Registered number: SC332747

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ATLAS KNOWLEDGE GROUP LIMITED (FORMERLY ATLAS ENERGY GROUP LIMITED)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	I Armitage AR Land IA Mackie KH Short HM van der Vossen RJ Morgan (resigned 30 April 2017) JJM Faulds (appointed 1 November 2017)
Company secretary	I A Mackie
Registered number	SC332747
Registered office	Offshore House Claymore Drive Aberdeen Energy Park Aberdeen AB23 8GD
Independent auditors	Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP Kingshill View Prime Four Business Park Kingswells Aberdeen Scotland AB15 8PU
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Plc 3 - 5 Albyn Place Aberdeen AB10 1PY
Solicitors	Dickson Minto W.S 16 Charlotte Square Edinburgh EH2 4DF

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Activities overview

Atlas Knowledge is a leading provider of digital learning solutions to safety critical industries worldwide. For over 20 years, Atlas has served the learning and compliance needs of standards bodies, regulators and more than 1,700 corporate customers, including 6 of the top 10 largest energy companies in the world.

From its headquarters in Aberdeen, Atlas' management systems and portfolio of 1,000+ eLearning courses are accessed across 110+ countries, online and through our Global Partner Network of over 100 resellers and training centres.

Every 90 seconds, a course is completed online with Atlas Knowledge. To date, we have helped more than 800,000 learners to stay safe, develop skills and verify their competence. More information is available on the company and our products and services at www.atlasknowledge.com.

Results and business review

Revenue decreased by 13% to £4,410,074 (2016: £5,072,869). Operating costs (before restructuring costs) were tightly controlled, reducing by £322,000 from the prior year, which follows a c £500,000 reduction in 2016 from 2015. The full year benefit of our cost management initiatives was not fully reflected in these results and will flow through into 2017/18. Our adjusted EBITDA before exceptional costs was £427,930, up from £239,997 in the prior year. At the year end the group had cash balances of £1,134,000 and no bank debt, the result of adopting a conservative financial strategy which gives us the flexibility to adapt and make judicious investments in our offer, our distribution and our people.

We remained committed to improving our business and our offer to our clients. The Group continued to invest in technology, particularly in our proprietary learning management system and investing in new and refreshed content courseware in our library, reflecting best learning methodologies and different routes to accessing e-learning, especially on mobile devices. Our content is tightly curated kept up to date and relevant on a three-year cycle. Accordingly, our content is legislatively correct and meets the required industry standards. Users have the benefit of knowing that the training they receive is up to date and helps them stay safe and compliant.

In 2016, Atlas introduced a new initiative which allows individual workers to access and buy our content via the Atlas Knowledge website, offering e-commerce functionality, incorporating the entire Atlas online courseware, thereby offering 24-hour access to our products to the individual learner. We have seen month on month increases both in terms of website visits and sales from this platform.

Our people drive our results and we remain committed to the continued investment in training and developing staff. Atlas continued its management development programme during the year, with dedicated plans for all key personnel. In addition, there were a number of successful internal promotions, demonstrating progress and continued career development of our team within the organisation.

Our market place

It is widely understood that the collapse in oil prices has reduced exploration and production activity across the globe but particularly in the North Sea, where many of our customers operate. Indeed, this has been the case for the last three years, with the adage of 'lower for longer' being applied to the economic outlook for the industry. Our business has been able to protect itself to a degree because content renewal activity remained strong by account, however, price pressure and reduced worker numbers continued to impact renewal revenues in the financial year. We do not see any change in this and are adapting by addressing other industry verticals, such as the process industries which share characteristics with oil and gas industry and by restructuring our cost base

Since the downturn, the Group had not made any redundancies. In our 2016 financial statements, we reported that in April 2017, the Group undertook a reorganisation, and as a result, approximately ten roles were identified as redundant across the organisation. This has enabled the Group to align its costs with revenues so it can invest to protect the business going forward. The Group has a very loyal and dedicated workforce and supported those involved during the difficult period of transition. Our headcount has remained stable since the reorganisation.

The local business property market has been significantly impacted by the downturn, with a supply of vacant business units far outstripping supply. As a result, Atlas management instructed an updated valuation of its owned property, and the downward revaluation has been reflected in these financial statements, which is explained further in Note 14.

The continued investment made in newer products and subscription platforms have started to gain momentum. We continue to see the benefits from the productivity and quality within the technology and operational areas, which have resulted in lower cost base and greater capacity to take on more work within our existing headcount, demonstrating the potential of operational leverage in our business model.

