Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2017

Company Number 03749213



21/12/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE



Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Contents

Page:

1	Report	of the	directors.
1	neboil	oi the	unectors

- 3 Independent auditor's report
- 5 Statement of comprehensive income
- 6 Balance sheet
- 7 Statement of changes in equity
- 8 Notes forming part of the financial statements

Directors

Mr B Vinayak

Registered office

Crown House, William Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1AT

Company number

03749213

Auditors

BDO LLP, Level 12, Thames Tower, Reading Berkshire, RG1 1LX

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2017

The director presents his report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

Mr B Vinayak

Dr A King

(resigned 21 March 2017)

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

The principal activities of the company were the provision of independent expert medical evidence and ancillary services to the insurance and legal industry. On 31 March 2012 certain business was transferred to its parent company, Doctors Chambers (UK) Limited. The principal activities of the company since then have been the collection of its debtors and the settlement of its liabilities.

The director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis as a result of ongoing support provided by it immediate parent company (note 1).

Dividends

The director does not recommend payment of a dividend (2016 - £Nil).

Charitable and political contributions

During the current and prior year the company made no charitable or political contributions.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the directors of Doctors Chambers Limited.

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company ϵ of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2017 *(continued)*

Auditors

The director as at the date of this report has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The director is not aware of any relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.

In preparing this director's report advantage has been taken of the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board

M B Vinayak

Director

Date 18/12/2017

Independent auditor's report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOCTORS CHAMBERS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Doctors Chambers Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the director's report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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Simon Brooker (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Reading
United Kingdom

Date 18 December 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017

ė.	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	-	!; _
Cost of sales	,	123,770	93,695
Gross profit	į	123,770	93,695
Administrative expenses		146,394	7,907
Other operating income		-	907,151
Operating profit	4	270,164	1,008,753
Interest receivable and other income			16,196
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		270,164	1,024,949
Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	. 6	(20,314)	(3,213)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	i,	249,850	1,021,736
Total comprehensive income		249,850	1,021,736
Total comprehensive income		249,850	1,021

All amounts relate to discontinued activities.

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 March 2017

Company number 03749213	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	2,107,943 523,942	•	5,225,544 424,641	*
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	2,631,885		5,650,185 (8,135,310)	
Net current liabilities			(3,856,979)		(2,485,125)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	10		-		(1,621,704)
Net liabilities			(3,856,979)		(4,106,829)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11		'3 (3,856,982)		3 (4,106,832)
Shareholders' deficit			(3,856,979)		(4,106,829)

These financial statements have been prepared 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 18/12/2017

fvir B Vinayak Director

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

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	Share papital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 April 2016	; 3	(4,106,832)	(4,105,829)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	249,850	249,850
Total comprehensive income for the year		249,850	249,850
31 March 2017	3	(3,856,982)	(3,856,979)
			,
	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
1 April 2015	capital	and loss account	equity
1 April 2015 Comprehensive income for the year	capital £	and loss account £	equity £
	capital £	and loss account £	equity £
Comprehensive income for the year	capital £	and loss account £ (5,128,568)	equity £ (5,128,565)
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	capital £	and loss account £ (5,128,568)	equity £ (5,128,565)

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Doctors Chambers Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principle activities are set out in the directors' report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

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The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 2.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

FRS 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken; advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted under FRS102 for qualifying entities:

- Section 3 Financial Statement Preparation paragraph 3.17(d) and Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows not to prepare a Statement of cash flows;
- Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) not to prepare a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year; and
- Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7 not to disclose key management personnel compensation in total.

Going concern

On 31 March 2012 certain trade of Doctors Chambers Limited, was transferred to Doctors Chambers (UK) Limited, its immediate parent company.

The director has prepared a detailed cash flow forecast for both the company and its immediate parent company through to March 2018 and considered the performance of the company for twelve months from the date of these financial statements. These projections show that the company and immediate parent company will be able to continue to operate for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The company has received a letter of support from the immediate parent company confirming that it will support the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

As a result of above, the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2 Judgement in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the director makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Judgements

a) Bad debt expense

Due to some personal injury cases lasting a number of years, and standard credit terms being up to two years, there are a number of old debtor balances. There is a risk that these debtor balances may not be recovered. The bad debt expense calculation is based upon debtors breaching their agreed credit terms, which has historically been an indicator of nil payment.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

3 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

	2017	2016
•	£	£
This has been arrived at after charging / (crediting):		
Auditors' remuneration:		
- fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
annual accounts	4,750	4,750
- other taxation services	1,360	1,360
- all other services	1,080	1,830
Recovery of bad debt provision	(146,039)	(49,094)
		_

Cost of sales includes a credit of £123,770 (2016: £93,695) which relates to the removal of trade creditors aged over six years in line with the requirements of The Limitations Act 1980.

