

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: NI046054

**Gemini Beauty Clinic Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**31 March 2017**

# **Gemini Beauty Clinic Limited**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2017**

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# Gemini Beauty Clinic Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	6,090	7,105
Tangible assets	6	5,486	6,589
		<u>11,576</u>	<u>13,694</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		395	380
Cash at bank and in hand		19,118	15,950
		<u>19,513</u>	<u>16,330</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	9,019	8,072
		<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>10,494</b>	<b>8,258</b>
		<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>22,070</b>	<b>21,952</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	20,000	20,000
		<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,952</b>
		<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,970	1,852
		<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
<b>Members funds</b>		<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,952</b>
		<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>

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 31 March 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 .

# **Gemini Beauty Clinic Limited**

## **Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**31 March 2017**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 November 2017  
, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Miss M A Campbell

Director

Company registration number: NI046054

# **Gemini Beauty Clinic Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **Year ended 31 March 2017**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is 186 Castle Park, Limavady, County Londonderry, BT49 0SR.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 under the historical cost convention having applied the transitional arrangements of FRS 15, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

##### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

##### **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 - 5% 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:

Building alterations	-	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line
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.

**Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

## Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

### 4. Employee numbers

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

### 5. Intangible assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017</b>	<b>20,300</b>
	-----
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2016	<b>13,195</b>
Charge for the year	<b>1,015</b>
	-----
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>14,210</b>
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>6,090</b>
	-----
At 31 March 2016	<b>7,105</b>
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### 6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017</b>	8,091	1,681	956	<b>10,728</b>
	-----	-----	----	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2016	2,427	756	956	<b>4,139</b>
Charge for the year	809	294	—	<b>1,103</b>
	-----	-----	----	-----
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	3,236	1,050	956	<b>5,242</b>
	-----	-----	----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	4,855	631	—	<b>5,486</b>
	-----	-----	----	-----
At 31 March 2016	5,664	925	—	<b>6,589</b>
	-----	-----	----	-----

### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Corporation tax	<b>1,130</b>	1,252
Other creditors	<b>7,889</b>	6,820
	-----	-----
	<b>9,019</b>	8,072
	-----	-----

### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
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## **9. Related party transactions**

During the year the company received loans of £1,791 from the director. The balance owed to the director at the year ended 31 March 2017 was £25,142 (2016 - £23,351) and is disclosed within other creditors in notes 8 and 9 to these accounts. No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities.

## **10. Transition to FRS 102**

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

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

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.