

Registered number: SC473609

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

**UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**



PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC473609

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	252,000	280,000
Tangible assets	5	43,792	57,933
		<u>295,792</u>	<u>337,933</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	6,842	6,842
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	56,578	58,487
Cash at bank and in hand	8	250	250
		<u>63,670</u>	<u>65,579</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(93,733)	(62,980)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(30,063)</u>	<u>2,599</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>265,729</u>	<u>340,532</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(229,423)	(255,787)
Net assets		<u><u>36,306</u></u>	<u><u>84,745</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		36,206	84,645
		<u><u>36,306</u></u>	<u><u>84,745</u></u>

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC473609

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

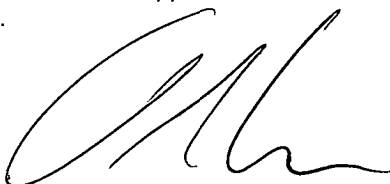
The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 income and retained earnings 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 4 September 2020.

Dr S W McLaren
Director



The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and registered in Scotland under company number SC473609 and with its registered office at 175 Main Street, Rutherglen, Glasgow G73 2HF.

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 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2018 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Taxation

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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

Other 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.

2.10 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25% Reducing balance
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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 profit or loss.

2.11 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 and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 income and retained earnings.

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.

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Employees	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	560,000
At 31 March 2020	<u>560,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	280,000
Charge for the year on owned assets	28,000
At 31 March 2020	<u>308,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	<u>252,000</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>280,000</u>

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	93,067
Additions	572
At 31 March 2020	<u>93,639</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	35,134
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,252
Charge for the year on financed assets	11,461
At 31 March 2020	<u>49,847</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	<u><u>43,792</u></u>
At 31 March 2019	<u><u>57,933</u></u>

6. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	6,842	6,842
	<u>6,842</u>	<u>6,842</u>

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	38,433	40,642
Other debtors	18,145	17,845
	<u>56,578</u>	<u>58,487</u>

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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7. Debtors (continued)

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to Dr S W McLaren, a director, amounting to £9,072 (2019 - £8922). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	250	250
Less: bank overdrafts	(14,260)	(25)
	<u>(14,010)</u>	<u>225</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	14,260	25
Bank loans	20,000	20,000
Trade creditors	10,673	4,317
Corporation tax	25,256	15,368
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,169	9,169
Other creditors	352	-
Accruals and deferred income	14,023	14,101
	<u>93,733</u>	<u>62,980</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	201,915	219,109
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	27,508	36,678
	<u>229,423</u>	<u>255,787</u>

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	20,000	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	20,000	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	60,000	60,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	121,915	139,109
	<u>121,915</u>	<u>139,109</u>
	<u>221,915</u>	<u>239,109</u>

12. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	9,169	9,169
Between 1-5 years	27,508	36,678
	<u>36,677</u>	<u>45,847</u>

PRESTIGE DENTAL CLINIC LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

13. Financial instruments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	250	250