

Company Registration No. 03533765 (England and Wales)

SUSSEX HEALTH CARE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 APRIL 2020

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SUSSEX HEALTH CARE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 APRIL 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		757
Current assets					
Stocks		207,573		207,573	
Debtors	4	126,392		130,762	
Cash at bank and in hand		745		56,083	
		<u>334,710</u>		<u>394,418</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(483,238)</u>		<u>(528,977)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(148,528)		(134,559)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(148,528)</u>		<u>(133,802)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(148,628)</u>		<u>(133,902)</u>
Total equity			<u>(148,528)</u>		<u>(133,802)</u>

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

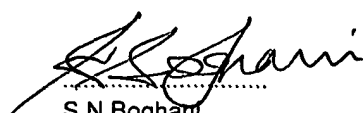
For the financial year ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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 27/04/2021 and are signed on its behalf by:


S N Bogham
Director

SUSSEX HEALTH CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sussex Health Care Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tylden House, Dorking Road, Warnham, Near Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 3RZ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

At the time of approving these financial statements the company has net current liabilities of £148,528 (2019: £134,559) and net liabilities of £148,528 (2019: £133,802). The company will continue to receive support from companies under common control, thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

In making this assessment, the directors have had regard to the COVID-19 outbreak and its likely effect upon the business.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, dependent upon the stage of completion of developments, for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax of services provided to customers.

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, turnover and costs are recognised over the period of the contract.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract turnover is recognised only to the extent of contract costs that are recoverable and the contract costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% 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.

SUSSEX HEALTH CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Stocks

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

SUSSEX HEALTH CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2 Employees

There were no employees in the current or prior year.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	12,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2019	11,243
Depreciation charged in the year	757
At 30 April 2020	12,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2020	-
At 30 April 2019	757

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,162	4,763
Other debtors	120,230	125,999
	<u>126,392</u>	<u>130,762</u>

SUSSEX HEALTH CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	600	2,594
Other creditors	482,638	526,383
	<u>483,238</u>	<u>528,977</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

8 Related party transactions

During the year the company made sales of £Nil (2019: £24,482) to companies under common control. Funds of £50,000 (2019: £129,034) were transferred out and funds of £11,755 were transferred in (2019: £Nil) from companies under common control to provide working capital requirements.

At the balance sheet date £477,363 (2019: £521,108) was due by the company to companies under common control. These amounts are included in other creditors.

At the balance sheet date, an amount of £120,230 (2019: £125,730) was due to the company by a company under common control. These amounts are included in other debtors.

9 Control

There is no ultimate controlling party.