COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07655024

Orthodontic & Facial London Care Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 June 2017

Orthodontic & Facial London Care Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2017

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Orthodontic & Facial London Care Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	**7**		**66,278**	82,847
Tangible assets	**8**		**3,246**	3,013
			69,524	85,860
Current assets				
Debtors	**9**	**26,865**		28,529
Investments	**10**	**17,500**		17,500
Cash at bank and in hand		**35,749**		101,595
		80,114		147,624
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	**149,424**		233,287
Net current liabilities			**69,310**	85,663
Total assets less current liabilities			**214**	197
Net assets			**214**	197
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	**12**		**1**	1
Profit and loss account			**213**	196
Shareholders funds			**214**	197

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 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 her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Orthodontic & Facial London Care Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 March 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms F Jean-Joseph

Director

Company registration number: 07655024

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Flat 8, Charles Harrod Court, 2 Somerville Avenue, London, SW13 8HH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 July 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Office equipment - 33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2016: 1).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	**28,444**	36,074
Tax on profit	**28,444**	36,074

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2016: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75 % (2016: 20 %).

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**141,261**	177,368
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	**27,900**	35,474
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**590**	609
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	**(46)**	(9)
Tax on profit	**28,444**	36,074

6. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	**112,800**	492,000

7. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	**165,694**
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2016	**82,847**
Charge for the year	**16,569**
At 30 June 2017	**99,416**
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	**66,278**
At 30 June 2016	82,847

8. Tangible assets

	Equipment	Total
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 July 2016	6,666	**6,666**
Additions	2,349	**2,349**
At 30 June 2017	9,015	**9,015**
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2016	3,653	**3,653**
Charge for the year	2,116	**2,116**
At 30 June 2017	5,769	**5,769**
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2017	3,246	**3,246**
At 30 June 2016	3,013	3,013

9. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other debtors	**26,865**	28,529

10. Investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other investments	**17,500**	17,500

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	**46,989**	36,074
Other creditors	**102,435**	197,213
	149,424	233,287

12. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	**1**	**1**	1	1

13. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
Ms F Jean-Joseph	(193,013)	94,197	**(98,816)**

	2016		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Ms F Jean-Joseph	(175)	(192,838)	(193,013)

14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 July 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.