
Uniquehelp Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

Uniquehelp Limited

Company Information

Directors	Kanagaratnam Rajakanthan Dr. Charles Nicholas Rajakanthan (appointed 4 January 2021) Alexandra Thurlby (appointed 27 January 2021)
Registered number	02200489
Registered office	30 Station Road, Orpington Kent BR6 0SA
Independent auditors	Mantax Lynton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 7 General Gordon Square London SE18 6FH
Bankers	Coutts & Co 440 Strand, London Santander Bank PLC Boote, Merseyside K30 4GB

Uniquehelp Limited

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Strategic report
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

Introduction

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2021.

Business review

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be operating, managing and administering nursing homes for the elderly.

Turnover for the year decreased from £4.3 million in 2020 to £3.9 million in the current year. Due to decrease in turnover and exceptional costs of £582k, company's operating profits have decreased from £1.2 million in 2020 to £357k in the current year. Net assets of the company has increased from £12.5 million in 2020 to £12.8 million in the current year.

Despite the difficult trading conditions and exceptional cost during the year, the company managed to make profits and directors are satisfied with the results of the company. The Company is continuing to focus on consolidating its operations and enhancing its attention on monitoring the quality of care delivered. Internal policies, procedures and systems were enhanced and strengthened in line with the demands of the marketplace. With these policies in place, directors are confident that Company will be able to make steady profits in the foreseeable future.

Principal risks include noncompliance with regulation, fee income not rising in line with the cost of providing care, lack of nursing resources and general increase in costs.

The company is investing in training in order to improve the employees' skill and enhance the customer service.

The key to our success is our highly motivated, trained and dedicated staff team.

We continue working as a team, supporting and training on each other to ensure that our resident's needs are met within a safe environment.

To keep in step with the world around us, we believe it is important to provide access to new technology. All our houses are equipped with wireless broadband and computer for use by staffs and residents.

Strategic report (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks.

Interest rate risk

The company has no bank loans and is therefore not exposed to interest rate fluctuation on borrowings.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balance, trade and other receivables. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the financial statements are net of allowances for doubtful receivables.

It is company policy to ensure that where a resident is privately funded, the immediate next of kin are required to sign the resident's contract. Where a resident's property is being sold to pay for their care fees the company may require them to accept a charge on the property to secure any debt for care fees. The credit risk is liquid funds are limited because the counterparties are banks which are supported and underwritten by the UK government. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations the company manages its cash flow from operations.

Insurance risk

The company is exposed to potential claims from employees and from residents and their next of kin. In order to protect the company from these risks, the Board has put in place a comprehensive cover with reputable

insurers.

Employees

The company is an equal opportunities employer and gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Where people become disabled during the course of their employment, every effort is made to retain their services and to provide retraining, if necessary. All employees are eligible for consideration for appropriate training, career development and promotional opportunities: disabled employees are not treated differently in this respect. The company has established the practice of keeping employees informed of matters affecting them as employees and of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company.

This report was approved by the board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Kanagaratnam Rajakanthan
Director

Directors' report
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2021.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £240,040 (2020 - £1,203,495).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Kanagaratnam Rajakanthan
Dr. Charles Nicholas Rajakanthan (appointed 4 January 2021)
Alexandra Thurlby (appointed 27 January 2021)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Uniquehelp Limited

Directors' report (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Mantax Lynton, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Kanagaratnam Rajakanthan
Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Uniquehelp Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Uniquehelp Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 April 2021, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Uniquehelp Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Uniquehelp Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were CQC regulations, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 and relevant taxation legislation.
- We identified the greatest risks of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be override of controls by management, inappropriate revenue recognition and going concern. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, reviewing accounting estimates for biases corroborating revenue recognised by the company through agreements to supporting documentation and ensuring accounting policies are appropriate under United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and applicable law.
- Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.
- These inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud as this may involve sophisticated schemes designed to avoid detection, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or the provision of intentional misrepresentations..