We continue to implement an expansion strategy of introducing our products and services into adjacent safety critical industries within the energy sector and further into construction, manufacturing and transportation sectors. This strategy includes penetration within existing geographic markets and expansion into new territories. In line with this, our products are being enhanced to improve their compatibility with these adjacent markets whilst ensuring we continue to service our existing customers. This includes, developing our course portfolio with new titles, multi-device technologies, internationally recognised accreditations and subject matter expert review and endorsement.

Atlas Knowledge remains well positioned to serve its clients with the best content in the market, which can be consumed on any platform, across the globe and in new industry verticals. Accordingly, we remain confident that we can continue to grow our earnings, as demonstrated in the year on year results presented here and then our revenues even in today's tough markets.

Financial key performance indicators

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Cash flow risk

The company's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The company does not consider it efficient to hedge its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade debtors. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position are net of provisions for doubtful debts. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for on-going operations and future developments the group manages and monitors its cash as part of the weekly reporting cycle, and is reviewed by the Board each month as reporting is an integral part of the monthly board pack. The group has a high operating cash conversion, and the closing group cash balance stood at £1,134,363 (2016 - £1,749,672).

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Ian Mackie
IA Mackie
Director

Date: 4/5/18

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

The company changed name to Atlas Knowledge Group Limited from Atlas Energy Group Limited on 23 May 2017.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £6,279,522 (2016 - loss £5,050,807).

No dividends were paid in the current or prior year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

I Armitage
AR Land
IA Mackie
KH Short
HM van der Vossen
RJ Morgan (resigned 30 April 2017)

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

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

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Ian Mackie
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IA Mackie
Director

Date: 4/5/18

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group 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 the Group and to 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS KNOWLEDGE GROUP LIMITED (FORMERLY ATLAS ENERGY GROUP LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Knowledge Group Limited (Formerly Atlas Energy Group Limited) for the year ended 30 September 2017, set out on pages 9 to 33. 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).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of the Group's 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.

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 Group in accordance with the ethical 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Group 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 Group strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group strategic report and 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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 on page 5, 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 Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ATLAS KNOWLEDGE GROUP LIMITED (FORMERLY ATLAS ENERGY GROUP LIMITED)

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.

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. The description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP

James Pirrie (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP

Statutory auditors

Kingshill View
Prime Four Business Park
Kingswells
Aberdeen
Scotland
AB15 8PU
Date: 4th May 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	4,410,075	5,072,869
Cost of sales		(2,274,453)	(2,986,873)
Gross profit		2,135,622	2,085,996
Administrative expenses		(4,400,966)	(4,319,580)
Exceptional administrative expenses	12	(862,109)	-
Other operating income		75,262	75,262
Operating loss	5	(3,052,191)	(2,158,322)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	52,632	-
Interest payable and expenses	10	(3,286,265)	(3,007,619)
Loss before taxation		(6,285,824)	(5,165,941)
Tax on loss	11	6,302	115,134
Loss for the financial year		(6,279,522)	(5,050,807)
Other comprehensive income 2		(42,407)	(17,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(42,407)	(17,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(6,321,929)	(5,067,807)
(Loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		(6,279,522)	(5,050,807)
		(6,279,522)	(5,050,807)

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		159,878		2,382,782
Tangible assets	14		327,356		1,251,500
			487,234		3,634,282
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	837,798		616,874	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	1,134,363		1,749,672	
		1,972,161		2,366,546	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(1,120,291)		(1,215,301)	
Net current assets			851,870		1,151,245
Net assets			1,339,104		4,785,527
Financed by:					
Creditors: amounts falling due over more than one year	19		34,495,733		31,620,227
Capital and reserves	16				
Share capital			979,750		979,750
Revaluation reserve			-		135,890
Capital redemption reserve			251,750		251,750
Other reserves			(225,907)		(183,500)
Profit and loss account			(34,162,222)		(28,018,590)
Total financing			1,339,104		4,785,527

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

Ian Mackie
IA Mackie
Director

Date: 4/5/18

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

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COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	15		920,000		920,000
			920,000		920,000
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	69,284		2,016,500	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	32,703		32,703	
		101,987		2,049,203	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(1,800,000)		(1,920,656)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(1,698,013)		128,547
Total assets less current liabilities			(778,013)		1,048,547
Net (liabilities)/assets			(778,013)		1,048,547
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		979,750		979,750
Capital redemption reserve			251,750		251,750
Other reserves			(225,907)		(183,500)
Profit and loss account			(1,783,606)		547
			(778,013)		1,048,547

