

**Edinburgh Endodontic Clinic
Limited Filled Accounts Cover**

Edinburgh Endodontic Clinic Limited

Company No. SC507721

Information for Filing with The Registrar

30 June 2022

**Edinburgh Endodontic Clinic
Limited Balance Sheet Registrar
at 30 June 2022**

Company No. SC507721

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	359,942	362,256
		<u>359,942</u>	<u>362,256</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		100,825	96,654
		<u>100,825</u>	<u>96,654</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	5	(43,911)	(46,064)
Net current assets		<u>56,914</u>	<u>50,590</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>416,856</u>	<u>412,846</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(322,764)	(304,685)
Net assets		<u>94,092</u>	<u>108,161</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	7	93,992	108,061
Total equity		<u>94,092</u>	<u>108,161</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 30 June 2022 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 20 January 2023

And signed on its behalf by:

A. Sharma
Director
20 January 2023

Edinburgh Endodontic Clinic
Limited Notes to the Accounts
Registrar
for the year ended 30 June 2022

1 General information

Its registered number is: SC507721

Its registered office is:

18 Easter Steil

Edinburgh

Scotland

EH10 5XE

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
 - the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
 - it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

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 profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years 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 temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary 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.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate 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.

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with through the profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Defined contribution pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

3 Employees

	2022 Number	2021 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	1	1

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or revaluation				
At 1 July 2021	350,685	13,600	19,939	384,224
At 30 June 2022	350,685	13,600	19,939	384,224
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2021	-	10,035	11,933	21,968
Charge for the year	-	713	1,601	2,314
At 30 June 2022	-	10,748	13,534	24,282
Net book values				
At 30 June 2022	350,685	2,852	6,405	359,942
At 30 June 2021	350,685	3,565	8,006	362,256

5 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	22,593	17,757
Corporation tax	20,418	27,407
Accruals and deferred income	900	900
	<u>43,911</u>	<u>46,064</u>

6 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	322,764	304,685
	<u>322,764</u>	<u>304,685</u>

7 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

8 Dividends

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	98,797	41,347
	<u>98,797</u>	<u>41,347</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	98,797	41,347
	<u>98,797</u>	<u>41,347</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.