# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

THURSDAY



\*AAL4CCQK\* A21 30/09/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE

#384

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

N J Earley

R Empson

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 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the apprevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R Empson

# 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.

#### **Auditors**

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

# DIRECTORS REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30% Lopfenson, 20 2/

100

and signed on its behalf.

医乳腺性 医金属铁 超磷铁

N J Earley

Director

BATTO CANAL

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of 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 2020 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Sethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES: LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

# Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

 $1 \leq \epsilon_1 r_2 \leq \epsilon_2$ 

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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

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

#### Responsibilities of directors

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, 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.

#### Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. 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 law and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner 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 discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, are as follows:
  - i) Companies Act 2006.
  - ii) FRS 102.
  - iii) Tax legislation.
  - iv) Employment legislation.
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and reviewing supporting evidence where applicable; and
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

•: Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;

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

- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or anomalies;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions;
- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates, were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the company's usual course of business.

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in the estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- Posting of unusual journals or transactions.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' 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 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.

Mark Hancock FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

1 - 1 - 1

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 30 September 2021

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	524,358	791,307
Cost of sales	(381,143)	(604, 175)
Gross profit	143,215	187,132
Administrative expenses Other operating income	(128,978) 10,000	(150,577) -
Operating profit	24,237	36,555
Interest receivable and similar income	179	
Profit before tax	24,416	36,555
Tax on profit	(4,359)	(6,898)
Profit for the financial year	20,057	29,657
	<del></del>	
Fotal comprehensive income for the year	20,057	29,657

्री कि notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

17994

# ATLAS MANAGED INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03063453

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	£	2020 £	£	2019 <sup>.</sup> £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	,	592	the area	845
Current assets				Contract Contract	
Stocks	7	2,545		Niger - Viger, the	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	.8	223,041	* *	501,896	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	553,335		157,731	
		778,921		659,627	ng kapatan sa mananan sa mananan Mananan sa mananan sa
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(146,451)		(47,467)	
Net current assets			632,470	Frank out in	612,160
•		٠.		Carlo Carlo Art Art	•
Net assets			633,062	Sport Contract	613,005
Capital and reserves				ser en e	
Called up share capital	11		100	्राच्या पूर्व । विश्वया पूर्व । स्वर्ति पुरस्य	100
Profit and loss account		•	632,962		612,905
	20 to 10 to		633,062	The ethnomia.	613,005

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

N J Earley Director

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. General information

1.15、15線2年刊

(2015年) (1944年)

Atlas Managed Integrated Services Limited is a company limited by shares, 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 unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102; the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

# 2.2 Going concern

The directors have taken consideration of the impact of COVID-19 on the business and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. However, the directors are mindful that conditions in the market are uncertain and at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that these events will have on the company in the future. Nevertheless, the directors note that the company is trading adequately and if this continues, they will have sufficient working capital and other finance available to continue trading for a period of not less than 12 months from the Statement of financial position date. As such, the directors believe that there are no significant uncertainties in their assessment of whether the business is a going concern and therefore have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

# 2.3 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 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.

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 bases:

Plant and machinery

- 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 30% reducing balance

Office 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.

# 2.5 Stocks

· 5

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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

# 2.6 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.

# 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

 $\cdot \gamma \circ \varphi_{\mathcal{C}_{1}}$ 

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of the design 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

en en en en en de la companya de la compa

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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 of the recoverable amount, 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.

#### 2.9 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.

# 2.10 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

The state of the state of the

index of the first of the second of the seco

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

#### 2.12 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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

#### 2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

# 2.14 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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.

#### 3. Auditors' remuneration

	•		2020	2019
•	·		£	£
Fees payal	ble to the Compan	y's auditor and its associates for the audit of		
the Compa	ny's annual financ	ial statements	4,480	4,350
		•	=======================================	<del></del>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employee, including directors, during the year was 41 (2019 - 56)

# 5. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration during the year was £Nil (2019 - £Nil).

# 6. Tangible fixed assets

7.

Serge V

		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 January 2020		174,660	16,897	65,272	256,829
. At It January 2020					230,823
At 31 December 2020		174,660	16,897	65,272	256,829
Depreciation	- -				
At 1 January 2020		174,660	16,052	65,272	255,984
Charge for the year		-	253	- / * *	253
At 31 December 2020	-	174,660	16,305	65,272	256,237
Net book value					And the second
At 31 December 2020	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>.</u>	592	· •	592
At 31 December 2019		-	84 <u>5</u>	-	845
	=	<del></del>	= <del>====================================</del>		And the second
Stocks					
				2020 £	2019 £
Finished goods				2,545	
				2,545	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. Debi	8. Debtors		the second	
}+ 		2020 £	: 2019 £	
Trad	e debtors	193,943	210,240	
Amo	unts owed by group undertakings	•	286,338	
	ayments and accrued income	29,098	5,318	
2		223,041	501,896	
si marang		<u> </u>		
9. Casl	n and cash equivalents			
J. Casi	i and cash equivalents	•		
		2020 £	2019 £	
· Gast	at bank and in hand	553,335	157,731	
	The second secon	553,335	157,731	
and the state of				
٠.				
10. Cred	itors: Amounts falling due within one year	.* :		
		2020	2010	
,i		2020 £	2019 £	
··Trad	e creditors	23,284	21,165	
	unts owed to group undertakings	106,504	21,100	
	oration tax	4,441	6,900	
-	r taxation and social security	5,466	15,540	
	uals and deferred income	6,756	3,862	
- Accr	dals and deferred income		<u> </u>	
		146,451	47,467	
		<del></del>		
11. Shar	e capital		·	
		2020	2019	
Δllot	ted, called up and fully paid	£	£	
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	

17.0

1885 - 18

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 12. Pension commitments

All Carries 1

The group 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 for the year and amounted to £2,880 (2019 - £2,880). No amount was outstanding to the pension fund at the year end.

# 13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Alexander K		2020 £	2019 £
Not later t	han 1 year	2,188.	8,750
	1 year and not later than 5 years	-	2,188
		2,188	10,938
Jan 19	Mr. com	the state of the s	

# 14. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33: Related party disclosures from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

# 15. 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. Atlas FM Limited has prepared group accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020. Consolidated accounts for Atlas FM Limited are available at Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. This is the only company in the group which prepares consolidated accounts.

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