Registered number
07401129

HARLEY CARDIOLOGY LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HARLEY CARDIOLOGY LTD

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HARLEY CARDIOLOGY LTD

Balance Sheet

as at 31 October 2024

Company Registration No. **07401129**

	Notes		2024		2023
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		9,631		13,602
Current assets					
Debtors	4	391,393		773,893	
Cash at bank and in hand		380,349		157,561	
		771,742		931,454	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(27,097)		(127,764)	
Net current assets			744,645		803,690
Net assets			754,276		817,292
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			754,176		817,192
Shareholders' funds			754,276		817,292

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

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Dr Duncan Simon Dymond

Director

Approved by the board on 31 July 2025

1 Accounting policies

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 the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A 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 convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% straight line

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial statements 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet date when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 of impairments found, an

impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss accounts.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions costs, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and 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.

Taxation

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

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit 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 profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing differences arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of the 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. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the assets 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 relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 November 2023	36,397
Additions	2,549
At 31 October 2024	38,946
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2023	22,795
Charge for the year	6,520
At 31 October 2024	29,315
Net book value	
At 31 October 2024	9,631
At 31 October 2023	13,602

4 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	58,252	47,693
Other debtors	76,899	207,091
Corporation tax	85,939	-
Directors' current account	170,303	519,109
	391,393	773,893

The directors' current account represents amounts due from the directors of the company. The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £170,303 (2023 - £519,109) and this amount was repaid within nine months after the year end.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,427	3,091
Corporation tax	-	97,456
Other taxes and social security costs	13,538	14,385
Other creditors	11,132	12,832
	27,097	127,764

6 Other information

Harley Cardiology Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is: Level 5A, Maple House, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1T 7NF.

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.