Registered number: 06182736

AGINCARE GROUP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

AGINCARE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	O D Griffiths D E Luckhurst R M Taylor-Summerson S L Leskinen-Keel M A Heywood-Briggs (appointed 15 June 2017)
Company secretary	O D Griffiths
Registered number	06182736
Registered office	Agincare House Admirality Buildings Castletown Portland Dorset DT5 1BB
Independent auditors	Donald Reid Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Prince Albert House 20 King Street Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1DT
Accountants	CB Reid Limited Wadebridge House 16 Wadebridge Square Poundbury Dorchester Dorset DT1 3AQ

AGINCARE GROUP LIMITED

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

Introduction

The directors present their group strategic report for the period ended 4 August 2017.

Business review

The principal activity of the group was the provision of domiciliary care and live-in care to Local Authorities, Primary Care Trusts/CCGs and private individuals.

The Directors report that Agincare Group, the 'domiciliary care' group, ended its financial period on 4th August 2017 and was a 52 week period as against the prior year which was 54 weeks. The year on year comparisons are adjusted for this. Sales of £33.2m showed 3.4% growth and operating profit (before exceptional adjustments) grew 43% respectively over the previous year. While these results represent an improvement year on year, a 4.8% return on sales is not sustainable in the long term when considering the increasing risks facing the sector, rising costs and increasing complexity.

Agincare UK saw sales of £22.9m which fell 5.5% against the prior year and profit before exceptional income and tax increased 20% to £1,040k. Hours delivered fell year on year by 10% reflecting an enforced funding driven rationing of social care and a consolidation of business, with the business continuing to avoid areas with poorer commissioning and rates. The company senses a very real rationing of social care in its dealings with Local Authorities. The company saw no impact of the additional funding within the Better Care Fund, whose aim is to integrate social and health care. During this period the sector and Agincare faced payroll cost increases from national living wage uplifts and the introduction of the apprentice levy. Increased funding from local authorities who represent 80% of our customer base was in some cases was not achieved, though the majority did adjust their rates to some extent. Diversification of customer base and needs continued, with extra care and support areas seeing increased activity.

The Supreme Court decision in the Glasgow Rangers case stated that any payments made through an employee benefit trust (EBT) should be considered as taxable income as opposed to a loan. The result of this unrelated tax case has resulted in the company withdrawing its appeal against regulation 80 determinations with a view to settling the case.

At the time of reporting, HM Revenue & Customs have not released a publication which conclusively provides guidance on the calculation of the liability. As such, a provision has been included in these financial statements, reflecting the uncertainty of the timing and amount of future expenditure required.

Agincare Live-in Care business improved year on year with sales increasing 34% to £9m and NP increasing 200% albeit from a poor result in the prior year. Package growth was 27% and price growth the difference, though increasing wage costs through the NLW and apprentice levy largely negated the price increase.

The Now brand of Nursing Now, Staff Now and Training Now added £1m to sales and a very small number to NP. More is expected from this brand in the current year.

The Board constantly reviewed and moderated operations to adapt to the dynamic market conditions and to ensure risk are known and mitigated for all enterprises. Potential growth was impacted by the ongoing decisions to not bid on contracts with low rates or high risk contractual obligations, which particularly restricted growth into the Midlands and North.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Across all business units in the group the defining factor is that we are labour intensive and employ large numbers of people in a generally low paying sector.

The single biggest risk to the business, and one the whole social care sector faces remains the increasing payroll burdens with the forthcoming April 2018 national living wage increase coinciding with the step increase of the auto-enrolment pension contribution. The Autumn budget announced a 4.4% increase to the NLW at the same time that pension auto-enrolment doubles to 2%. Disappointingly, the budget did not mention any increase in the funding of social care and subsequent announcements have given us little confidence for the future. There remains no clarity from central government of how these additional costs will be funded.

In these circumstances, we will see a continuation of our previously published strategy of consolidating and underpinning our presence across the South and southern Midlands areas, albeit with continuous critical review of type, scope and cost of service delivery. In the current climate, Agincare will regularly review the long term viability of all its contracts, which could see our exit from certain geographic areas or service provision.

