Registered number: 07699138

KENNINGTON DENTAL CARE LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

rKiDAY



A56 22/09/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

#92

KENNINGTON DENTAL CARE LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07699138

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	5		401		650	
Tangible assets	6		136,482		143,026	
		_	136,883	_	143,676	
Current assets						
Stocks	7	16,088		7,930		
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,148,558		1,294,200		
Cash at bank and in hand		3,619		2,889		
		1,168,265		1,305,019		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(449,180)		(671,973)		
Net current assets			719,085		633,046	
Total assets less current liabilities		-	855,968	_	776,722	
Net assets		-	855,968		776,722	
		=		=		

KENNINGTON DENTAL CARE LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07699138

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	1	1
Profit and loss account	855,967	776,721
	855,968	776,722

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 20 September 2023.

C Streit Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Kennington Dental Care Ltd ("The Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is, Endeavour House Second Floor, Crawley Business Quarter, Manor Royal, Crawley, West Sussex, United Kingdom, RH10 9LW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

2.2 Revenue

Revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable in the ordinary course of business for dentistry goods or services provided to the extent that the Company has obtained the right to consideration. Revenue derived from NHS contracts is recognised on the volume of dental activity delivered in the financial period. Revenue from all private dental work is recognised on the completion of each piece of treatment carried out.

2.3 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deterred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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.

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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- 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 tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software

5 vears

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold improvements
Plant and machinery

- Straight line over the life of the lease
- d machinery Straight line over a period of 5-10 years and fittings Straight line over a period 5 years
- Fixtures and fittings Straight line over a period 5 years
 Computer equipment Straight line over a period 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Depreciation rates are set at Triventura Midco I Limited level, the ultimate UK parent company with the depreciation accounting policy in line with that of Triventura Midco I Limited.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

Work in progress is calculated using a measure of open course treatment at the end of the year.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key accounting estimate and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. 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 addressed below.

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill

The Company considers whether intangible assets and goodwill are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of cash generating units ("CGUs"). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of the appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Useful expected lives of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated, using the straight line method, to allocate the depreciable lives of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Computer Software - 5 Years

Recognition of deferred tax asset

The Company will review tax calculations for deferred tax assets, where an asset is considered material, this will be included within the financial statements.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	1,329
At 31 December 2022	1,329
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	679
Charge for the year	249
At 31 December 2022	928
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	401
At 31 December 2021	650

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	104,258	61,672	8,590	7,299	181,819
Additions	4,100	5,855	611	652	11,218
At 31 December 2022	108,358	67,527	9,201	7,951	193,037
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	15,275	17,253	1,383	4,882	38,793
Charge for the year	7,118	7,031	1,724	1,889	17,762
At 31 December 2022	22,393	24,284	3,107	6,771	56,555
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	85,965	43,243	6,094	1,180	136,482
At 31 December 2021	88,983	44,419	7,207	2,417	143,026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7.	Stocks		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Raw materials and consumables	10,486	5,951
	Work in progress	5,602	1,979
		16,088	7,930
8.	Debtors		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors	27,733	42,598
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,071,996	1,060,765
	Other debtors	6,777	147,188
	Prepayments and accrued income	7,436	5,277
	Deferred taxation	34,616	38,372
		1,148,558	1,294,200
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	249,538	124,803
	Other creditors	192,978	369,114
	Accruals and deferred income	6,664	178,056
		449,180	671,973

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10.	Deferred taxation		
		2022 £	2021 £
	At beginning of year	38,372	24,669
	Charged to profit or loss	(3,756)	13,703
	At end of year	34,616	38,372
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	34,616	32,478
	Tax losses carried forward	-	5,894
		34.616	38.372

11. Controlling Party

The parent company of the smallest group of which the Company is a member of, which prepares consolidated financial statements is Triventura Midco I Limited. The registered office of Triventura Midco I Limited is Endeavour House Second Floor, Crawley Business Quarter, Manor Royal, Crawley, West Sussex, United Kingdom, RH10 9LW.

The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Jacobs Holding AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland.