Registered number: 03063453

ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

N J Earley

R Empson

Company secretary

N J Earley

Registered number

03063453

Registered office

82 Hampton Road West

Hanworth Middlesex TW13 6DZ

Independent auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & & Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £91,234 (2014 - £6,620).

Dividends paid in the year amounted to £Nil (2014 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R Empson

Future developments

The company continues to be committed to providing the highest possible service standards whilst maximising operating efficiencies.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 296 September, 2016

and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, set out on pages 5 to 21. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 Auditors' 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 Auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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 Company's 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit or loss 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Mark Hancock (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants &

Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 30 September 2016

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015	2014
	Note	£	£
Turnover	. 4	963,408	764,737
Cost of sales		(741,211)	(581,807)
Gross profit		222,197	182,930
Administrative expenses		(108,282)	(170,410)
Operating profit	5	113,915	12,520
Interest receivable and similar income	8	155	-
Profit before tax		114,070	12,520
Tax on profit	9	(22,836)	(5,900)
Profit for the year	· · ·	91,234	6,620
Total comprehensive income for the year		91,234	6,620
	•		

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03063453

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

Note:	£	2015	£	2014 £
·	~	2	~	
11		5,725		9,565
12	5,409		3,000	
13	311,180		165,249	
14	222,288		397,377	
	538,877	•	565,626	
15	(140,210)	· .	(262,033)	
. •		398,667		303,593
	<u>-</u> _	404,392	_	313,158
	_		_	
18		100		100
19		404,292		313,058
	_	404,392	_	313,158
	12 13 14 15	11 12	Note £ £ 11 5,725 12 5,409 13 311,180 14 222,288	Note £ £ £ 11 5,725 12 5,409 3,000 13 311,180 165,249 14 222,288 397,377 538,877 565,626 15 (140,210) (262,033) 398,667 404,392 18 100 19 404,292

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with FRS102 'Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 296 Santa Color 2016

N J Earley Director

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
at 1 January 2015	100	313,058	313,158
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		91,234	91,234
otal comprehensive income for the year	-	91,234	91,234
at 31 December 2015	100	404,292	404,392

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Profit and account	
£	£
306,438	306,538
6,620	6,620
6,620	6,620
313,058	313,158
	6,620 6,620

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1. General information

Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 82 Hampton Road West, Hanworth, Middlesex, TW13 6DZ.

The company is an industrial cleaning contractor.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 24.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Turnover is recognised on the date cleaning services are provided.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Accounting policies (continued) 2.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 30% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Cashflow statement

The Company has taken exemption from providing a Cashflow statement as it is included in the parent's consolidated financial statements.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements in applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets.
 Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

- 1. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.
- 2. Bad debt provision is made based on the company's assessment of the year end trade debtors and their knowledge of the clients and their ability to repay amounts that are due.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	£	£
Sales attributable to the principal activity	963,408	764,737
	963,408	764,737
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	963,408	764,737
	963,408	764,737

2014

2015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5 .	Operating profit	٠.	•
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,955	23,100
	Operating lease rentals - land & buildings	6,052	5,094
	Operating lease rentals - other	5,929	3,868
	Defined contribution pension cost	2,880	2,880
	During the year, no director received any emoluments (2014 - £NIL).		
6.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's	4.400	
	annual accounts	4,160	-
		4,160	-
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:	The second second	
	Other services relating to taxation	570	-
		570	<u>-</u>
7.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Wages and salaries	594,339	477,734
	Social security costs	18,884	23,012
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	2,880	2,880
		616,103	503,626
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during t	the year was as fo	llows:
		2015	2014
		No.	No.
		111	88

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

8.	Interest receivable		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Other interest receivable	155	-
		155	-
9.	Taxation	•	
		2015 £	2014 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	23,000	5,900
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(164)	· •
	Total current tax	22,836	5,900
	Deferred tax		
	Total deferred tax	<u>.</u>	-
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	22,836	5,900

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	114,070	12,520
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21%) Effects of:	23,955	2,629
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	-	5,900
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	76	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(177)	(3,400)
Short term timing difference leading to an (decrease) increase in taxation	(889)	771
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(164)	-
Overprovision for tax	35	-
Total tax charge for the year	22,836	5,900

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may materially affect future tax charges.

10. Dividends

An interim dividend of £150,000 has been declared after 31 December 2015 and before the approval of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		•		
Tangible fixed assets	·		•	
	Plant & machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	174,660	62,809	65,157	302,626
Additions	-	•	115	115
At 31 December 2015	174,660	62,809	65,272	302,741
Depreciation		_		
	174,033	54,630	64,398	293,061
Charge for period on owned assets	627	2,454	874	3,955
At 31 December 2015	174,660	57,084	65,272	297,016
Net book value				
At 31 December 2015		5,725		5,725
At 31 December 2014	627	8,179	759	9,565
			·	
Stocks			·	
			2015 £	2014 £
Consumables			5,409	3,000
			5,409	3,000
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2015 Additions At 31 December 2015 Depreciation At 1 January 2015 Charge for period on owned assets At 31 December 2015 Net book value At 31 December 2015 At 31 December 2014 Stocks	## Cost or valuation At 1 January 2015	Plant & Motor wehicles	Plant & machinery machinery machinery vehicles equipment £ Motor vehicles equipment £ € £<

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

			•	
13.	Debtors			
			2015 £	2014 £
	Trade debtors		309,650	162,809
	Other debtors		44	44
	Prepayments and accrued income		1,421	2,331
	Deferred taxation (see note 16)		65	65
	·		311,180 ====================================	165,249
14.	Cash and cash equivalents			
	·		2015 £	2014 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	en e	222,288	397,377
			222,288	397,377
15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within on	ie vear		
	3		2015 £	2014 £
	Trade creditors		37,650	17,343
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		52,903	213,849
	Corporation tax		23,000	8,699
	Taxation and social security		25,104	22,059
	Accruals and deferred income		1,553	83
			140,210	262,033
			=	

A balance of account guarantee is in place from South Midland Maintenance and Cleaning Contractors Limited in favour of monies owed to Barclays Bank Plc with regards to Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited. The amount outstanding at the year end was £Nil (2014 - £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

16.	Financial instruments		
		2015	2014 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	222,288	397,377
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	309,694	162,853
		531,982	560,230
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	92,106	231,275
		92,106	231,275

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amount owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

17. Deferred taxation

The state of the s	2015
	£
At beginning of year	65
At end of year	65
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:	
	2015
	£
Depreciation in advance of capital allowances	65
	65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

18. Share capital

2015 £	2014 £
100	100

19. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

20. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £2,880 (2014 - £2,880). No amount was outstanding to the pension fund at the year.

21: Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	.2015 £	2014 £
Not later than 1 year	9,750	9,750
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12,188	21,938
	21,938	31,688

22. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102, not to disclose any transactions with the parent company and other wholly owned subsidiaries that are included in the consolidated financial statements of Atlas FM Limited. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Companies House.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

23. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Atlas Contractors Limited and the ultimate parent company is Atlas FM Limited. Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales.

The directors of Atlas FM Limited are of the opinion that there is no individual controlling party.

24. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.