

**DALLAM HEALTHCARE LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

Advantage ATO

Chartered Certified Accountants

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Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2017

Registered number: 09314921

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	5		93,932		101,265
Tangible Assets	6		19,185		21,597
			113,117		122,862
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	7	21,180		15,071	
Debtors	8	86,274		39,119	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,417		32,046	
			119,871		86,236
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	9	(207,864)		(157,847)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(87,993)		(71,611)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			25,124		51,251
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	10		(107,961)		(117,694)
NET ASSETS			(82,837)		(70,762)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		102		102
Profit and Loss Account			(82,939)		(70,864)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(82,837)		(70,762)

Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2017

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Prakash Jha

28/09/2018

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

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. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Other Intangible

Other intangible assets are relating to the license purchased by the company to operate the pharmacy. It is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of 17 years.

1.5. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	33% Straight line
Motor Vehicles	25% Straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	25% Reducing balance
Computer Equipment	33% Straight line

1.6. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.7. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

1.8. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to setoff 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, which include trade and other receivables 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for shortterm receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.9. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.10. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Office and administration	3	3
	3	3

Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

5. Intangible Assets

	Other £
Cost	
As at 1 January 2017	110,000
As at 31 December 2017	110,000
Amortisation	
As at 1 January 2017	8,735
Provided during the period	7,333
As at 31 December 2017	16,068
Net Book Value	
As at 31 December 2017	93,932
As at 1 January 2017	101,265

6. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost				
As at 1 January 2017	6,473	-	28,637	35,110
Additions	-	3,800	533	4,333
As at 31 December 2017	6,473	3,800	29,170	39,443
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2017	3,561	-	9,952	13,513
Provided during the period	1,602	79	5,064	6,745
As at 31 December 2017	5,163	79	15,016	20,258
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2017	1,310	3,721	14,154	19,185
As at 1 January 2017	2,912	-	18,685	21,597

7. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Stock - finished goods	21,180	15,071
	21,180	15,071

Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

8. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	79,059	29,601
Prepayments and accrued income	135	4,969
VAT	7,080	4,549
	<u>86,274</u>	<u>39,119</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	89,053	48,770
Other taxes and social security	456	446
Net wages	1	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,272	3,869
Directors' loan accounts	9,570	8,394
Amounts owed to associates	106,512	96,368
	<u>207,864</u>	<u>157,847</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Directors loan account	107,961	117,694

11. Deferred Taxation

The provision for deferred taxation is made up of accelerated capital allowances

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax	-	4,319
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,319</u>

12. Share Capital

	2017	2016
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	102	102

Dallam Healthcare Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

13. Other Commitments

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as following:

	Other	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Within 1 year	1,836	-
Between 1 and 5 years	2,754	-
	<u>4,590</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Related Party Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 102 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions with group and related companies. At 31 December 2017 the company was owed £106,512 (2016 : £96,368) related companies. These loans were fully repaid after the balance sheet date.

Included in creditors is an amount of £39,228 (2016 : £41,565) owing to Mr Prakash Jha, £37,649 (2016 : £40,659) owing to Mr Kieran Kapoor, £20,110 (2016 : £21,685) to Mrs Andrea Kapoor and £20,544 (2016 : £22,179). All these individuals are directors and shareholders in the company.

15. Controlling Party Not Known

The company's controlling parties are the shareholders with equal control over the company's operational activities.

16. General Information

Dallam Healthcare Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09314921. The registered office is 7 Harrison Square, Warrington, WA5 0HQ.

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.