

Registered Number 05046506

ALPHA MEDICAL CONSULTANCY LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	12,146	16,194
		<u>12,146</u>	<u>16,194</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		179,162	179,162
Cash at bank and in hand		699,388	882,182
		<u>878,550</u>	<u>1,061,344</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(22,374)</u>	<u>(62,751)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>856,176</u>	<u>998,593</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>868,322</u>	<u>1,014,787</u>
Accruals and deferred income		<u>(60,650)</u>	<u>(57,613)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>807,672</u>	<u>957,174</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		807,670	957,172
Shareholders' funds		<u>807,672</u>	<u>957,174</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 20 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

M Saleem, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

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

Turnover policy

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.

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

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or

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the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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

are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	100,080
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>100,080</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	83,886
Charge for the year	4,048

On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>87,934</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u>12,146</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>16,194</u>

3 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	£	£
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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