5 Directors' remuneration \(\)

The emoluments of all directors during the current and prior year were paid by other group companies for services to the group as a whole and the directors received no separate emoluments for their services to this company. The directors consider the services provided to the company to be incidental.

No recharge for any of these services was made to the company, and no apportionment of the total remuneration for these services is possible.

6 Taxation on profit from ordinary activities

·	2017	2016
Current tax	~	
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	20,314	3,213
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	20,314	3,213

The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

6 Tax	xation on profit from ordinary activities (continued)	2017 £	2016 £
Pro	ofit on ordinary activities before tax	270,164	1,024,949
	ofit on ordinary activities:at the standard rate corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	54,033	204,990
Exp Det Adj	ects of: penses not deductible for tax purposes ferred tax not recognised justment to tax charge in respect of previous years	- (30,347) (3,372)	124,855 (204,129
	ner short term timing differences ome not taxable for tax purposes	-	3,372 (125,875)
. Tot	tal tax charge for year	20,314	3,213
	e aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised in carge of £20,314 (2016 - £3,213).	other comprehensi	ve income is
Del	btors		*
Dei	btors ,	2017 £	2016 £
Am Oth	ade debtors nounts due from parent company ner debtors xation and social security	159,836 1,947,097 1,010 -	192,176 4,947,097 1,011 85,260
		2,107,943	5,225,544
All	amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
Cre	editors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
Loa	ande creditors ans due to related parties	96,167 2,351,894	221,803 2,101,894
Tax Acc	rporation tax kation and social security cruals ner loans	23,527 8,776 8,500 4,000,000	3,213 - 8,500 5,799,900
2	· ·	6,488,864	8,135,310
•	·		

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

9 Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,631,835	5,564,925
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	6,448,061	8,123,597

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by related parties.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to related parties and other loans.

Provision for

10 Provisions for liabilities

	•	Ni and RAYE
NI and PAYE	•	
At 1 April 2016 Paid in the year		1,621,704 (1,621,704)
ad in the year		(1,021,704)
At 31 March 2017		-
	2017	2016
All and DAVE commisses the following.	£	£
NI and PAYE comprises the following: National insurance	_	1,181,533
Interest payable on national insurance	-	440,171
	_	1,621,704
	-	1,021,704
		

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

11	Share capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each 2 "A" ordinary shares of US\$1 each	2 1	2 1
		3	´3

Ordinary shares and "A" ordinary shares carry the same rights.

12 Reserves

The company's share capital and reserves are as follows:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares issued.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss-account represents cumulative profit and loss-s net of dividends paid and other adjustments:

13 Related party disclosures

The parent and ultimate controlling party is Doctors Chambers Group Limited. The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102, thereby not giving details of transactions entered into between members of the group given that all subsidiaries are ultimately wholly owned by Doctors Chambers Group Limited.

Loans and transactions concerning directors

At 31 March 2017, loans amounting to £4,000,000 were owed by the company to Bippon Vinayak. During the previous year, this loan was reassigned from the Bippon Vinayak Family Trust to Bippon Vinayak. At 31 March 2016, the comparative loan amounted to £5,799,900. Interest of £Nil (2016 - £88,794) was charged to the profit or loss on account of this loan. In the prior year the reassignment of the loan from the Bippon Vinayak Family Trust to Bippon Vinayak caused £990,845 of capitalised interest to be forgiven and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other transactions

During the year the company paid and received amounts on behalf of Bodycare Clinics Limited; which is a related party due to Mr B Vinayak directorships of both companies. The amount owed to Bodycare Clinics Limited at 31 March 2017 views £2,101,894 (2016 - £2,101,894).

During the prior year the company paid and received amounts on behalf of DC Solutions Limited, which is a related party due to Mr B Vinayak's directorships of both companies. The amount owed to DC Solutions Limited at 31 March 2017 was £250,000 (2016 - £Nil).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (continued)

14 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

At 31 March 2017 the company's ultimate parent company was Doctors Chambers Group Limited, which is the parent of the group of which the company is a member. Doctors Chambers (UK) Limited is the company's immediate parent company, however this company does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Copies of consolidated financial statements of Doctors Chambers Group Limited are available from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party are the Trustees of the Bippon Vinayak Family Trust.