# AT LEARNING LIMITED FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2020



# OPASS BILLINGS WILSON & HONEY LLP

Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor
Numeric House
98 Station Road
Sidcup
Kent
DA15 7BY

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		49,000	73,500	
Current assets					
Debtors	5	352,428		124,218	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,119		519,619	
•		423,547		643,837	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	102,772		119,135	
Net current assets			320,775	<u>524,702</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		-	369,775	598,202	
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			9,310	_	
Net assets			360,465	598,202	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			33,333	33,333	
Profit and loss account			327,132	564,869	
Shareholders funds			360,465	598,202	

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 February 2021 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

T Din Director

Company registration number: 10223313

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Streatham Place Surgery, 26-28 Streatham Place, London, SW2 4QY.

# 2. Statement of compliance

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

# 3. Accounting policies

# Basis of preparation

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

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

#### **Debtors**

Debtors are initially recorded at fair value and are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. If any impairments exist the debtors are remeasured to the present value of the expected future cash inflows.

## Going concern

The Covid-19 Pandemic started towards the end of the company's accounting period and has produced numerous challenges on a global level.

In this accounting period and subsequently the company has been able to address these challenges and has continued to trade satisfactorily.

# Creditors

Creditors are initially recorded at fair value and are then re-measured to the present value of the expected future cash outflows.

# Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no significant estimates or assumptions made that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

## Statement of cash flows

The company has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions and not prepared a statement of cash flows.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

# Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

# Depreciation

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

Computer Software

4 Years Straight Line

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

## 3. Accounting policies (continued)

# Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## Financial instruments

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4.	Tangible assets		
		Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	98,000	98,000
	Depreciation At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year	24,500 24,500	24,500 24,500
	At 31 March 2020	49,000	49,000
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2020	49,000	49,000
•	At 31 March 2019	73,500	73,500
5.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors  Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	194,308	90,551
	company has a participating interest Other debtors	149,987 8,133	- 33,667
		352,428	124,218
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors  Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	_	1,575
	company has a participating interest Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	1,575 55,373 41,824	- 111,828
	Other creditors	4,000	5,732
		102,772	119,135

# 7. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 31st March 2020 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Philip Woodman FCCA, ACA, CTA, for and on behalf of Opass Billings Wilson & Honey LLP.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 8. Ultimate parent entity

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is AT Medics Holdings LLP. It has included the company in its consolidated financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office: 26-28 Streatham Place, London, United Kingdom, SW2 4QY.