

Company registration number 08993514 (England and Wales)

ATALLAH GROUP LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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ATALLAH GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	£	2023 £	€	2021 €
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	3	40,660		107,215	
Cash and cash equivalents		98,916		195,936	
		139,576		303,151	
Current liabilities	4	(270,014)		(403,293)	
Net current liabilities			(130,438)		(100,142)
Equity					
Called up share capital			1		1
Retained earnings			(130,439)		(100,143)
Total equity			(130,438)		(100,142)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/07/2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Firas Atallah

Firas Atallah
Director

Company Registration No. 08993514

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Atallah Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, 100 Liverpool Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2M 4AT. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently are as follows:

1.1 Reporting period

These set of financial statements are for the 15 month period from 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2023. The comparative financial statements are for the 12 month period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022. The reason for using a longer accounting period was to align the company accounting year-end with the tax filing year-end. As a result the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value.

1.3 Going concern

The directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this judgement, the directors have considered the company's budget and cashflows for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The company recorded a loss after tax in the financial period to 31 March 2023 of £30,296 (2021: £3,410 profit). At 31 March 2023, the company had net current liabilities of £130,438 (2021: £100,142). The company has prepared projections which consider the budget and forecasts for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. This is dependent on the company continuing to receive financial support from its ultimate parent company, Atallah International Inc., for the foreseeable future and the company has received written confirmation to this effect.

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

1.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies**(Continued)**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.9 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.10 Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result has elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Employees

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

	2023	2021
	Number	Number
Administration	11	3
Directors	3	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	14	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Trade and other receivables

	2023	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	28,563	104,849
Other receivables	12,097	2,366
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	40,660	107,215
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Current liabilities

	2023	2021
	£	£
Trade payables	25,905	33,726
Amounts owed to group undertakings	163,980	254,982
Corporation tax	14,382	28,055
Other payables	65,747	86,530
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	270,014	403,293
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:

James Loughrey

Statutory Auditor:

MC2 Accountants U.K. Limited T/A MC2 Accountants U.K.

6 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has agreed to guarantee the obligations of its parent in case of non-payment to a maximum of CAD\$600,000,000 (2021: \$250,000,000) and has pledged its bank account, present and future book and other debts, and monetary and other claims due or owing to the company as security of its guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the financial period ended 31 March 2023 (31 December 2021: €Nil).

8 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial period end.

9 Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption in Schedule 3 Section 65(3) of Companies Act 2014 and does not disclose transactions with wholly owned members of the same group. Consequently there are no related party transactions which require disclosure.

10 Parent company

The company's immediate parent company and ultimate controlling party was Atallah International Inc., incorporated in Canada which is the parent of the largest group of which the company is a member.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Atallah International Inc. are publicly available from Atallah International Inc., 990-333 Chabanel St W, Montreal, Quebec, H2N 2E7, Canada.