

THE BREAST CLINIC LTD

**Company Registration Number:
07185228 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 April 2018

End date: 31 March 2019

THE BREAST CLINIC LTD

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for the Period Ended 31 March 2019**

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Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	2	136,205	148,587
Tangible assets:	3	105,949	36,993
Total fixed assets:		<u>242,154</u>	<u>185,580</u>
Current assets			
Debtors:		23,975	20,529
Cash at bank and in hand:		35,233	21,964
Total current assets:		<u>59,208</u>	<u>42,493</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(16,104)	(42,249)
Net current assets (liabilities):		<u>43,104</u>	<u>244</u>
Total assets less current liabilities:		285,258	185,824
Provision for liabilities:		(574)	(574)
Total net assets (liabilities):		<u>284,684</u>	<u>185,250</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Profit and loss account:		284,584	185,150
Shareholders funds:		<u>284,684</u>	<u>185,250</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

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Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

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

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 May 2019
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: GSL Davies
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

THE BREAST CLINIC LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows: Depreciation of office equipment is provided at 20% per annum using reducing balance method.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made. Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows: Goodwill is amortised on straight line basis at £12382 per annum.

Other accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue when: The amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Profit/loss before tax

Profit/loss before tax is arrived at after charging / (crediting) - Depreciation expense of £26487 (2018 - £9248). Amortisation expense of £12383 (2018 - £12382).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2019

2. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 April 2018	247,645
At 31 March 2019	<u>247,645</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 April 2018	99,058
Charge for year	12,382
At 31 March 2019	<u>111,440</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	<u>136,205</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>148,587</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 March 2019

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 April 2018	91,030
Additions	95,443
At 31 March 2019	<u>186,473</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 April 2018	54,037
Charge for year	26,487
At 31 March 2019	<u>80,524</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	<u>105,949</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>36,993</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.