The company has seen an increase in the pressures on recruitment and retention which is common across the whole sector. Some of the workforce from the EU may be lost within the next two years as a result of Brexit, which will further compound issues and attraction form other competitor sectors. Whilst increases to the NLW will drive a lift in levels of pay for our employees other industries competing for these workers are seeing increases too, so together with the particular demands of the social caring role, recruitment and retention remains a major challenge. The company continues to enhance the employees position, not just monetarily but with training opportunities, increased engagement and more guaranteed contracted hours. A newly formed sister company offers modern day social care apprenticeships and focus on further enhancing our internal training programme.

The Group continues to trade in areas of growth, both in terms of demographics and growing markets, but within an increasingly competitive sector and with the constant demands of rising costs, diminishing rates from local authority, less secure contractual terms and a more dispersed customer base. Increasingly complex needs of those requiring our services, especially prevalent in the local authority and health funded work we manage, creates higher costs and risks, as well as pressures on our workforce at al levels.

Close focus remains on debtor control, ICT systems, charge rates, costing models and pay rates and general staffing issues. Adapting to changing market conditions yet retaining the 'heart and soul' benefits, of what is essentially a family owned business, remains key.

There will be continued focus on longer term viability and sustainability of business in parallel to our planned growth and development of service provision. We remain confident in our market knowledge and ability, which has always enabled us to move quickly to consolidate and adapt existing service provision where necessary, whilst still seeking new opportunities.

Competitor analysis and sector activity continues to form part of our review and planning process, as well as our active involvement in local and central government influencing, often alongside fellow providers and our key home care professional association.

The Directors remain concerned that Central Government continues not to understand the resourcing requirements of the social care sector and money better focussed in social care is being misallocated to the health care budget. An ongoing area of major concern is the lack of integration. The ramifications of actions taken in one department are not risk assessed in relation to the effects of those actions, leading to uncertainty across the whole sector from commissioners, providers, carers, unions, HMRC and clients. This represents a high risk environment for any trading concern.

Financial risk

The business' principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors and trade creditors.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest. All of the business' cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts as they become due.

The business manages the liquidity risk by ensuring that there are sufficient funds to meet the repayments.

Financial key performance indicators

The Directors constantly monitor the KPIs at subsidiary level being primarily hours, packages and unit price. At consolidated group level these are turnover, gross profit, net profit and cash generation.

This report was approved by the board on 12 March 2018 and signed on its behalf.

D E Luckhurst
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 4 August 2017.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

O D Griffiths
D E Luckhurst
R M Taylor-Summerson
S L Leskinen-Keel
M A Heywood-Briggs (appointed 15 June 2017)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group'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 Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £791,540 *(2016 - £932,674)*.

Future developments

The Agincare group will continue with its strategy of geographical growth, service growth and diversification. However, this will remain subject to the sustainability of all work undertaken.

We will identify and pursue appropriate opportunities that present themselves in the sector. We continually review our current workload in light of changing demographics, social and health care demands and will address the commercial issues threatening the sustainability of geographical operations.

Further diversification of service provision and partnerships with others, away from public sector areas, will also be pursued. Opportunities to absorb additional hours on our current infrastructure continue to be attractive as others exit the market for various reasons.

Due to the growing geographical coverage of our live-in care business, it is likely that we will seek to review operational delivery and look to incorporate further regionally located live-in care business locations. These will be distributed across the southern and Midlands regions, enabling more effective localised relationships to be managed and enhanced, responsive service delivery.

Our scope and range of experience and service provision, not only across Agincare Group, but in related companies, leads us to remain confident about our future business despite the unprecedented demographic, economic and social challenges which continue to impact.

Employee involvement

The Group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees (through formal and informal meetings, regular contact and Group publications) matters likely to affect employees' interests. Information on matters of interest and possible concern to employees is given through bulletins which seek to achieve common awareness on the part of all employees of factors affecting the Group and their roles.

Given the vital role of the workforce and known challenges for the sector, additional resources have been put into place to attract and retain people, as well as into training, mentoring and support. Feedback and engagement mechanisms have been widened and continue to be reviewed.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered bearing in mind the aptitude of the applicant concerned and the physical nature of the care service delivered to the client. Where appropriate, all necessary assistance is given with initial training and once employed a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each individual.