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

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

Ian Mackie

IA Mackie
Director

Date: 4/5/18

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Own shares	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2016	979,750	251,750	135,890	(183,500)	(28,018,590)	(26,834,700)
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6,279,522)	(6,279,522)
Transfer from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account	-	-	(135,890)	-	135,890	-
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	(42,407)	-	(42,407)
At 30 September 2017	979,750	251,750	-	(225,907)	(34,162,222)	(33,156,629)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Own shares	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2015	979,750	251,750	135,890	(166,500)	(22,967,783)	(21,766,893)
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(5,050,807)	(5,050,807)
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	(17,000)	-	(17,000)
At 30 September 2016	979,750	251,750	135,890	(183,500)	(28,018,590)	(26,834,700)

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Own shares	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2016	979,750	251,750	(183,500)	547	1,048,547
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,784,153)	(1,784,153)
Purchase of own shares	-	-	(42,407)	-	(42,407)
At 30 September 2017	979,750	251,750	(225,907)	(1,783,606)	(778,013)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Own shares	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2015	979,750	251,750	(166,500)	576	1,065,576
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(29)	(29)
Purchase of own shares	-	-	(17,000)	-	(17,000)
At 30 September 2016	979,750	251,750	(183,500)	547	1,048,547

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(6,279,522)	(5,050,807)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,228,871	2,279,407
Depreciation of tangible assets	61,152	60,487
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of tangible assets	(318)	421
Interest paid	3,286,265	3,007,620
Taxation charge	(6,302)	(115,134)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(171,726)	575,046
(Decrease) in creditors	(95,012)	(155,122)
Corporation tax (paid)	(4,983)	(26,951)
Gain on debt instrument held for resale	(52,632)	-
Non cash movement - property impairment	862,109	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(172,098)	574,967
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(5,965)	(160,691)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(29,384)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	1,201	-
Purchase of debt instruments	(16,641)	-
Net cash from investing activities	(21,405)	(190,075)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Purchase of own shares	(42,407)	(17,000)
Interest paid	(379,399)	(380,439)
Net cash used in financing activities	(421,806)	(397,439)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(615,309)	(12,547)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,749,672	1,762,219
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,134,363	1,749,672
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,134,363	1,749,672
	1,134,363	1,749,672

1. General information

Atlas Knowledge Group Limited (the 'group') is a limited company incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Offshore House, Claymore Drive, Aberdeen Energy Park, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB23 8GD. The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company. The principal activity of the group is to provide international digital technology for safety critical industries.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the company and its own subsidiaries ("the group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company and group will continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due. On a consolidated basis the group had cash at bank of £1,134,363 at the year end. Hg Pooled Management Limited, on behalf of investment clients (the ultimate owners) have issued loan notes to the intermediate parent company of Atlas Knowledge Limited (formerly Atlas Interactive Limited), Atlas Energy Holdings Limited. Hg Pooled Management Limited agreed to extend the redemption date of the loan notes, which will be redeemed in full at par on 30 September 2020. The directors are satisfied that the company and group can continue trading as a going concern for the foreseeable future, and for at least the next 12 months.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the directors have carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of uncertainty on future trading projections for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Based on this assessment, the directors consider that the company maintains an appropriate level of liquidity, sufficient to meet the demands of the business.

In addition, the company's assets are assessed for recoverability on a regular basis, and the directors consider that the company is not exposed to losses on these assets which would affect their decision to adopt the going concern basis.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 Group 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.

Revenue for support services is therefore recognised proportionally over the performance of the service contract.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The company recognises an intangible asset in respect of development expenditure when it can demonstrate;

(a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use of sale;

(b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

(c) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

(d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;

(e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and

(f) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

All expenditure not meeting the criteria set out above is considered to form part of the 'research' phase, and is expensed in the period which it is incurred.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Development costs	-	33% per annum
Goodwill	-	10% per annum
Website development	-	33% per annum
Software	-	33% per annum

Amortisation on capitalised development expenditure does not commence until the asset is available for use.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Buildings	- 2% per annum
Property improvements	- 33% per annum
Office equipment	- 15 - 33% per annum
Computer equipment	- 15 - 33% per annum

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 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date the group reviews the carrying value of its 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset, or cash generating unit. The present value calculation involves estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset, and from its ultimate disposal, applying an appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Where the recoverable amount of an asset is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of comprehensive income in administrative expenses.

2.8 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.12 Financial instruments

The group 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, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 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 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 Consolidated 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 group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.17 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently administered funds.

