

Company Registration No. 10342921 (England and Wales)

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Dr D Smith	(Appointed 23 August 2016)
Company number	10342921	
Registered office	6th Floor Blackfriars House Parsonage Manchester M3 2JA	
Accountants	McKenzie Knight & Partners Limited 6th Floor Blackfriars House Parsonage Manchester M3 2JA	
Business address	3 Sunnyside Road Worcester WR1 1RL	

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

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DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Current assets			
Debtors	5	9,347	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,818	
		<u>15,165</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(10,101)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>5,064</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		101
Profit and loss reserves			<u>4,963</u>
Total equity			<u>5,064</u>

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

For the financial period ended 31 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 May 2018

Dr D Smith
Director

Company Registration No. 10342921

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Period ended 31 August 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	35,463	35,463
Issue of share capital	7	101	-	101
Dividends		-	(30,500)	(30,500)
		<u>101</u>	<u>4,963</u>	<u>5,064</u>
Balance at 31 August 2017		<u>101</u>	<u>4,963</u>	<u>5,064</u>

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DK Cardiology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, Blackfriars House, Parsonage, Manchester, M3 2JA.

1.1 Accounting convention

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.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 August 2017 are the first financial statements of DK Cardiology Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

1.2 Reporting period

The current financial statements represent a 374 day period from the date of incorporation 23 August 2016 to 31 August 2017.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the provision of professional services is recognised on delivery of the service.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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.

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

There have been no critical judgements, estimates or assumptions made in the preparation of these financial statements.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1.

4 Taxation

	2017 £
Current tax	
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	8,691
	<u> </u>

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

4 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £
Profit before taxation	44,154
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00%	8,831
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	43
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(183)
Taxation charge for the period	8,691

A change to the UK Corporation Tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020.

5 Debtors

	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade debtors	9,347

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Corporation tax	8,691
Other creditors	1,410
	10,101

DK CARDIOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
100 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100
1 Ordinary B share of £1 each	1
	101

The ordinary A shares have full rights in the company with regards to voting and dividend distribution.

The ordinary B shares do not hold any voting rights. A dividend may be paid in respect of this class of share to the exclusion of any other class of share currently in issue.

On 23 August 2016 100 £1 ordinary A shares and 1 £1 ordinary B share were issued and subscribed for at their par value of £100 and £1 respectively.

8 Directors' transactions

During the year the company operated a loan account with the director. At the balance sheet date DK Cardiology Limited owed Dr Smith £672. This amount is included in other creditors. During the year the directors incurred expenses on behalf of the company totalling £9,784. The director also withdrew £39,612 from the company.

The loan is repayable on demand and no interest was charged during the year.

Dividends totalling £30,500 were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

9 Control

The ultimate controlling party is Dr Smith by virtue of his 100% holding of the voting share capital.

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.