COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10315983

AT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES 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

AT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		5,842	7,790
Current assets				
Debtors	6	390,335		48,298
Cash at bank and in hand		349,079		109,432
		739,414		157,730
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	714,481		153,049
Net current assets			24,933	4,681
Total assets less current liabilities			30,775	12,471
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			1,110	–
Net assets			29,665	12,471
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			21,431	21,431
Share premium account			34,998	34,998
Profit and loss account			(26,764)	(43,958)
Shareholders funds			29,665	12,471

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:

H. Aftab

H Aftab
Director

Company registration number: 10315983

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

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 Sreatham 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 profit or loss.

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 remeasured to the present value of the expected future cash outflows

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.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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:

Fixtures and fittings - 25% reducing balance

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.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets *(continued)*

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2019: Nil).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	**Total £**
Cost		
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	10,990	**10,990**
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2019	3,200	**3,200**
Charge for the year	1,948	**1,948**
At 31 March 2020	5,148	**5,148**
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2020	5,842	**5,842**
At 31 March 2019	7,790	*7,790*

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	**267,706**	*35,075*
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	**109,538**	–
Other debtors	**13,091**	*13,223*
	390,335	*48,298*

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	–	*37,838*
Social security and other taxes	**118,555**	*82,676*
Other creditors	**595,926**	*32,535*
	714,481	*153,049*

8. Summary audit opinion

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

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

9. 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.