Company Registration No. 08269521 (England and Wales)

KAW CARE SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MORRIS & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Chester House, Lloyd Drive, Cheshire Oaks Business Park, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire CH65 9HQ

KAW CARE SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Miss C Rooney Mr K Winch
Company number	08269521
Registered office	9 Arundel Street Ashton under Lyne Tameside England OL6 6RD
Accountants	Morris & Co Chester House Lloyd Drive Cheshire Oaks Business Park Ellesmere Port Cheshire CH65 9HQ

KAW CARE SERVICES LIMITED

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KAW CARE SERVICES LIMITED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KAW CARE SERVICES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Kaw Care Services Limited for the year ended 31 October 2018 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Kaw Care Services Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Kaw Care Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Kaw Care Services Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Kaw Care Services Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Kaw Care Services Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Kaw Care Services Limited. You consider that Kaw Care Services Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Kaw Care Services Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Morris & Co

Chartered Accountants

29 May 2019

Chester House
Lloyd Drive
Cheshire Oaks Business Park
Ellesmere Port
Cheshire
CH65 9HQ

KAW CARE SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		1,400
Tangible assets	4		5,523		2,055
			5,523		3,455
Current assets					
Debtors	5	103,267		92,120	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,973		164,481	
		173,240		256,601	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(96,647)		(163,497)	
Net current assets			76,593		93,104
Total assets less current liabilities			82,116		96,559
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(10,090)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,049)		(390)
Net assets			81,067		86,079
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			80,967		85,979
Total equity			81,067		86,079

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

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

For the financial year ended 31 October 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.

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

Miss C Rooney
Director

Mr K Winch
Director

Company Registration No. 08269521

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kaw Care Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 Arundel Street, Ashton under Lyne, Tameside, England, OL6 6RD.

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 the gross invoiced sale of domiciliary home care services.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Franchise Costs	20% on cost

The franchise fee, purchased from Home Instead Senior Care (UK) Limited in 2012, is being written off over the five years of the franchise agreement.

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 and fittings	25% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors with service contracts) employed by the company during the year was 77 (2017 - 72).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Franchise Costs
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	42,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 November 2017	40,600
Amortisation charged for the year	1,400
At 31 October 2018	42,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	-
At 31 October 2017	1,400

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2017	2,816	3,020	5,836
Additions	3,026	3,392	6,418
At 31 October 2018	5,842	6,412	12,254
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2017	1,701	2,081	3,782
Depreciation charged in the year	1,225	1,724	2,949
At 31 October 2018	2,926	3,805	6,731
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2018	2,916	2,607	5,523
At 31 October 2017	1,115	940	2,055

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	100,620	91,816
Other debtors	2,262	-
Prepayments and accrued income	385	304
	103,267	92,120

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018	2017
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		-	7,694
Trade creditors		6,341	5,099
Corporation tax		7,730	18,242
Other taxation and social security		8,101	4,984
Other creditors		42,299	115,800
Accruals and deferred income		32,176	11,678
		96,647	163,497

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		-	10,090

8 **Called up share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

9 **Directors' transactions**

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
	-	(79,095)	126,550	(45,193)	2,262
		(79,095)	126,550	(45,193)	2,262

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.