The group has adopted successful strategies during the year with internal HR teams, local job centres, community groups and colleges, to support existing and new employees (and volunteers) with a range of adapted working procedures.

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, Donald Reid Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 12 March 2018 and signed on its behalf.

D E Luckhurst

D E Luckhurst
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AGINCARE GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Agincare Group Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the period ended 4 August 2017, which comprise the Group Statement of comprehensive income, the Group and Company Balance sheets, the Group Statement of cash flows, the Group and Company 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 4 August 2017 and of the Group's profit for the period 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 Group 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Group's or the parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Group strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group 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 Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group 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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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 on page 4, 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 Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AGINCARE GROUP 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.

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.

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.

Daniel Reid

Daniel Reid FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Donald Reid Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Prince Albert House
20 King Street
Maidenhead
Berkshire
SL6 1DT

12 March 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

	Note	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 £	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 £*
Turnover	5	**33,228,975**	*33,447,066*
Cost of sales		**(24,479,135)**	*(24,911,692)*
Gross profit		**8,749,840**	*8,535,374*
Administrative expenses		**(7,206,799)**	*(7,363,201)*
Exceptional administrative expenses		**(462,000)**	-
Operating profit	6	**1,081,041**	*1,172,173*
Interest receivable and similar income	10	-	*114*
Interest payable and expenses	11	-	*(74)*
Profit before taxation		**1,081,041**	*1,172,213*
Tax on profit	12	**(289,501)**	*(239,539)*
Profit for the financial period		**791,540**	*932,674*
Owners of the parent Company		**791,540**	*932,674*
		791,540	*932,674*

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 18 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 4 AUGUST 2017

	Note		4 August 2017 £		5 August 2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		**62,685**		*76,121*
Tangible assets	17		**1,073,934**		*1,211,423*
			1,136,619		*1,287,544*
Current assets					
Stocks	19	**1,255**		*1,580*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	20	**5,630,453**		*5,175,135*	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	**1,275,263**		*498,785*	
		6,906,971		*5,675,500*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	22	**(3,328,739)**		*(2,924,687)*	
Net current assets			**3,578,232**		*2,750,813*
Total assets less current liabilities			**4,714,851**		*4,038,357*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	23		**-**		*(46,854)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	25	**(11,386)**		*(26,747)*	
Other provisions	26	**(87,169)**		-	
			(98,555)		*(26,747)*
Net assets			**4,616,296**		*3,964,756*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	27		**10,409**		*10,409*
Merger reserve	28		**14,998**		*14,998*
Profit and loss account	28		**4,590,889**		*3,939,349*
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company			**4,616,296**		*3,964,756*
			4,616,296		*3,964,756*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 March 2018.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 4 AUGUST 2017

D E Luckhurst	**R M Taylor-Summerson**
Director	Director

The notes on pages 18 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

AGINCARE GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06182736

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 4 AUGUST 2017

	Note		4 August 2017 £		5 August 2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	17		**928,450**		*1,005,483*
Investments	18		**5,760,500**		*5,760,400*
			6,688,950		*6,765,883*
Current assets					
Stocks	19	**1,255**		*1,255*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	20	**848,709**		*842,928*	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	**393,443**		*8,558*	
		1,243,407		*852,741*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	22	**(587,020)**		*(1,338,229)*	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			**656,387**		*(485,488)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**7,345,337**		*6,280,395*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	25	**(14,189)**		*(26,876)*	
			(14,189)		*(26,876)*
Net assets			**7,331,148**		*6,253,519*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	27		**10,409**		*10,409*
Merger reserve	28		**5,990,000**		*5,990,000*
Profit and loss account	28		**1,330,739**		*253,110*
			7,331,148		*6,253,519*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 March 2018.

