

Company Registration No. 06934757 (England and Wales)

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

Annual Report And Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

Pages For Filing With Registrar

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Dr M Dhillon

Company number 06934757

Registered office Apple Tree Place
Main Road
Radcliffe on Trent
Nottingham
England
NG12 2FD

Accountants Morris & Co
Specialist Dental Accountants
Chester House
Lloyd Drive
Cheshire Oaks Business Park
Ellesmere Port
Cheshire
CH65 9HQ

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

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ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activities

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

Director

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

Dr M Dhillon

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its director during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

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

On behalf of the board

Dr M Dhillon

Director

21 February 2018

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		24,629		32,729
Tangible assets	4		35,425		30,884
			<u>60,054</u>		<u>63,613</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		6,000		6,000	
Debtors	5	29,193		16,778	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,329		46,178	
		<u>42,522</u>		<u>68,956</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(50,626)		(53,409)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(8,104)		15,547
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>51,950</u>		<u>79,160</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(57,319)
Provisions for liabilities	8		(2,522)		(1,108)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			<u>49,428</u>		<u>20,733</u>
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			49,328		20,633
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			<u>49,428</u>		<u>20,733</u>
			<u></u>		<u></u>

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

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 21 February 2018

Dr M Dhillon
Director

Company Registration No. 06934757

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ice Surgeries Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Apple Tree Place, Main Road, Radcliffe on Trent, Nottingham, England, NG12 2FD.

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 on 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is VAT exempt. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 11 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	
Plant and machinery	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% Reducing balance

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.

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks,

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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

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

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Total	8	10
	==	==

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	90,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2016	57,271
Amortisation charged for the year	8,100
At 30 June 2017	65,371
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	24,629
At 30 June 2016	32,729

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Dental equipment	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 July 2016	42,284	64,085	8,957	19,495	134,821
Additions	-	12,316	-	-	12,316
At 30 June 2017	42,284	76,401	8,957	19,495	147,137
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2016	22,129	57,279	6,335	18,193	103,936
Depreciation charged in the year	2,016	4,780	655	325	7,776
At 30 June 2017	24,145	62,059	6,990	18,518	111,712
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2017	18,139	14,342	1,967	977	35,425
At 30 June 2016	20,156	6,805	2,622	1,301	30,884

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5 Debtors		2017	2016
		£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		13,576	15,445
Other debtors		14,284	-
Prepayments and accrued income		1,333	1,333
		<u>29,193</u>	<u>16,778</u>
		<u><u>29,193</u></u>	<u><u>16,778</u></u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Trade creditors		16,168	19,548
Corporation tax		15,141	14,193
Other taxation and social security		1,024	1,115
Other creditors		14,194	14,539
Accruals and deferred income		4,099	4,014
		<u>50,626</u>	<u>53,409</u>
		<u><u>50,626</u></u>	<u><u>53,409</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Loans and overdrafts		-	57,319
		<u>-</u>	<u>57,319</u>
		<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>57,319</u></u>
8 Provisions for liabilities		2017	2016
		£	£
Deferred tax liabilities		2,522	1,108
		<u>2,522</u>	<u>1,108</u>
		<u><u>2,522</u></u>	<u><u>1,108</u></u>
9 Called up share capital		2017	2016
		£	£
Ordinary share capital			
Issued and fully paid			
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		100	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

ICE SURGERIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for rent and equipment

Due < 1 Year £17,531

Due 1 - 5 Years £65,786

The above amounts are not shown in the balance sheet.

11 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

12 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening Balance	Amounts Advanced	Interest Charged	Amounts Repaid	Closing Balance
		£	£	£	£	£
Dr M Dhillon -	-	57,319	(71,603)	-	-	(14,284)
		<u>57,319</u>	<u>(71,603)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,284)</u>
		<u><u>57,319</u></u>	<u><u>(71,603)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>(14,284)</u></u>

13 Ultimate Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is Dr M Dhillon, director and shareholder

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.