Registration number: 03244731

Sunway Contract Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

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Company information

Directors

K Dunham

J Lea

Registered office

Parklands Court 24 Parklands

Birmingham Great Park

Rubery Birmingham B45 9PZ

Auditors

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

One Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham B4 6GH

Directors' report for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption. As a result of the small companies' exemption, the company is not required to prepare a 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 (UK) Limited. This situation is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Business Review

The results for the year are set out in the Profit and Loss Account on the financial statements. The result for the year is £nil (2017: £nil).

Going concern

The company only trades as an agent on behalf of Compass Contract Services (UK) Limited and 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 of 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 (2017: £nil).

Directors' of the company

The directors, who held office during the year, were as follows:

J Lea (appointed 3 September 2018)

R A Downing (resigned 30 April 2018)

P A Galvin (resigned 30 December 2017)

M J Owen (resigned 3 September 2018)

A J Henriksen (resigned 1 February 2019)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

K Dunham (appointed 1 February 2019)

Post balance sheet events

There have been no material post balance sheet events which would require disclosure or adjustments to these financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the 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 auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report for the Year Ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

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.

The impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union

Following the UK's decision in June 2016 to leave the European Union there is significant uncertainty about the withdrawal process. This includes the timeframe, the outcome of negotiations about future arrangements between the UK and the European Union and the period for which existing European Union laws for member states shall continue to apply to the UK. The Board has identified a potential impact on our food supply chain and labour force and we are taking action to mitigate against any impact. It is not yet clear what the full impact will be whilst negotiations continue to take place. As the process continues to evolve, the Board will continue to assess the impact of any resulting changes and the extent to which they affect the UK.

Approved by the Board of and signed on its behalf by:

K Dunham Director

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained 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 Sunway Contract Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sunway Contract Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 September 2018, which comprise the Profit and loss account, Statement of comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity, and related Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant 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 2018 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom 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.

The impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

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").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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 absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Sunway Contract Services Limited (continued)

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that 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 that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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; or
- 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 auditor's 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 the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Sunway Contract Services Limited (continued)

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.

Craig Parkin (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG LLP One Snowhill Snow Hill Queensway Birmingham B4 6GH

Date: 27th June 2019

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2018

| | Note | 2018 £ 000 | 2017 £ 000 |
|--|------|---------------|---------------|
| Turnover | | 579 | 755 |
| Transfer of beneficial interest to principal | _ | (579) | (755) |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 3 | | <u>-</u> |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | _ | | _ |

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2018

| | 2018 £ 000 | 2017 £ 000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Profit/(loss) for the year | - | |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - |

Balance sheet as at 30 September 2018

| | Note | 30 September 2018 £ 000 | 30 September 2017 £ 000 |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Current assets | - 1.0.0 | | |
| Debtors | 5 | 88 | 88 |
| Net current assets | | 88 | 88 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 6 | - | - |
| Profit and loss account | | 88 | 88 |
| Shareholders' funds | | 88 | 88 |

26 June 2019
Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

K Dunham Director

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 September 2018

| | Share capital £ 000 | Retained earnings £ 000 | Total £ 000 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| At 1 October 2017 | - | 88 | 88 |
| Total comprehensive income | | | _ |
| At 30 September 2018 | | 88 | 88 |
| | Share capital £ 000 | Retained earnings £ 000 | Total |
| At 1 October 2016 | - | 88 | 88 |
| Total comprehensive income | | <u>-</u> | - |
| At 30 September 2017 | <u> </u> | 88 | 88 |

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018

1 General information

Sunway Contract Services Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated, domiciled and registered in England. The registered number is 03244731.

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;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures 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 the historical cost basis.

Going concern

Given it is in a net current liabilities position the directors have made enquiries and agreed support from Compass Group UK and Ireland Limited to ensure that the company is a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of signing of 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 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Following the UK's decision in June 2016 to leave the European Union there is significant uncertainty about the withdrawal process. This includes the timeframe, the outcome of negotiations about future arrangements between the UK and the European Union and the period for which existing European Union laws for member states shall continue to apply to the UK. The Board has identified a potential impact on our food supply chain and labour force and we are taking action to mitigate against any impact. It is not yet clear what the full impact will be whilst negotiations continue to take place. As the process continues to evolve, the Board will continue to assess the impact of any resulting changes and the extent to which they affect the UK.

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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 cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

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 the 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 value added tax. The turnover for the year wholly related to business undertaken within the United Kingdom.

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 difference can be utilised.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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 £543 (2017: £543) was borne by Compass Contract Services (UK) Limited, a fellow group company.

4 Employee information

The company does not employ any staff, other than directors (2017: None)

5 Debtors

| | 30 September | 30 September |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| Amounts owed by other group companies | 88 | 88 |
| | 88 | 88 |

The amounts owed by other group undertakings relate to entities in the Compass Group and are repayable on demand.

6 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

| | 30 September 2018 | | 30 September 2017 | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | No. 000 | £ 000 | No. 000 | £ 000 |
| 100 ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

7 Commitments

There were no capital commitments at the end of the financial year and no provision has been made (2017: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

8 Contingent liabilities

Under a group registration the company is jointly and severally liable for VAT due by the other companies within the group registration. At 30 September 2018 this contingent liability amounted to £40,893,000 (2017: £39,905,000).

9 Related party transactions

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

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Compass Group UK & Ireland 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

11 Subsequent events

There have been no material post balance sheet events which would require disclosure or adjustments to these financial statements.