D E Luckhurst
Director

R M Taylor-Summerson
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

	Called up share capital	Merger reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Company	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2015	**10,309**	**14,998**	**3,006,675**	**3,031,982**	**3,031,982**
Comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period	-	-	**932,674**	**932,674**	**932,674**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	**932,674**	**932,674**	**932,674**
Shares issued during the period	**100**	-	-	**100**	**100**
Total transactions with owners	**100**	-	-	**100**	**100**
At 6 August 2016	**10,409**	**14,998**	**3,939,349**	**3,964,756**	**3,964,756**
Comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period	-	-	**791,540**	**791,540**	**791,540**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	**791,540**	**791,540**	**791,540**
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	**(140,000)**	**(140,000)**	**(140,000)**
At 4 August 2017	**10,409**	**14,998**	**4,590,889**	**4,616,296**	**4,616,296**

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

	Called up share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2015	10,309	5,990,000	205,473	6,205,782
Comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	47,637	47,637
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	47,637	47,637
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares issued during the period	100	-	-	100
Total transactions with owners	100	-	-	100
At 6 August 2016	10,409	5,990,000	253,110	6,253,519
Comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	1,217,629	1,217,629
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,217,629	1,217,629
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(140,000)	(140,000)
At 4 August 2017	10,409	5,990,000	1,330,739	7,331,148

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

	4 August 2017 £	5 August 2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial period	791,540	932,674
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	13,436	13,436
Depreciation of tangible assets	271,250	301,483
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	4,177	(4,940)
Interest paid	-	74
Interest received	-	(114)
Taxation	289,501	239,539
Decrease in stocks	326	3,237
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	70,594	(896,196)
Decrease in amounts owed by associates	(523,097)	-
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by participating interests	-	(135)
Increase in creditors	286,005	102,297
Increase in amounts owed to associates	(95)	-
Increase in provisions	87,169	-
Corporation tax	(236,393)	(144,655)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,054,413	546,700
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(139,098)	(256,265)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	1,163	13,626
Interest received	-	114
Net cash from investing activities	(137,935)	(242,525)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(140,000)	-
Interest paid	-	(74)
Net cash used in financing activities	(140,000)	(74)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	776,478	304,101
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	498,785	194,684
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,275,263	498,785

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period comprise:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

	4 August 2017 £	*5 August 2016 £*
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,275,263**	*498,785*
	1,275,263	*498,785*

The notes on pages 18 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 4 AUGUST 2017

1. General information

Agincare Group Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registered office is Agincare House, Admiralty Buildings, Castletown, Portland, Dorset, DT5 1BB. The principal activity of Agincare Group Limited is that of a holding company of its subsidiary entities, whose principal activity is that of the provision of care services.

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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 24 July 2014.

2.3 Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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 Group 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

The group establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill and intangible assets arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected usual life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal and regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life, and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Other 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.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, intangible assets shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent impairment losses - provided that the fair value can be determined by reference to an active market.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the balance sheet date.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	3, 18 and 20 years straight line

2.6 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 and reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-		over the length of the lease
Short-term leasehold property	-		over the length of the lease
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	straight line
Office equipment	-	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 the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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 non-puttable 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

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 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.15 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

The Group has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 26 July 2014 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

2.17 Employee benefit trusts

The company has established trusts for the benefits of employees and certain of their dependants. Monies held in these trusts are held by independent trustees and managed at their discretion.

Where the company retains future economic benefits from, and has de facto control of the assets and liabilities of the trust, they are accounted for as assets and liabilities of the company until the earlier of the date that an allocation of trust funds to employees in respect of past services is declared and the date that assets of the trust vest in identified individuals.

Where monies held in a trust are determined by the company on the basis of employees' past services to the business and the company can obtain no future economic benefit from those monies, such monies, whether in the trust or accrued for by the company are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

2.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet 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 Balance sheet.

2.20 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 balance sheet date.

2.21 Exceptional items

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

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilites as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Depreciation & amortisation
Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives. The actual lives of the assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a range of factors. These factors include product life cycles, maintenance programs of the assets, as well as technological innovation.

The applicable accounting policies detailing these areas are shown in notes 2.5 & 2.6.

Bad debt provision
Bad debts are provided when recoverability is considered to be doubtful. The bad debt provision is revised on a monthly basis, taking into account outstanding amounts aged > 90 days. The nature of the industry is such that the collection of debts is often delayed by factors including the finalisation of probate proceedings.

