

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025**

**Company registration number 05908321 (England and Wales)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Dr V Dondos Mr G Mullan	(Appointed 31 January 2025)
Secretary	Dr V Dondos	
Company number	05908321	
Registered office	Medicetics 37, Connaught Street London W2 2AZ	
Accountants	Dains 46 Bank Street Kilmarnock Ayrshire KA1 1HA	

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

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GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	104,629	142,967
Current assets			
Stocks		32,329	49,496
Debtors	5	360,176	378,638
Cash at bank and in hand		65,890	38,802
		<u>458,395</u>	<u>466,936</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(397,752)</u>	<u>(472,798)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>60,643</u>	<u>(5,862)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>165,272</u>	<u>137,105</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(57,713)	(93,684)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(26,157)</u>	<u>(35,694)</u>
Net assets		<u>81,402</u>	<u>7,727</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss reserves		<u>81,302</u>	<u>7,627</u>
Total equity		<u>81,402</u>	<u>7,727</u>

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

For the financial year ended 31 August 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 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.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 May 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Dr V Dondos
Director

Company registration number 05908321 (England and Wales)

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Glow Medical Aesthetics Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Medicetics 37, Connaught Street, London, W2 2AZ.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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.

1.2 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	5% on cost
Plant and equipment	14% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	25% on cost
Computers	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets 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.

1.7 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

As lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	8	9

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 September 2024	24,031	265,612	289,643
Additions	-	3,053	3,053
At 31 August 2025	24,031	268,665	292,696
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2024	4,810	141,866	146,676
Depreciation charged in the year	1,202	40,189	41,391
At 31 August 2025	6,012	182,055	188,067
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2025	18,019	86,610	104,629
At 31 August 2024	19,221	123,746	142,967

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

5 Debtors	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	37,631	38,150
Other debtors	322,545	340,488
	<u>360,176</u>	<u>378,638</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	86,443	157,136
Trade creditors	53,781	104,940
Taxation and social security	232,695	185,816
Other creditors	24,833	24,906
	<u>397,752</u>	<u>472,798</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	27,450
Other creditors	57,713	66,234
	<u>57,713</u>	<u>93,684</u>

Included within 'other creditors' are hire purchase agreements outstanding of £70,391 (2024 £78,912), which are secured against the asset to which they relate.

8 Called up share capital	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

As lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Total commitments	<u>438,000</u>	<u>472,900</u>

GLOW MEDICAL AESTHETICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

10 Related party transactions

As at 31 August 2025, the outstanding balance on the loans made to the directors by the company was £246,740 (2024 £174,601).

Interest at the rate of 3.125% per annum is payable on the loan.

11 Directors' transactions

Advances	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors Loan	-	-	268,438	(194,272)	74,166
Directors Loan	-	174,601	196,975	(199,002)	172,574
		<u>174,601</u>	<u>465,413</u>	<u>(393,274)</u>	<u>246,740</u>

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.