Registration number: 06536056

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR ENDURANCE CARE LTD (FORMERLY EMBRACE LIFESTYLES (FL) LIMITED) ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

TUESDAY

A08 29/05/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

F Lalani

J Mawji

D Rowe-Bewick D A Stanhope

Registered office

Suite 22

The Globe Centre St James Square Accrington BB5 0RE

Accountants

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06536056) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 MARCH 2017

	Note	30 March 2017 £ 000	30 June 2016 £ 000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	4	400	412
Current assets	_		
Stocks Debtors	6 7	21 117	21 184
		138	205
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(585)	(1,400)
Net current liabilities		(447)	(1,195)
Net liabilities		(47)	(783)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital			_
Profit and loss account		(47)	(783)
Total equity		(47)	(783)

For the financial period ending 30 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25 May 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

F Lalani

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Suite 22 The Globe Centre St James Square Accrington BB5 0RE England

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of National Care Group Limited.

The financial statements of National Care Group Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Disclosure of long or short period

The financial statements cover a period of 273 days. The accounting period has been changed to bring the year end in line with of its ultimate parent undertaking, National Care Group Limited.

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 is now supported by its new parent company and therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

Tax

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

The current 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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Furniture, fittings and equipment Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

20% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

	Average number of employees		1 July 2016 to 30 March 2017 No. 56	Year ended 30 June 2016 No. 47
4	Tangible assets	·		
		Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Motor vehicles £ 000	Total £ 000
	Cost	•		•
	At 1 July 2016	646	9	655
	Additions	104	-	104
	Disposals	(59)	(1)	(60)
	At 30 March 2017	691	8	699
	Depreciation			
	At 1 July 2016	236	5	241
	Charge for the year	68	-	68
	Eliminated on disposal	(10)		(10)
	At 30 March 2017	294	5	299
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 March 2017	397	3	400
	At 30 June 2016	409	3	412

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

5 Investments

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
Subsidiary undertakings		-	2017	2016
Tracscare (Eilat) Limited (form Embrace (Eilat) Limited)	erly England and Wales	Ordinary	0%	0%

During the period, the company incorporated a new subsidiary as part of a group reorganisation carried out by its previous owners. The subsidiary was subsequently sold to a third party before the end of the period.

6 Stocks

	Raw materials and consumables	30 March 2017 £ 000 21	30 June 2016 £ 000 21
7	Debtors		
		30 March 2017 £ 000	30 June 2016 £ 000
	Trade debtors	99	128
	Other debtors	9	56
	Prepayments	9	<u> </u>
		117	184

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 MARCH 2017

8 Creditors

	30 March 2017 £ 000	30 June 2016 £ 000
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	9	8
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	1,219
Other creditors	232	173
Accrued expenses	115 1	-
Corporation tax liability	189	-
Deferred income	40	<u> </u>
	585	1,400

9 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £5,716 (2016 - £Nil).

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

From 31 May 2017, the ultimate parent company is National Care Group Limited, a company controlled by F Lalani and J Mawji.

Up to 31 May 2017, the company was controlled by Embrace Support Limited.

Upon the transfer of control, the accounting period was shortened to 31 March 2017. It was later shortened again to 30 March 2017.

11 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. These accounts were unaudited.