EBT settlement
The Supreme Court decision in the Glasgow Rangers case *(RFC 2012 plc (formerly Rangers Football Club Plc) v Advocate General for Scotland [2017] STC 1556)* stated that any payments made through an employee benefit trust (EBT) should be considered as taxable income as opposed to a loan. The result of this unrelated tax case has resulted in Agincare UK Limited withdrawing its appeal against regulation 80 determinations with a view to settling the case. See note 14 for further information.

At the time of reporting, HM Revenue & Customs have not released a publication which conclusively provides guidance on the calculation of the liability. As such, a provision has been included in these financial statements reflecting the uncertainty of the timing and amount of future expenditure required.

The liability included in these financial statements has been calculated on the basis of professional advice.

4. Accounting reference date

The company's accounting reference date is 31 July. As permitted by section 390 of the Companies Act 2006, the company has prepared accounts to 4 August 2017 *(2016: 5 August)* reflecting its use of thirteen accounting periods.

5. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the provision of care services.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 £	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 £*
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	271,250	*301,483*
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	13,436	*13,436*
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	29,228	*29,228*
Other operating lease rentals	260,494	*274,480*
Defined contribution pension cost	131,669	*131,669*

7. Auditors' remuneration

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 £	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 £*
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual accounts	29,228	*29,228*
	29,228	*29,228*

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	**Company 4 August 2017 £**	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Wages and salaries	**26,255,643**	*26,764,176*	**831,125**	*939,365*
Social security costs	**1,793,670**	*1,681,841*	**51,898**	*51,813*
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**131,669**	*130,565*	**4,718**	*5,034*
	28,180,982	*28,576,582*	**887,741**	*996,212*

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

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 No.	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 No.*
Across the whole group	**2,081**	*2,071*

9. Directors' remuneration

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 £	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 £*
Directors' emoluments	**199,107**	*291,891*
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	**743**	*796*
	199,850	*292,687*

During the period retirement benefits were accruing to 5 directors *(2016 - 3)* in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £112,410 *(2016 - £119,167)*.

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £378 *(2016 - £398)*.

10. Interest receivable

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016*
	£	*£*
Other interest receivable	-	*114*
	-	*114*

11. Interest payable and similar charges

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016*
	£	*£*
Bank interest payable	-	*54*
Other interest payable	-	*20*
	-	*74*

12. Taxation

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016*
	£	*£*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**330,709**	*224,691*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**(25,847)**	*(2,154)*
Total current tax	**304,862**	*222,537*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(15,361)**	*17,002*
Total deferred tax	**(15,361)**	*17,002*
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**289,501**	*239,539*

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is higher than *(2016 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.7% *(2016 - 20%)*. The differences are explained below:

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 £	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 £*
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**1,081,041**	*1,172,213*
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.7% (2016 - 20%)	**212,965**	*234,443*
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	**1,096**	*1,096*
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**90,783**	*368*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**(25,847)**	*-*
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	**12,839**	*3,632*
Change in tax rates	**(2,335)**	*-*
Total tax charge for the period	**289,501**	*239,539*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

13. Dividends

	4 August 2017 £	*5 August 2016 £*
Dividends analysis - B Ordinary	**35,000**	-
Dividends analysis - C Ordinary	**50,000**	-
Dividends analysis - D Ordinary	**50,000**	-
Dividends analysis - A Ordinary	**5,000**	-
	140,000	-

14. Exceptional items

	Period from 6 August 2016 to 4 August 2017 £	*Period from 25 July 2015 to 5 August 2016 £*
Exceptional items	**462,000**	-
	462,000	-

A liability has been crystallised as a result of an adverse outcome in relation to an unrelated tax case, Glasgow Rangers. Consequently, on the advice of professional advisers, the subsidiary company's appeal against the regulation 80 determinations will be withdrawn and then settled (on final terms yet to be agreed - although a best estimate has been incorporated). It is also important to note that whilst the liability relates to an earlier accounting period, it was not appropriate to make provision in those earlier periods on the basis of professional advice.

15. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 6 August 2016	**130,652**
At 4 August 2017	**130,652**
Amortisation	
At 6 August 2016	**54,531**
Charge for the year	**13,436**
At 4 August 2017	**67,967**
Net book value	
At 4 August 2017	**62,685**
At 5 August 2016	*76,121*

16. Parent company profit for the year

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent Company for the period was £1,217,629 *(2016 - £47,637)*.

17. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Long-term leasehold property £	Short-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation							
At 6 August 2016	47,720	571,299	22,025	106,643	1,000	1,753,066	2,501,753
Additions	-	21,357	3,374	7,958	-	106,409	139,098
Disposals	-	-	(13,042)	-	-	-	(13,042)
At 4 August 2017	47,720	592,656	12,357	114,601	1,000	1,859,475	2,627,809
Depreciation							
At 6 August 2016	18,979	44,096	11,621	64,579	127	1,150,928	1,290,330
Charge for the period on owned assets	2,170	23,218	2,282	9,596	150	233,833	271,249
Disposals	-	-	(7,702)	-	-	-	(7,702)
At 4 August 2017	21,149	67,314	6,201	74,175	277	1,384,761	1,553,877
Net book value							
At 4 August 2017	26,571	525,342	6,156	40,426	723	474,714	1,073,932

17. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

At 5 August 2016	*28,741*	*527,203*	*10,404*	*42,064*	*873*	*602,138*	*1,211,423*

17. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Short-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 6 August 2016	**571,299**	**70,897**	**1,304,952**	**1,947,148**
Additions	**21,357**	**7,958**	**73,677**	**102,992**
At 4 August 2017	**592,656**	**78,855**	**1,378,629**	**2,050,140**
Depreciation				
At 6 August 2016	**44,096**	**37,893**	**859,676**	**941,665**
Charge for the period on owned assets	**23,218**	**7,218**	**149,589**	**180,025**
At 4 August 2017	**67,314**	**45,111**	**1,009,265**	**1,121,690**
Net book value				
At 4 August 2017	**525,342**	**33,744**	**369,364**	**928,450**
At 5 August 2016	*527,203*	*33,004*	*445,276*	*1,005,483*

18. Fixed asset investments

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Agincare UK Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Domiciliary care
Agincare Live In Care Services Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Domiciliary care
Staff Now Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Domiciliary care
Nurses Now Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Domiciliary care
Agincare Extra Care Services Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant company
Agin Care Homes Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant company
Agincare Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant company
Training Now Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Education

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 6 August 2016	**5,760,400**
Additions	**100**
At 4 August 2017	**5,760,500**
Net book value	
At 4 August 2017	**5,760,500**
At 5 August 2016	*5,760,400*

19. Stocks

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	**Company 4 August 2017 £**	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Finished goods	**1,255**	*1,580*	**1,255**	*1,255*
	1,255	*1,580*	**1,255**	*1,255*

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

20. Debtors

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	Company 4 August 2017 £	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Trade debtors	2,181,384	*2,904,835*	99	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	72,775	*684,283*
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	523,327	*230*	523,327	*230*
Other debtors	91,572	*430,938*	11,907	*11,843*
Prepayments and accrued income	2,834,170	*1,839,131*	240,601	*146,572*
	5,630,453	*5,175,134*	848,709	*842,928*

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	Company 4 August 2017 £	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Cash at bank and in hand	1,275,263	*498,785*	393,443	*8,558*
	1,275,263	*498,785*	393,443	*8,558*

22. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	Company 4 August 2017 £	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Trade creditors	244,749	*216,974*	86,566	*72,031*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	394,983	*1,140,245*
Amounts owed to associates	-	*95*	-	*95*
Corporation tax	188,815	*117,527*	-	-
Taxation and social security	611,669	*617,289*	28,197	*23,120*
Other creditors	138,757	*228,786*	114	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,144,749	*1,744,015*	77,160	*102,738*
	3,328,739	*2,924,686*	587,020	*1,338,229*

23. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	Company 4 August 2017 £	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Other creditors	-	*46,854*	-	-
	-	*46,854*	-	-

24. Financial instruments

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	Company 4 August 2017 £	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Financial assets				
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**6,365,956**	*5,276,578*	**478,224**	*704,684*
	6,365,956	*5,276,578*	**478,224**	*704,684*
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(1,858,309)**	*(1,873,287)*	**(558,823)**	*(1,319,014)*
	(1,858,309)	*(1,873,287)*	**(558,823)**	*(1,319,014)*

