

Company registration number 04669732 (England and Wales)

**ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

THURSDAY



\*AC3AKUGW\*

A05

11/05/2023

#289

COMPANIES HOUSE

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	A Craig G Amar
<b>Company number</b>	04669732
<b>Registered office</b>	2 Pioneer Court Darlington Co Durham DL1 4WD
<b>Auditor</b>	Xeinadin Audit Limited 1 City Road East Manchester M15 4PN
<b>Business address</b>	2 Pioneer Court Darlington Co Durham DL1 4WD
<b>Bankers</b>	Santander UK plc Baltic Place South Shore Road Gateshead Tyne & Wear NE8 3AE

---

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Statement of income and retained earnings	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 21

---

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### Fair review of the business

The company is a facilities management company operating across the UK focused on the corporate office environment.

Services delivered by the company include cleaning, mechanical and electrical maintenance, building and fabric maintenance, reception services, security services, catering, office services and facilities project management. With a focus on corporate offices, we work with clients who require a high-quality service for their premium office space.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal risks include the loss of key clients and failure of clients to pay promptly.

The company also considers the transition to a more permanent hybrid model of office work to be disruptive to our business model and one that our operational teams continue to monitor in a dynamic manner to ensure our service offering meets the specific needs of our clients in what we anticipate will become shorter working weeks in the office. A flexible approach to our service delivery is fundamental to us meeting these changing needs.

The company continues to monitor the financial performance and credit rating of its clients to ensure creditworthiness. To date, the company's clients have paid promptly and occupy a strong position in their respective markets.

### Development and performance

The company has continued to focus on its core market of high-end offices demanding high levels of service. This has resulted in retention of all key clients in the year and the winning of new clients throughout the year which supports future revenue visibility. This, combined with new sales wins, has resulted in turnover increasing by £5.6 million to £29.7 million compared to the prior year and we are delighted to have maintained such a strong gross profit margin of 19.6% (2021 – 20.7%). The company's profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £2.4m, (2021 - £2.4m). The company's net assets at 31 December 2022 amounted to £3.2 million (2021 - £1.3 million)

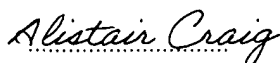
The company is funded by retained earnings and has no borrowings.

### Outlook for the business in 2023

2023 has started strongly for Anabas, with revenue from some of the new wins in Q4 2022 commencing in Q1 2023. This includes significant new sites with current clients and new clients based on advocacy of existing clients.

We have a busy pipeline of sales activity and are mobilising two new contracts. We continue to anticipate growth in our client base in the financial, legal, pharmaceutical, and professional services sectors. By building this reputation for quality service delivery to those clients we are also expanding the scope of services many of our clients receive as they feel the benefit of our approach. We remain vigilant to the competitive landscape and the adaptation of smaller offices and shorter working weeks but believe our quality offer, boutique size and service scope make for a unique offer in the corporate office facilities market.

On behalf of the board



A Craig  
Director

Date: .....05.05.23.....

# **ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### **Principal activities**

The company is a facilities management company operating across the UK focused on the corporate office environment.

#### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Interim ordinary dividends payable amounted to £Nil (2021: £3,600,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A Craig  
G Amar

#### **Disabled persons**

The company's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

#### **Employee involvement**

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Anabas has invested time in a People HR system, which allows all forms of Communication to be sent electronically to our teams. This has worked really well to reach out to everyone during the pandemic as well as to those on Furlough when communication has been more difficult.

Weekly video calls were made to our teams to provide Business updates and ensure that all of our colleagues were kept up to date and never alone. We also invested in an employee assistance program with HealthAssured which is accessible to all of our staff in the strictest of confidence. This program will continue which we hope will provide support to all of our teams wherever needed, following a very challenging year for many.

#### **Auditor**

The auditors, Xeinadin Audit Limited, were appointed during the year and are deemed to be reappointed under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Strategic report**

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

#### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

On behalf of the board

*Alistair Craig*

A Craig  
Director

Date: .....05.05.23.....

# **ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022***

---

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

---

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anabas (UK 2) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit 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.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- 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 the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



# **ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED**

---

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement principal ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the facilities management sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### Use of our report

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.



