

Company registration number: **09106911**

Yorkshire Cosmetic Laser Clinic Ltd
Abbreviated Financial Statements
for the year ended
30 June 2016

Yorkshire Cosmetic Laser Clinic Ltd

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

30 June 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	2	48,299	13,123
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		653	1,148
Cash at bank and in hand		12,271	3,193
		12,924	4,341
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(35,147)	(7,680)
Net current liabilities		(22,223)	(3,339)
Total assets less current liabilities		26,076	9,784
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(12,425)	(12,425)
Provision for liabilities		(2,798)	-
Net assets/(liabilities)		10,853	(2,641)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	4	1	1
Profit and loss account		10,852	(2,642)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)		10,853	(2,641)

For the year ending 30 June 2016, 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 their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with

respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs Sarah Smith

Director

Company registration number: 09106911

Yorkshire Cosmetic Laser Clinic Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year ended 30 June 2016

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

TURNOVER

Turnover represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when the seller obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance, usually on dispatch of the goods.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance

FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Assets held under hire purchase and finance lease agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value and depreciated over their useful life. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that would apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the balance sheet date.

PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are recognised when it is probable that a present obligation exists, as a result of a past event, and

a transfer of economic benefits is required in settlement that can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recorded at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. A review is carried out at each balance sheet date and the amount adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where discounting is used, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the profit and loss account.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of contractual arrangements, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments.

OPERATING LEASES

Leases are classified as operating leases where substantially all the benefits of ownerships remain with the lessor. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	£
COST	
At 1 July 2015	17,497
Additions	51,276
At 30 June 2016	<u>68,773</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2015	4,374
Charge	16,100
At 30 June 2016	<u>20,474</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2016	48,299
At 30 June 2015	13,123

3 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Analysis of loans

Wholly repayable within five years: £15,695, included in current liabilities:£3,270.

4 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	-	-	1	1

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.