2.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period it is earned.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.20 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Consolidated 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet 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;.
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.21 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Group but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.22 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

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

The preparation of financial statements, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported during the year for revenue and costs. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Goodwill and other intangible assets

The group establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill and intangible assets arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. Useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are assessed where necessary to reflect current estimates based on economic utilisation and physical condition.

4. Turnover

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Rendering of services	4,410,075	5,072,869

In the year to 30 September 2017 40% (2016: 43%) of the company's turnover was to markets outside the United Kingdom.

The group operates as a single division and as a result, no further segmental analysis of turnover is required.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	61,152	60,487
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	2,228,871	2,279,407
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(318)	421
Exchange differences	25,270	(56,205)
Operating lease rentals	39,750	46,000
Defined contribution pension cost	142,970	133,994

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	20,250	18,750
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Other non-audit services	22,242	19,332
	22,242	19,332

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,289,234	2,899,940
Social security costs	216,809	277,898
Cost of defined contribution scheme	142,970	133,994
	2,649,013	3,311,832

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Operations	23	28
Sales	12	17
Administration	15	17
	50	62

8. Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Directors' emoluments	571,589	606,355
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	23,217	15,683
	594,806	622,038

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2016 - 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £167,837 (2016 - £180,284).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2016 - £1,150).

9. Interest receivable

	2017 £	2016 £
Fair value gain on financial instruments	52,632	-

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest payable on loan notes	2,871,203	2,520,238
Amortisation of debt issue costs	35,663	106,942
Interest payable on loan notes	379,399	380,439
	3,286,265	3,007,619

11. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(6,302)	(25,768)
Total current tax	(6,302)	(25,768)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(89,366)
Total deferred tax	-	(89,366)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(6,302)	(115,134)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.5% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(6,285,824)	(5,165,941)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.5% (2016 - 20%)	(1,057,624)	(1,033,183)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	652,971	910,465
Fixed asset timing differences	-	5,719
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(602)
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	(7,379)	23,360
Tax effect on goodwill on consolidation	366,143	-
Unrelieved tax losses	45,851	-
Other permanent differences	(341)	-
Research and development relief	(5,923)	(20,893)
Total tax charge for the year	(6,302)	(115,134)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 15 September 2016, the Finance Bill was updated to further reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

12. Exceptional items

	2017 £	2016 £
Property impairment	862,109	-
	862,109	-

13. Intangible assets

Group

	Patents £	Develop- ment £	Computer software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2016	93,662	1,735,316	151,152	19,668,424	21,648,554
Additions	-	-	5,967	-	5,967
Disposals	-	(246,310)	-	-	(246,310)
At 30 September 2017	93,662	1,489,006	157,119	19,668,424	21,408,211
Amortisation					
At 1 October 2016	26,110	1,329,086	119,820	17,790,756	19,265,772
Charge for the year	31,221	301,780	18,202	1,877,668	2,228,871
On disposals	-	(246,310)	-	-	(246,310)
At 30 September 2017	57,331	1,384,556	138,022	19,668,424	21,248,333
Net book value					
At 30 September 2017	36,331	104,450	19,097	-	159,878
At 30 September 2016	67,552	406,230	31,332	1,877,668	2,382,782

14. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Buildings £	Property improvements £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2016	1,250,000	14,962	62,216	393,274	1,720,452
Disposals	-	-	(20,889)	(81,213)	(102,102)
Revaluations	(950,000)	-	-	-	(950,000)
At 30 September 2017	300,000	14,962	41,327	312,061	668,350
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2016	58,594	4,573	53,296	352,489	468,952
Charge for the year on owned assets	29,297	4,988	4,288	22,579	61,152
Disposals	-	-	(20,834)	(80,385)	(101,219)
On revalued assets	(87,891)	-	-	-	(87,891)
At 30 September 2017	-	9,561	36,750	294,683	340,994
Net book value					
At 30 September 2017	300,000	5,401	4,577	17,378	327,356
At 30 September 2016	1,191,406	10,389	8,920	40,785	1,251,500

The group's building was valued by FG Burnett, independent property consultants, on 17 January 2018. At that date, the open market value was assessed to be £300,000, with an estimated life of 50 years.

If the building had not been included at valuation it would have been included under the historical cost convention with a net book value of £962,971 (2016 - £939,294).

15. Fixed asset investments

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Atlas Energy Holdings Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Offshore House, Claymore Drive, Aberdeen Energy Park, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB23 8GD.
Atlas Energy Investment Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Offshore House, Claymore Drive, Aberdeen Energy Park, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB23 8GD.
Atlas Knowledge Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Broadgate Tower, Primrose Street, London, EC2A 2EW.