Kenneth Graham  
Senior Statutory Auditor  
For and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited

Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

Date: 10 May 2023

1 City Road East  
Manchester  
M15 4PN

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	29,695,306	24,132,741
Cost of sales		(23,886,620)	(19,125,755)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>5,808,686</b>	<b>5,006,986</b>
Administrative expenses		(3,478,372)	(2,593,233)
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<b>2,330,314</b>	<b>2,413,753</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	8	39,115	7,482
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>2,369,429</b>	<b>2,421,235</b>
Tax on profit	9	(447,309)	(475,277)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>1,922,120</b>	<b>1,945,958</b>
Retained earnings brought forward		1,309,401	2,963,443
Dividends	10	-	(3,600,000)
Retained earnings carried forward		<b>3,231,521</b>	<b>1,309,401</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	11		136,542		94,129
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	12	3,229,302		3,148,008	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,584,700		4,162,230	
		<u>9,814,002</u>		<u>7,310,238</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	13	<u>(6,697,394)</u>		<u>(6,080,297)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			3,116,608		1,229,941
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			3,253,150		1,324,070
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liability	14	<u>21,618</u>	(21,618)	<u>14,658</u>	(14,658)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>3,231,532</u>		<u>1,309,412</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	16		9		9
Capital redemption reserve			2		2
Profit and loss reserves	17		3,231,521		1,309,401
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>3,231,532</u>		<u>1,309,412</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .....05.05.23..... and are signed on its behalf by:

*Alistair Craig*

A Craig  
Director

Company Registration No. 04669732

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	22	2,950,480		2,583,742	
Income taxes paid		(459,553)		(613,865)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>2,490,927</b>		<b>1,969,877</b>	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(107,572)		(27,079)	
Repayment of loans		-		114,389	
Interest received		39,115		7,482	
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities</b>		<b>(68,457)</b>		<b>94,792</b>	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Dividends paid		-		(3,600,000)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>(3,600,000)</b>	
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,422,470</b>		<b>(1,535,331)</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,162,230		5,697,561	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>6,584,700</b>		<b>4,162,230</b>	

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Anabas (UK 2) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The company registration number is 04669732 and the registered office is 2 Pioneer Court, Darlington, Co Durham, DL1 4WD.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration. Turnover is recorded at the value of the consideration due and is stated after trade discounts and net of VAT. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the total expected consideration at completion. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as 'Deferred income' and included as part of 'Creditors due within one year'.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold	5 years/25 years straight line
Plant and machinery	3 to 5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	3 to 5 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 to 10 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

##### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **1.9 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### ***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### ***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

Pension contributions payable to defined contribution pension schemes are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they arise.

#### **1.12 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.



# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Facilities management	29,695,306	24,132,741
	<u>29,695,306</u>	<u>24,132,741</u>
	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	29,695,306	24,132,741
	<u>29,695,306</u>	<u>24,132,741</u>
	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Interest income	39,115	7,482
	<u>39,115</u>	<u>7,482</u>

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	-	(1,121,916)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	65,159	71,431
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	3,334
Operating lease charges	40,757	64,775

Government grants receivable in the prior year comprise amounts due under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and have been presented within cost of sales.

### 5 Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	16,375	12,500
<b>For other services</b>		
Taxation compliance services	1,500	2,894
All other non-audit services	825	750
	2,325	3,644

### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Management and administration	62	55
Provision of direct services	522	471
Total	584	526

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	14,485,789	12,591,142
Social security costs	1,428,934	1,020,245
Pension costs	351,916	309,337
	16,266,639	13,920,724

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

<b>6</b>	<b>Employees</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>
	Redundancy payments made or committed	60,206	163,876

<b>7</b>	<b>Directors' remuneration</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Remuneration for qualifying services	230,474	228,761
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	16,822	14,839
		<u>247,296</u>	<u>243,600</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2021: 1).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	230,474	223,168
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	16,822	14,839

<b>8</b>	<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Interest income</b>		
	Interest on bank deposits	39,115	7,482

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	39,115	7,482
--	--------	-------

