# DAYLESFORD ASSOCIATES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022



# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Director** 

Dr R Dhariwal

Secretary

Mr S Shah

Company number

06468715

Registered office

12 Cringle Drive

Cheadle Stockport SK8 1JJ

**Auditor** 

**AMS Accountants Corporate Ltd** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

Floor 2

9 Portland Street Manchester M1 3BE

**Business address** 

Unit 5 Ashbrook Office Park

Longstone Road Manchester M22 5LB

# CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Profit and loss account	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 13

# **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

The director presents her annual report and financial statements for the year ended 29 March 2022.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of dental services.

#### Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Dr R Dhariwal

#### Auditor

AMS Accountants Corporate Ltd were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

# Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual 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 she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She 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.

# Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

On behalf of the board

Dr R Dhariwal **Director** 

22 December 2022

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBER OF DAYLESFORD ASSOCIATES LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Daylesford Associates Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 29 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 29 March 2022 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.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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) TO THE MEMBER OF DAYLESFORD ASSOCIATES LIMITED

### 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 in relation to which 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

# Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditors responsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF DAYLESFORD ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Group and the industry in which it operates, drawing on our broad sector experience, and considered the risk of acts by Group that were contrary to these laws and regulations, including fraud. We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the GDC, Companies Act 2006, Consumer Rights Act and equivalent local laws and regulations. We made enquiries of management with regards to compliance with the above laws and regulations and corroborated any necessary evidence to relevant information, for example, minutes of the board meetings, legal reports provided to the Group and correspondence between the Group and its solicitors. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussion with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Review of financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates;

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

In common with all audits under ISA's (UK), we are performed appropriate and specific procedures to address the risk of management override.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements.
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF DAYLESFORD ASSOCIATES LIMITED

# Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

David Clegg BFP FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of AMS Accountants Corporate Ltd

22 December 2022

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants Floor 2 9 Portland Street Manchester M1 3BE

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021	
	Notes	£	£	
Administrative expenses		(3)	(2,266)	
Interest receivable and similar income	4	2,761	4,820	
Interest payable and similar expenses		(15)	-	
		<del></del>	<del> </del>	
Profit before taxation		2,743	2,554	
Tax on profit		2,277	(489)	
		<del></del>		
Profit for the financial year		5,020	2,065	
			====	

# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 29 MARCH 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	88,452		140,140	
Cash at bank and in hand		11		564	
		88,463		140,704	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,022)		(55,485)	
Net current assets			87,441	<del></del>	85,219
Provisions for liabilities			-		(2,798
Net assets			87,441		82,421
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Other reserves			18,899		18,899
Profit and loss reserves	8		68,442		63,422
Total equity			87,441		82,421

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 December 2022

Dr R Dhariwal

Director

Company Registration No. 06468715

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Daylesford Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 12 Cringle Drive, Cheadle, Stockport, Lancashire, SK8 1JJ.

#### 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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest
  income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining
  fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value
  changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Smart Dental Care Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 12 Cringle Drive, Cheadle, Stockport, SK8 1JJ.

# 1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# 1.3 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.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

## Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.4 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.5 Taxation

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

### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

During the current and prior year the company made no critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

# 3 Employees

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

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	1	1
4	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Interest receivable and similar income includes the following:		
	Interest receivable from group companies	2,761	4,820
		=======================================	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

	Debtors			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			1	6,150
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			88,451 	133,990
				88,452	140,140
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2022	2024
				2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts			-	55,000
	Corporation tax			1,022	485
				1,022	55,485
7	Called up share capital				
	- "	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b> 100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100		100	
		====		===	======
8	Profit and loss reserves		<del></del>	===	=
8	Profit and loss reserves			2022 £	2021
8				£	2021 £
8	At the beginning of the year			£ 63,422	<b>2021</b> £ 61,357
8				£	2021 £ 61,357 2,065
8	At the beginning of the year			£ 63,422	<b>202</b> ′ <b>§</b> 61,357

# 9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Daylesford Associates Limited has provided a fixed and floating charge over its assets to the bank of its parent company against loans in that company.

# 10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of FRS 102, section 33.1A available for transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries, and has chosen not to disclose related party transactions with fellow group companies.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2022

# 11 Parent company

The parent company of Daylesford Associates Limited is Smart Dental Care Limited. The registered office of Smart Dental Care Limited is 12 Cringle Drive, Cheadle, Stockport, SK8 1JJ.