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2016	920,000
At 30 September 2017	920,000
Net book value	
At 30 September 2017	920,000
At 30 September 2016	920,000

16. Debtors

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Trade debtors	600,701	478,115	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	-	2,016,500
Other debtors	77,866	50,052	69,284	-
Prepayments and accrued income	159,231	88,707	-	-
	837,798	616,874	69,284	2,016,500

In the prior year, all amounts owed by group undertakings were repayable on demand. No interest is charged on group balances.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,134,363	1,749,672	32,703	32,703

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Trade creditors	110,036	150,443	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	1,800,000	1,920,656
Other taxation and social security	174,624	154,941	-	-
Other creditors	62,869	38,416	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	772,762	871,501	-	-
	1,120,291	1,215,301	1,800,000	1,920,656

All amounts owed to group undertakings were repayable on demand. No interest is charged on group balances.

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Loan notes	30,714,742	27,812,203	-	-
Senior debt	3,780,991	3,776,665	-	-
Other creditors	-	31,359	-	-
	34,495,733	31,620,227	-	-

20. Borrowings

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Amounts falling due 2 - 5 years				
Senior debt	3,794,000	3,794,000	-	-
Loan notes	30,809,264	27,938,061	-	-
Less debt issue costs	(107,531)	(143,193)	-	-
	34,495,733	31,588,868	-	-

Senior loans

The key details of both facilities are given below:

(a) Facility A loan £613,601. The loan is due for repayment in full on 30 September 2020. Interest is paid quarterly on the loan at a fixed rate of 10% per annum.

(b) Facility B loan £3,180,339. This loan is due for repayment in full on 30 September 2020. Interest is paid quarterly on the loan at a fixed rate of 10% per annum.

The borrowings are secured by a standard bond and floating charge.

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Loan notes				
A loan notes	1,900,000	1,900,000	-	-
B loan notes	9,700,000	9,700,000	-	-
C loan notes	1,760,000	1,760,000	-	-
Rolled up loan note interest less unamortised issue costs	17,354,742	14,452,203	-	-
	30,714,742	27,812,203	-	-

The "A" loan notes are held by certain former directors and the "B" and "C" loan notes are held by Hg pooled Management Limited on behalf of investment clients.

The "A" and "B" loan notes were advanced on 28 November 2007. On 29 September 2016, the group extended the redemption date of the loan notes which will be redeemed in full at par on 30 September 2020. Other then £900,000 loan stock designated as non-interest bearing, until 2 August 2010 the loan notes carried fixed interest rates at 10% per annum, subsequent to this date the interest rate was reduced to 7% per annum. Interest accrued is added to the carrying amount of the loan notes and will be payable only upon redemption of the loan note to which such interest relates.

The "C" loan notes were advanced on 2 August 2010. On 29 September 2016, the group extended the redemption date of the loan notes, which will be redeemed in full at par on 30 September 2020. These loan notes carry a fixed interest rate of 22.7% per annum.

21. Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,134,363	1,749,672	32,703	32,703
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	776,171	528,235	69,284	2,016,500
	1,910,534	2,277,907	101,987	2,049,203
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(35,211,691)	(32,460,798)	(1,800,000)	(1,920,656)
	(35,211,691)	(32,460,798)	(1,800,000)	(1,920,656)

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

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors, accrued income and amounts owed to group companies.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, accruals, loans and amounts owed to group companies.

22. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
7,900,000 Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	790,000	790,000
1,897,500 Ordinary "A" shares of £0.10 each	189,750	189,750
	979,750	979,750

The "A" Ordinary shares carry no right to attend any general meeting of the company or vote in any circumstances at any general meeting of the company.

23. Contingent liabilities

The group is a party to a cross guarantee arrangement with certain other group companies in respect of the senior debt facility in place. Total senior debt and overdraft of the group as at 30 September 2016 were £3,794,000 (2016 - £3,794,000).

24. Pension commitments

The amount recognised in the profit and loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £142,970 (2016 - £133,994).

Contributions totalling £9,570 (2016 - £14,434) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2017 the Group and the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Not later than 1 year	46,400	35,000	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	140,000	140,000	-	-
Later than 5 years	3,220,000	3,255,000	-	-
	3,406,400	3,430,000	-	-

26. Related party transactions

The group has taken advantage of the exemptioned within Section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102 and has not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

27. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Rowan Nominees Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland, and its financial statements are available from Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge Edinburgh EH3 9FF.

Atlas Knowledge Group Limited has no immediate parent (formerly Rowan Nominees Ltd) and the ultimate controlling party is HGT L.P.