

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06300431

Atlas Janitorial & Catering Supplies (UK) Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 August 2017

Atlas Janitorial & Catering Supplies (UK) Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2017

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	3

Atlas Janitorial & Catering Supplies (UK) Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	5	37,500		41,250
Tangible assets	6	3,272		4,433
			-----	-----
		40,772		45,683
Current assets				
Stocks		27,095		26,854
Debtors	7	78,448		74,182
Cash at bank and in hand		16,148		11,609
			-----	-----
		121,691		112,645
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	75,834		73,899
			-----	-----
Net current assets			45,857	38,746
Total assets less current liabilities			86,629	84,429
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9			
			-----	-----
			—	1,222
Net assets			86,629	83,207
			-----	-----

Atlas Janitorial & Catering Supplies (UK) Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 August 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		86,529	83,107
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		86,629	83,207
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 May 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Foy

Director

Company registration number: 06300431

Atlas Janitorial & Catering Supplies (UK) Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Durham House, 38 Street Lane, Denby, DE5 8NE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 September 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicle	-	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2016: 5).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017	75,000

Amortisation	
At 1 September 2016	33,750
Charge for the year	3,750

At 31 August 2017	37,500

Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2017	37,500

At 31 August 2016	41,250

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017	3,000	11,600	4,837	19,437
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2016	750	10,051	4,203	15,004
Charge for the year	563	387	211	1,161
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 August 2017	1,313	10,438	4,414	16,165
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2017	1,687	1,162	423	3,272
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 August 2016	2,250	1,549	634	4,433
	-----	-----	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	73,934	69,889
Other debtors	4,514	4,293
	-----	-----
	78,448	74,182
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	736	2,431
Trade creditors	42,286	40,449
Corporation tax	9,881	8,529
Social security and other taxes	16,606	13,392
Other creditors	6,325	9,098
	-----	-----
	75,834	73,899
	-----	-----

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	1,222
	---	-----

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The directors loan account was in credit at the year end so no disclosure is required.

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr Jon Foy throughout the current year. Mr Foy is the managing director and majority shareholder. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 September 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.