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Uniquehelp Limited (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Janak Raj Pokhrel (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mantax Lynton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

7 General Gordon Square

London

SE18 6FH

28 April 2022

Uniquehelp Limited

Profit and loss account
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	3,948,535	4,376,144
Cost of sales		(2,458,026)	(2,675,562)
Gross profit		1,490,509	1,700,582
Administrative expenses		(921,666)	(817,951)
Exceptional administrative expenses	6	(582,600)	(252,631)
Other operating income	5	357,950	654,996
Operating profit		344,193	1,284,996
Tax on profit	9	(104,153)	(81,501)
Profit for the financial year		240,040	1,203,495

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Uniquehelp Limited

Statement of comprehensive income
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Profit for the financial year		240,040	1,203,495
Other comprehensive income			
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(2,546)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,546)
Total comprehensive income for the year		240,040	1,200,949

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Uniquehelp Limited
Registered number: 02200489

Statement of financial position
As at 30 April 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	13,209,246	11,700,016
		<u>13,209,246</u>	<u>11,700,016</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	477,764	1,389,969
Cash at bank and in hand	13	486,616	520,135
		<u>964,380</u>	<u>1,910,104</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,179,636)	(835,133)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(215,256)</u>	<u>1,074,971</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>12,993,990</u>	<u>12,774,987</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	15	(220,035)	(241,072)
		<u>(220,035)</u>	<u>(241,072)</u>
Net assets		<u>12,773,955</u>	<u>12,533,915</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	7,000	7,000
Revaluation reserve	17	4,307,723	4,421,909
Other reserves	17	263,040	263,040
Profit and loss account	17	8,196,192	7,841,966
		<u>12,773,955</u>	<u>12,533,915</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 April 2022.

Kanagaratnam Rajakanthan
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Uniquehelp Limited

Statement of changes in equity
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 May 2019	7,000	4,538,641	263,040	6,524,285	11,332,966
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,203,495	1,203,495
Surplus on revaluation of other fixed assets	-	-	-	114,186	114,186
Other movement	-	(2,546)	-	-	(2,546)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,546)	-	114,186	111,640
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,546)	-	1,317,681	1,315,135
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(114,186)	-	-	(114,186)
Total transactions with owners	-	(114,186)	-	-	(114,186)
At 1 May 2020	7,000	4,421,909	263,040	7,841,966	12,533,915
Comprehensive income for the year					
Transfer from revaluation reserve	-	-	-	114,186	114,186
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	114,186	114,186
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	354,226	354,226
Transfer to P/L reserve	-	(114,186)	-	-	(114,186)
Total transactions with owners	-	(114,186)	-	-	(114,186)
At 30 April 2021	7,000	4,307,723	263,040	8,196,192	12,773,955

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021**

1. General information

Uniquehelp Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registration number and address of the registered office is given in the company information page of these financial statements.

The principal activities of the company in the year under review was that of residential nursing care facilities.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.6 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2%	Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	15%	Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	Straight line
Computer equipment	-	25%	Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of financial position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management are required to make estimates and judgments which may materially affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities or disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the valuation of investment properties, which were based on open market transactions. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Provision of Residential Care	3,948,535	4,376,144
	<u>3,948,535</u>	<u>4,376,144</u>
	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	3,948,535	4,376,144
	<u>3,948,535</u>	<u>4,376,144</u>

5. Other operating income

	2021 £	2020 £
Exceptional income - VAT reimbursement	-	619,999
Government grants receivable	357,918	34,922
Other income	32	75
	<u>357,950</u>	<u>654,996</u>

Exceptional income for 2020 relates to reimbursement of VAT from HMRC (Kingscrest vs HMRC) (Exemption – Residential care homes – Whether changes to UK legislation compatible with European law – Whether cancellation of appellants' VAT registration appropriate – Value Added Tax Act 1994, Sch. 9, Grp. 7, item 9; Directive 77/388, the sixth VAT directive, art. 13(A)(1)(g) and (h).)

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021**

6. Exceptional items

	2021 £	2020 £
Advance to connected company written off	582,600	-
Legal and professional fees	-	252,631
	<u>582,600</u>	<u>252,631</u>

After the year end, a company under common control which owed £582,600 to the company has been dissolved. Amount owed to the company at the time of dissolution has been written off in these financial statements.

Legal and professional fees shown as exceptional item in 2020 was the professional fees paid by the company in relation to the VAT reimbursement as shown in other operating income.

7. Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,650</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

8. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	1,906,069	1,946,566
Social security costs	145,019	148,180
Cost of defined contribution scheme	32,173	36,146
	<u>2,083,261</u>	<u>2,130,892</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Carehome Staff	<u>105</u>	<u>104</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

9. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	125,190	98,206
	<u>125,190</u>	<u>98,206</u>
Total current tax	<u>125,190</u>	<u>98,206</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(21,037)	(16,705)
	<u>(21,037)</u>	<u>(16,705)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>104,153</u>	<u>81,501</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>344,193</u>	<u>1,284,996</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	65,397	244,149
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	110,694	48,000
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(52,302)	(76,059)
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	(21,037)	(16,705)
Non-taxable income	-	(117,800)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	1,401	(84)
	<u>104,153</u>	<u>81,501</u>
Total tax charge for the year		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

9. Taxation (continued)

10. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2020	420,000
At 30 April 2021	420,000
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2020	420,000
At 30 April 2021	420,000
Net book value	
At 30 April 2021	-
At 30 April 2020	-

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 May 2020	14,055,799	450,330	984,700	44,038	15,534,867
Additions	1,802,296	-	-	-	1,802,296
At 30 April 2021	15,858,095	450,330	984,700	44,038	17,337,163
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2020	2,546,747	434,624	809,865	43,615	3,834,851
Charge for the year on owned assets	161,569	5,581	125,493	423	293,066
At 30 April 2021	2,708,316	440,205	935,358	44,038	4,127,917
Net book value					
At 30 April 2021	13,149,779	10,125	49,342	-	13,209,246
At 30 April 2020	11,509,052	15,706	174,835	423	11,700,016

Additions to the freehold property represents the construction work in progress (WIP). At balance sheet date, total WIP included in the cost of freehold property amounted to £7,779,624 (2020: £5,977,328).

Uniquehelp Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

12. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	397,600	589,087
Amounts owed by group undertakings	842	-
Other debtors	22,811	758,403
Prepayments and accrued income	56,511	42,479
	<u>477,764</u>	<u>1,389,969</u>

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	486,616	520,135
	<u>486,616</u>	<u>520,135</u>

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	463,364	211,033
Amounts owed to group undertakings	231,646	32,357
Corporation tax	133,790	58,601
Other taxation and social security	114,040	123,159
Other creditors	213,136	365,899
Accruals and deferred income	23,660	44,084
	<u>1,179,636</u>	<u>835,133</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

15. Deferred taxation

	2021 £
At beginning of year	(241,072)
Utilised in year	21,037
At end of year	<u>(220,035)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,338)	(27,375)
Revaluations	(213,697)	(213,697)
	<u>(220,035)</u>	<u>(241,072)</u>

16. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
7,000 (2020 - 7,000) Ordinary Shares shares of £1.00 each	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>

17. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

This reserve records the value of asset revaluations and fair value movements on assets recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other reserves

The Other reserve of £263,040 represents the Capital reserve arose due to the redemption of the company's bank loan by the parent company, Nicholas James Care Homes Limited, a part consideration on the acquisition of its share capital.

Profit and loss account

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

18. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £32,173 (2020:£36,146). Contributions totaling £22,450 (2020: £15,081) were payable to the fund at balance sheet date.

19. Securities and guarantees

Coutts & company holds a legal and intercompany guarantee with Nicholas James Care homes Ltd (the parent company) and the company over the following properties:

Legal charge dated 27 January 2017 over the freehold property known as Beacon Hill Lodge.

Legal charge dated 27 January 2017 over the freehold property known as Harbledown Lodge.

Legal charge dated 27 January 2017 over the freehold property known as Chestfield House.

Legal charge dated 27 January 2017 over the freehold property known as Whitstable Nursing Home.

Coutts & company holds a debenture given by the company incorporating a fixed and floating charge over all current and future assets of the company dated 27 January 2017.

20. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS102 for Related Party disclosure, not to disclose any transactions and balances between the group companies that have been eliminated on consolidation.

Nicholas James Care Homes Limited the ultimate parent company by virtue of its majority shareholding prepares group accounts. Copies of the group accounts are available from its registered office at 30 Station Road, Orpington BR6 0SA.

During the year, the company advanced £Nil (2020: £nil) and received £165,000 (2020: £nil), from a company under common control. Balance due at the year end was £590,000 (2020: £755,000). However, the company under common control was dissolved after the year end and the balance due at the time of dissolution of £582,600 has been written off in full in these financial statements.

21. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director, Mr K Rajakanthan and his wife Mrs D C Rajakanthan by virtue of their shareholdings in the parent company.

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.