairs within commercial premises and the provision of FM services

Business review (including principal risks and uncertainties) and future developments

The results for the period and financial position of the company are set out on pages 10 and 11 respectively. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2008 Stg £Nil)

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories

Economic risk

- The credit crisis in the financial markets may cause customers' expansion plans to be deferred and in some cases operations to be downsized in the current year
- The risk of unrealistic increases in wages or infrastructural costs impacting adversely on the competitiveness of the company and its principal customers

These risks are managed by innovative sourcing of products and services and strict control of costs

Competition risk

The directors manage competition risk through close attention to customer service levels

Financial risk

The company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by appropriate key performance indicators, to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk

Directors' report (continued)

Directors and secretary

The directors and secretary who served during the year and since year end were as follows

Directors

- D Matthews (resigned 30 October 2009)
- B Farrell (resigned 30 October 2009)
- J Astle (resigned 30 October 2009)
- D Vaughan (resigned 30 October 2009)
- M McMahon
- P Cronin (appointed 30 October 2009)
- J O'Shaughnessy (appointed 30 October 2009)
- D O'Brien (appointed 30 October 2009)

Secretary

- D Matthews (resigned 30 October 2009)
- J Weygandt (appointed 30 October 2009)

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events that would require disclosure in the financial statements

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditor

The directors have appointed KPMG as auditor and pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed

On behalf of the board

29/7/ 2010

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with UK. Accounting Standards

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of its profit or loss for that period

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its 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.

Under the applicable law the directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report that complies with that law

On behalf of the board

'Director



KPMG
Chartered Accountants
1 Stokes Place
St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the members of Orange Environmental Building Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Orange Environmental Building Services Limited for the 10 months ended 31 October 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 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

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 preparing the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

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 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. Further details of the scope of an audit of financial statements are provided on the Auditing Practices Board's website at http://www.apb.org.uk/apb/scope



Independent auditor's report to the members of Orange Environmental Building Services Limited (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2009 and of its profit for the period 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

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 Meagher (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor

Dublin

29 July 2010

Statement of accounting policies

for the period ended 31 October 2009

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in sterling in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland

Consolidation

As the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary are dealt with in the group financial statements prepared and published by the company's ultimate parent, group financial statements have not been prepared as permitted by Regulation 8 of the European Communities (Companies Group Financial Statements) Regulations 1992

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and value added tax Turnover comprises fees for facilities services delivery Turnover is recorded on an accruals basis

Turnover is accrued for services provided by the accounting date but not invoiced and deferred if services are invoiced but not fully provided by the accounting date. Turnover on long term projects and on-going management is spread over the period in which the services are being provided.

Where the company acts as principal in the provision of these services, turnover is recognised together with a corresponding cost of sale. Where the company acts as agent in the provision of these services, the turnover recognised amounts to the net fee earned.

Taxation

Current tax is provided on the company's taxable profits, at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Statement of accounting policies (continued) for the period ended 31 October 2009

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Any gains or losses arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Leased assets

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases or hire purchase contracts are included in the balance sheet at their equivalent capital value. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rental payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the period in which they are approved by the company's shareholders, or in the case of an interim dividend, when it has been approved by the Board of Directors and paid Dividends declared after the balance sheet date are disclosed in the post balance sheet events note

Pensions

Pension costs are allocated to the profit and loss account on the basis of contributions payable to the defined contribution scheme in respect of each accounting period

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairments Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets on a straightline basis over their expected useful lives using the following rates

Property improvements	25%
Plant & machinery	25%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	331/3 %

Financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment

Statement of accounting policies (continued) for the period ended 31 October 2009

Stocks and work in progress

Work in progress is calculated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Long term work in progress represents costs incurred on specific contracts, net of amounts transferred to cost of sales in respect of work recorded as turnover, less foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched to turnover. Turnover is recorded when the outcome of a contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty before its conclusion. This is achieved by calculating the expected profit margin on the contract and applying that margin to the costs at the balance sheet date on the contract.

