# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Dr S M Feldman

Dr A J Grainger Mr D A Lestner

Secretary

Mrs S Martin

Company number

09629867

Registered office

4th Floor

Springfield House 76 Wellington Street

Leeds LS1 2AY

**Accountants** 

RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited

Chartered Accountants

2 Whitehall Quay

Leeds LS1 4HG

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

•		2016	
	Notes	. £	£
Current assets			
Debtors	4	316,905	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(387,698)	
Net current liabilities			(70,793)
•			<del></del>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		1
Profit and loss reserves			(70,794)
Total equity			(70,793)
•			

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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 directors acknowledge their 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.

Dr S M Feldman

Director

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

LivingCare Imaging Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Springfield House, 76 Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 2AY.

#### **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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

### 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 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 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

## 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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.

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

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

## **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.

## Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

## 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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 period was 1.

## 3 Taxation

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		2016 £
	Deferred tax Tax losses carried forward	(14,009)
ļ	Debtors	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors	302,895 1 302,896
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	<del></del>
	Deferred tax asset	14,009
	Total debtors	316,905
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £
	Trade creditors Other creditors	372,748 14,950
		387,698

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 6 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

·	Assets 2016
Balances:	<b>£</b>
Tax losses	14,009
	<del></del>
Movements in the period:	2016 £
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Liability at 9 June 2015 Credit to profit or loss	(14,009)
Liability/(Asset) at 30 September 2016	(14,009)

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse in more than 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same trade. Deferred tax has been provided at a rate of 17%.

## 7 Called up share capital

2016

£

Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid

100 Ordinary shares of 1p each

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On 9 June 2015, the company issued 100 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each at par value. These were still unpaid at 30 September 2016.

On 11 October 2016, the 100 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each were re-designated as A Ordinary shares.

On 11 October 2016, the company issued 380 A Ordinary shares of £0.01 each, 270 B Ordinary shares of £0.01 each and 250 C Ordinary shares of £0.01 each for cash consideration. The A Ordinary shares were issued at a premium of £126.30 per share and the B and C Ordinary shares were issued at a premium of £99.99 per share.

Each class of shares rank pari passu in all respects.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 8 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

During the period the company made sales of £289,746 and made purchases and cross charges of £372,748 to/from companies with common directors and shareholders.

At the period end, included within trade debtors is £302,984 and included within trade creditors is £372,748 due from/to companies with common directors and shareholders.