Registration number: 10374679

KMX Healthcare Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 14 September 2016 to 30 September 2017

(filleted for filing purposes)

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Company Information

Directors Mr Michael Williamson

White Rhino Property Investments Ltd

Registered office 20-22 Wenlock Road

London N1 7GU

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Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £
Current assets		
Stocks	<u>3</u>	7,500
Debtors	<u>4</u>	185
Cash at bank and in hand		42,261
		49,946
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	(51,324)
Net liabilities		(1,378)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		1
Profit and loss account		(1,379)
Total equity		(1,378)

For the financial period ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

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Approved as	nd authorised b	y the Board on 13 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Michael Williamson		
Director		

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 14 September 2016 to 30 September 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 20-22 Wenlock Road London N1 7GU England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 13 June 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

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 taxable income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 14 September 2016 to 30 September 2017

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Stocks

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

	2017
	£
Other inventories	7,500

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 14 September 2016 to 30 September 2017

4 Debtors			
		2017	
Other debtors		£ 185	
Other debtors		163	
Total current trade and other debtors	_	185	
5 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Note	2017 £	
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>7</u>	2	
Trade creditors		84	
Other related parties		49,779	
Other creditors		1,459	
		51,324	
6 Share capital			
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares	2017	2017	
	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	
7 Loans and borrowings			
		2017	
		£	
Current loans and borrowings			
Bank overdrafts	_	2	
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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.