Cash flow statement

FRS 1, Cash Flow Statements, exempts subsidiary undertakings from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled by a group that prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in which the subsidiary undertaking's results are included. The company has availed of this exemption

Profit and loss account for the period ended 31 October 2009

	Notes	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
Turnover – continuing operations Cost of sales	1	3,380,455 (2,672,350)	9,821,502 (7,557,017)
Gross profit Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	708,105 (537,237)	2,264,485 (1,699,424) 30,000
Operating profit – continuing operations Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4 5 6	170,868 625 (11,332)	595,061 13,592 (17,581)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	160,161 (3,458)	591,072 (3,697)
Profit for the financial period		156,703	587,375

The company had no recognised gains or losses in the financial period and the previous financial year other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the profit and loss account

On behalf of the board

R C

Balance sheet at 31 October 2009

	Note	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
Fixed assets Tangible assets Financial assets	8 9	232,485	325,146
Current assets Stocks	10	232,485	325,146 159,172
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11	2,841,006 122,235	3,207,802 790,892
		3,004,050	4,157,866
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,906,273)	(3,258,407)
Net current assets		1,097,777	899,459 ————
Total assets less current liabilities		1,330,262	1,224,605
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(39,859)	(90,905)
Net assets		1,290,403	1,133,700
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	15 16	10,000 1,280,403	10,000 1,123,700
Shareholders' funds	17	1,290,403	1,133,700

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the balance sheet

On behalf of the board

Director)

Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1 Turnover

All turnover is derived from the principal activity of the company. The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows

	turnover is as follows		
		Period ended	Year ended
		31 October	31 December
		2009	2008
		Stg£	Stg£
	Republic of Ireland	-	100,409
	United Kingdom	3,380,455	9,721,093
		3,380,455	9,821,502
2	Employee numbers and remuneration	Period ended	Year ended
		31 October	31 December
		2009	2008
		Stg£	Stg£
	Gross wages and salaries	1,241,548	1,928,609
	Employer's national insurance contribution	129,729	204,934
	Employer's pension contribution	7,041	8,744
		1,378,318	2,142,287

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows

	Number of	employees
	2009	2008
Engineering	26	34
Administration	11	12
Sales	1	1
Management	10	10
	48	57

Notes (continued)

Employee numbers and remuneration (continued)

e highest paid director for the 10 month period ended 31 October 2009

	Information regarding the highest paid director for the 10 n is as follows	nonth period ended	31 October 2009
	is as follows	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
	Emoluments	73,936	77,785
3	Other operating income	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
	Intercompany management charge	-	30,000
4	Statutory information		
	Operating profit is stated after charging	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
	Depreciation – owned assets Depreciation – assets on hire purchase contracts Loss on disposal of fixed assets Auditor's remuneration Directors' emoluments including pension contributions Management fee payable to group companies	44,862 54,885 1,537 14,000 208,146	26,603 85,897 2,995 24,000 286,667 352,300
5	Interest receivable and similar charges	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
	Bank interest received	625	13,592

Notes (continued)

6	Interest payable and similar charges	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
	On bank loans and overdrafts repayable within five years Hire purchase interest	26 11,306	346 17,235
		11,332	17,581
7	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	Analysis of tax charge in year	Period ended 31 October 2009 Stg£	Year ended 31 December 2008 Stg£
	Adjustments in respect of prior year	3,458	3,697
	Total tax charge	3,458	3,697
	Factors affecting the current tax charge for period		
	The current tax assessed for the period differs from the stand United Kingdom The differences are explained below	dard rate of corpor	ration tax in the
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	160,161	591,072
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2008 28 5%)	44,845	168,456
	Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Accelerated depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other timing differences Group relief claimed Adjustments in respect of prior year	18,122 (4,882) (58,085) 3,458	· ·
	Current tax charge	3,458	3,697

