ATLANTIS GREENWICH LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		1		47	
Investment property	4		175,000		175,000	
Investments	5		100		100	
			175,101		175,147	
Current assets						
Debtors	6	157,474		142,021		
Cash at bank and in hand		58		100		
		157,532		142,121		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	7	(95,098)		(82,877)		
year	1	(95,096)		(62,677)		
Net current assets			62,434		59,244	
Total assets less current liabilities			237,535		234,391	
Provisions for liabilities			(21,717)		(16,505)	
Net assets			215,818		217,886	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		100		100	
Other reserves			65,150		70,362	
Profit and loss reserves			150,568		147,424	
Total equity			215,818		217,886	

The notes on pages 3 - 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

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

Morris Nourani

Director

Company registration number 10335541 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Atlantis Greenwich Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 18-20 Saffron Wharf, Shad Tharnes, London, SE1 2YQ.

1.1 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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Group accounts

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-size group under section 383 of the Companies Act 2006. The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

1.2 Going concern

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.

1.3 Turnover

All the company's income is derived from rent receivable. Rent has been calculated on an accruals basis.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting account date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.8 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.

A financial instrument is a contract giving rise to a financial asset (such as trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances) or a financial liability (such as trade and other creditors, bank and other loans, hire purchase and lease creditors) or an equity instrument (such as ordinary or preference shares).

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All the company's financial instruments are basic financial instruments and are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost: the original transaction value, less amounts settled, less any adjustment for impairment.

Effective interest method: where a financial instrument falls due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date and is subject to a rate of interest which is below a market rate, the original transaction value is discounted using a market rate of interest to give the net present value of future cash flows.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets cease to be recognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another entity.

Financial liabilities cease to be recognised when and only when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2023

2022

Current tax

Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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.

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 profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in reserves.

2 Employees

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

		Number	Number
	Total	2	2
3	Tangible fixed assets		Fixtures and fittings
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		5,445
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2022		5,398
	Depreciation charged in the year		46
	At 31 March 2023		5,444 ———
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2023		1
	At 31 March 2022		47
4	Investment property		2023 £
	Fair value		
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		175,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Investment property			!	(Continued)
	The fair value of the investment property is at directors open market value basis. The director is of the opinion property at 31st March 2023.				
5	Fixed asset investments				
				2023 £	2022 £
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interest	ts		100	100
	Fixed asset investments not carried at market value. The investment in the subsidiary company is reflected.		itements at cost.		
6	Debtors				
•	Debtois			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			14,001	2,420
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			137,700	133,538
	Other debtors			5,773	6,063
				157,474	142,021
-	04%				
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2023	2022
				£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			55,236	46,864
	Directors' loan			25,310	25,310
	Accruals and deferred income			14,552 ———	10,703
				95,098	82,877
8	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

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

9	Related party transactions	ı	(Continued)
		Interest pay 2023 £	able 2022 £
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	5,482 ———	4,778
	The company paid interest at 10% on a loan owed to its parent company.		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2023	2022
	Amounts due to related parties	£	£ £
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	55,236 ———	46,864
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2002	2002
	Amounts due from related parties	2023 £	2022 £
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	137,700	133,538

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.