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise:

- Trade debtors	2,181,384	2,904,835	99	-
- Intercompany loans	523,327	230	72,775	684,283
- Other debtors	28,391	403,162	11,907	11,843
- Cash at bank and in hand	1,275,263	498,785	393,443	8,558
- Accrued income	2,357,591	1,469,566	-	-
	6,365,956	5,276,578	478,224	704,684

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise:

- Trade creditors	244,749	216,974	86,566	72,031
- Accruals	1,475,465	1,381,363	77,160	106,738
- Other creditors	138,095	274,950	114	-
- Intercompany loans	-	-	394,983	1,140,245
	1,858,309	1,873,287	558,823	1,319,014

25. Deferred taxation

Group

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
At beginning of year	**26,747**	*10,334*
Charged to profit or loss	**(15,361)**	*16,413*
At end of year	**11,386**	*26,747*

Company

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
At beginning of year	**26,876**	*-*
Charged to profit or loss	**(12,687)**	*26,876*
At end of year	**14,189**	*26,876*

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	Group 4 August 2017	*Group 5 August 2016*	**Company 4 August 2017**	*Company 5 August 2016*
	£	*£*	**£**	*£*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(11,386)**	*(31,800)*	**(14,189)**	*(27,210)*
Pension debtor	**-**	*5,053*	**-**	*334*
	(11,386)	*(26,747)*	**(14,189)**	*(26,876)*

26 Provisions

Group

	EBT settlement
	£
Charged to the profit or loss	87,169
At 4 August 2017	87,169

At the time of reporting, HM Revenue & Customs have not released a publication which conclusively provides guidance on the calculation and timing of the liability. As such, a provision has been included in these financial statements, reflecting the uncertainty of the timing and amount of future expenditure required.

27. Share capital

	4 August 2017 £	*5 August 2016 £*
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	**10,000**	*10,000*
103 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	**103**	*103*
103 C Ordinary shares of £1 each	**103**	*103*
103 D Ordinary shares of £1 each	**103**	*103*
100 E Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	*100*
	10,409	*10,409*

28. Reserves

Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

Merger Reserve

The merger reserve for the group relates to the financial results of Blenheim Care Home Limited, which was a subsidiary of Agincare Group Limited for part of the financial period ended 30 July 2010.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained earnings.

29. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £130,924 *(2016: £130,565)*. Contributions totalling £22,403 *(2016: £25,267)* were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

30. Commitments under operating leases

At 4 August 2017 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 4 August 2017 £	*Group 5 August 2016 £*	**Company 4 August 2017 £**	*Company 5 August 2016 £*
Not later than 1 year	**170,453**	*127,451*	**8,597**	*8,597*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**168,641**	*269,558*	**25,791**	*34,388*
Later than 5 years	**30,130**	*48,510*	**-**	*-*
	369,224	*445,519*	**34,388**	*42,985*

31. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions from some of the requirements in Section 33 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

Agincare Homes Holdings Limited
(Under common control)
During the period, the company received management charges of £108,901 *(2016: £129,847)*. At the period end, included in amounts owed by related undertakings, is the amount of £523,097 *(2016: £135)*.

Nemesis Properties
(Under common control)
During the period, the company and its subsidiaries paid rent of £72,000 *(2016: £Nil)*.

Southern Electronic Services Limited
(A member of key management within Agincare Group Limited, Mr I Foggon, is also a director and shareholder)
During the period, the company made purchases of £375,092 *(2016: £367,430)*. At the period end, included in trade creditors is the amount of £54,489 *(2016: £55,144)*.

FM Data Solutions Limited
(A member of key management within Agincare Group Limited, Mr I Foggon, is also a director and shareholder)
During the period, the company made purchases of £54,484 *(2016: £52,871)*. At the period end, included in trade creditors is the amount of £4,583 *(2016: £Nil)*.

32. Controlling party

The company is controlled by D E Luckhurst, director, by virtue of holding 97% of the issued share capital.