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Tangible fixed assets	Improvements to property Stg£	Plant and machinery Stg£	Motor vehicles Stg£	Office Equipment Stg£	Total Stg£
At beginning of period Additions Disposals	62,585	1,015	555,93 8 1,371 (12,999)	285,890 6,237	953,594 8,623 (12,999)
At end of period	62,585	50,196	544,310	292,127	949,218
At beginning of period Charge for the period Disposals	62,462	43,262	282,998 80,921 (11,462)	239,726	628,448 99,747 (11,462)
At end of period	62,585	44,795	352,457	256,896	716,733
At 31 October 2009	•	5,401	191,853	35,231	232,485
At 31 December 2008	123	5,919	272,940	46,164	325,146

Notes (continued)

8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Included in the above are fixed assets which are held under hire purchase contracts as follows

	Motor vehicles Stg£	Totals Stg£
Cost		6
At beginning of period	329,313	329,313
Additions	-	-
At end of period	329,313	329,313
Depreciation		
At beginning of period	110,901	110,901
Charge for the period	54,885	54,885
At 31 October 2009	165,786	165,786
Net book values At 31 October 2009	163,527	163,527
At 31 December 2008	218,412	218,412

9 Financial assets

Investments Stg£

At the beginning and end of the year

The company's investments at the balance sheet date, which have been fully provided for comprise the following

Name	Activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership
Veris Property Management Limited	Property maintenance services	UK	100%

The above entity had its registered office at Milbank Tower, 21-24 Milbank, England, SW1P 4QP

Notes (continued)

10	Stocks	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Work-in-progress	40,809	159,172
	In the opinion of the directors, there is no material different company's work in progress and its replacement cost at 31		ing value of the
11	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Trade debtors Other debtors and accrued income Amounts due from group companies (a) Prepayments Corporation tax	827,217 149,784 1,821,164 38,027 4,814	1,573,823 563,308 1,006,023 64,648
		2,841,006	3,207,802
	(a) Amounts due from group companies are unsecured, int	erest free and repaya	ble on demand
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Hire purchase contracts (Note 14) Trade creditors Social security VAT payable Other creditors and accruals Amounts due to group companies (a)	61,587 394,999 40,743 36,996 59,039 1,312,909	101,938 1,228,871 53,762 229,057 116,969 1,527,810
		1,906,273	3,258,407

⁽a) Amounts due to group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand

Notes (continued)

13	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Hire purchase contracts (Note 14)	39,859	90,905
14	Obligations under hire purchase contracts	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Gross obligations repayable Within one year Between one and five years	70,714 45,912	116,683 104,545
		116,626	221,228
	Finance charges repayable Within one year Between one and five years	9,127 6,053	14,745 13,640
		15,180	28,385
	Net obligations repayable Within one year Between one and five years	61,587 39,859	101,938 90,905
		101,446	192,843
15	Called up share capital	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Authorised 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Stg£1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Allotted, issued and fully paid 10,000 ordinary shares of Stg£1 each	10,000	10,000

Notes (continued)

16	Reconciliation of movement in profit and loss account	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	At beginning of period Profit for the financial period	1,123,700 156,703	536,325 587,375
	At end of period	1,280,403	1,123,700
17	Reconciliation of movements on shareholders' funds	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
	Profit for the financial period Opening shareholders' funds	156,703 1,133,700	587,375 546,325
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,290,403	1,133,700

18 Group membership and related party disclosures

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Veris UK Limited, a UK company On 30 October 2009 Aramark Investments Limited acquired 100% of the share capital of Veris UK Limited from Veris UK Limited's former parent company Veris plc Veris UK Limited is now a 100% subsidiary of Aramark Investments Limited, A company incorporated in the United Kingdom

The smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared for the year ended 30 September 2009 is that headed by Aramark Corporation, incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA whose principal place of business is at Aramark Tower, 1101 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Aramark Tower, 1101 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA

19 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 29/4/2010