<b>9</b>	<b>Taxation</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Current tax</b>		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	440,349	474,211
	<b>Deferred tax</b>		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	6,960	1,066
	<b>Total tax charge</b>	<u>447,309</u>	<u>475,277</u>

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 9 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	2,369,429	2,421,235
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	450,192	460,035
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	725	12,920
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	2,524	3,518
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(6,132)	(1,196)
Taxation charge for the year	447,309	475,277

### 10 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Interim paid	-	3,600,000

### 11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2022	18,383	51,673	19,493	417,521	507,070
Additions	-	-	-	107,572	107,572
At 31 December 2022	18,383	51,673	19,493	525,093	614,642
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 January 2022	5,430	40,276	19,400	347,835	412,941
Depreciation charged in the year	864	8,848	93	55,354	65,159
At 31 December 2022	6,294	49,124	19,493	403,189	478,100
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2022	12,089	2,549	-	121,904	136,542
At 31 December 2021	12,953	11,397	93	69,686	94,129

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 12 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,180,297	1,905,297
Corporation tax recoverable	28,597	28,597
Other debtors	25,930	10,640
Prepayments and accrued income	994,478	1,203,474
	<u>3,229,302</u>	<u>3,148,008</u>

### 13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,016,513	1,441,194
Corporation tax	244,932	264,136
Other taxation and social security	720,933	761,154
Other creditors	123,195	215,574
Accruals and deferred income	3,591,821	3,398,239
	<u>6,697,394</u>	<u>6,080,297</u>

### 14 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2022	Liabilities 2021
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>21,618</u>	<u>14,658</u>
		2022
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2022		14,658
Charge to profit or loss		9,484
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		(2,524)
Liability at 31 December 2022		<u>21,618</u>

During the next year £21,618 (2021: £14,658) is expected to be released to the profit and loss from the deferred tax provision.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 15 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	351,916	309,337

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Included in other creditors are amounts totalling £88,039 (2021: £62,434) owing in respect of pension contributions.

### 16 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
ordinary shares of 1p each	943	943	9	9

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry full voting rights, full rights to distributions and are non redeemable.

### 17 Profit and loss reserves

#### Capital redemption reserve

Includes amounts arising from the redemption or purchase of the company's own shares

#### Profit and loss reserves

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses

### 18 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

The company leases the premises from which it operates. The lease is on a rolling six monthly basis.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	23,725	48,590
Between two and five years	9,831	102,869
In over five years	-	350,000
	<u>33,556</u>	<u>501,459</u>

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 19 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate compensation	247,296	243,600

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2022 £	Sales 2021 £
Other related parties	40,678	-

	Rent payable		Management fees	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	-	102,048	96,784
Other related parties	-	4,167	-	-

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	32,651	96,784
Other related parties	241	-

### 20 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of Armonia SAS, a company incorporated in France.

The ultimate parent undertaking, smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Financiere Minh Cam, a company incorporated in France. Copies of consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 3 Rue Cambonne, 75740 Paris, France.

The ultimate controlling party is Patrick Thelot.

# ANABAS (UK 2) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 21 Financial Risk Management

The company has exposures to two main areas of risk: loss of a key customer and customer credit risk.

#### Loss of a key customer

The company mitigates the risk of losing a key customer through delivery of a high quality service on a multi-year contract, with a typical contract length of between two and five years.

#### Customer credit risk

The company typically offers credit terms to its customers which allow payment of the trade receivable after delivery of the goods or performance of the services. The company is at risk to the extent that a customer may be unable to pay the receivable on the specified due date. To minimise this risk the company has a policy of only dealing with customers who have demonstrated creditworthiness. To determine creditworthiness the company makes use of independent rating agencies, other publicly available information and its own trading records.

### 22 Cash generated from operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,922,120	1,945,958
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	447,309	475,277
Investment income	(39,115)	(7,482)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	3,334
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	65,159	71,431
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Increase in debtors	(81,294)	(993,423)
Increase in creditors	636,301	1,088,647
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>2,950,480</u>	<u>2,583,742</u>

### 23 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January 2022 £	Cash flows £	31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>4,162,230</u>	<u>2,422,470</u>	<u>6,584,700</u>