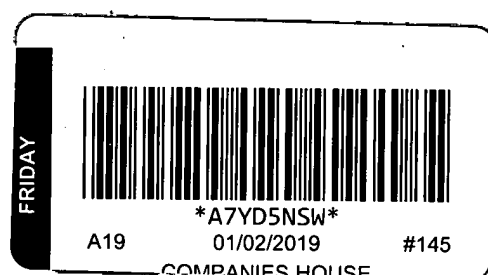


**TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

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# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		10,125		13,500
Tangible assets	4		1,159,511		1,155,215
Investment properties	5		246,403		246,403
			<u>1,416,039</u>		<u>1,415,118</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	24,138		40,675	
Cash at bank and in hand		156,475		76,067	
		<u>180,613</u>		<u>116,742</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(308,345)		(413,045)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(127,732)</u>		<u>(296,303)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,288,307		1,118,815
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(3,358)</u>		<u>(3,642)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,284,949</u>		<u>1,115,173</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		180		180
Profit and loss reserves			1,284,769		1,114,993
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,284,949</u>		<u>1,115,173</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 year 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.

# **TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29/1/2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
C Liu  
Director

**Company Registration No. 4281568**

# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Tongdean Eye Clinic Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AF.

#### 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is twenty years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing Balance
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

No depreciation is applied to artworks held under fixed assets because it is considered that these assets have an indefinite useful life and will have a residual value that will equal, and may in some cases exceed, the original cost. These assets are not formally revalued each year because the directors consider this process will be too costly.

#### 1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 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.

# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

##### **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.

##### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

##### 1.10 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 income statement 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.

# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 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.

#### **1.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.13 Leases**

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **1.14 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017: 5).



# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	67,500
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2017	54,000
Amortisation charged for the year	3,375
At 30 September 2018	57,375
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2018	10,125
At 30 September 2017	13,500

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2017	787,101	522,395	1,309,496
Additions	2,866	8,989	11,855
At 30 September 2018	789,967	531,384	1,321,351
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 October 2017	-	154,281	154,281
Depreciation charged in the year	-	7,559	7,559
At 30 September 2018	-	161,840	161,840
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 September 2018	789,967	369,544	1,159,511
At 30 September 2017	787,101	368,114	1,155,215

#### 5 Investment property

	2018 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	246,403

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the year end by a director. They consider that the cost equates to current market values for similar properties.

# TONGDEAN EYE CLINIC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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<b>5</b>	<b>Investment property</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Trade debtors	21,392	36,021
	Other debtors	2,746	4,654
		<u>24,138</u>	<u>40,675</u>
<b>7</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade creditors	113,426	26,662
	Corporation tax	62,355	58,644
	Other taxation and social security	59	(227)
	Other creditors	132,505	327,966
		<u>308,345</u>	<u>413,045</u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
	180 Ordinary of £1 each	180	180
		<u>180</u>	<u>180</u>

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