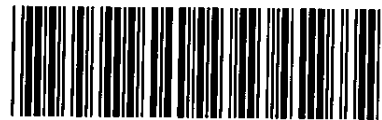


Company Registration No. 08458531 (England and Wales)

**BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

THURSDAY



A21 \*A7L60PNM\* #421  
20/12/2018  
COMPANIES HOUSE

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr Lennie Ms A E Biggs Ms J M Swan
<b>Company number</b>	08458531
<b>Registered office</b>	Hollyfield House 22 Hollyfield Road Surbiton KT5 9AL
<b>Auditor</b>	Mitchell Charlesworth LLP Centurion House, 11th Floor 129 Deansgate Manchester M3 3WR

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## **BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

### **CONTENTS**

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	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 13

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## **BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the company continued to be that of providing assistance services to clients with learning disabilities. These include employment support, care and community activities, a care home including respite care, supported living and transport services.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Lennie

Ms A E Biggs

Ms J M Swan

Ms S C Lines

(Resigned 12 June 2017)

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Mitchell Charlesworth LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

#### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

## **BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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#### **Directors Commentary**

The financial statements show a significant loss for the period under review. The reasons for this are twofold. The company was budgeting for a small deficit but when it became apparent that this might be larger than anticipated, a cost reduction programme was implemented. This has had the desired effect and the management accounts for the six months to 30 September 2018 show a surplus for all but one of the months concerned and overall.

In addition, the company were advised that they had received incorrect advice about the chargeability to VAT of certain elements of their outputs and the consequent impact of this on their ability to recover input tax. A voluntary disclosure was made to HMRC and the over-recovered input tax has been provided for in these financial statements, together with associated professional fees incurred to rectify matters. The Directors are confident that the overall deficit can be recovered in the short to medium term.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr Lennie

Director

Date: 12.12.2018

## **BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

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##### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Balance (Support) CIC (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

##### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's *responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC'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.

##### **Material uncertainty relating to going concern**

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements which indicates that the company incurred a net loss of £168,372 during the year ended 31 March 2018 and as of that date the company's net current liabilities exceeded its total assets by £115,190. As stated in note 1.2 these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in the note indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

##### **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 auditor's 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.

##### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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

## **BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

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##### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

##### **Responsibilities of directors**

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

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

##### **Auditor's 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 auditor's 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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

**BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC**

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*ABuckley*

Alison Buckley (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Mitchell Charlesworth LLP

*12.12.18*  
.....

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

Centurion House, 11th Floor  
129 Deansgate  
Manchester  
M3 3WR

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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		<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Turnover</b>		3,356,798	3,102,008
Cost of sales		(91,441)	(44,751)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Gross profit</b>		3,265,357	3,057,257
Administrative expenses		(3,433,729)	(2,758,394)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		(168,372)	298,863
Tax on (loss)/profit	<b>2</b>	-	(8,074)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		<u>(168,372)</u>	<u>290,789</u>

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## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

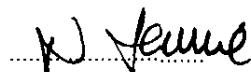
### BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		17,015		10,929
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	521,305		358,788	
Cash at bank and in hand		51,876		99,559	
		<u>573,181</u>		<u>458,347</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(705,386)</u>		<u>(416,094)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(132,205)		42,253
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(115,190)</u>		<u>53,182</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(115,192)</u>		<u>53,180</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(115,190)</u>		<u>53,182</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 12.12.18 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Lennie  
Director

Company Registration No. 08458531

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Balance (Support) CIC is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hollyfield House, 22 Hollyfield Road, Surbiton, KT5 9AL.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Going concern

For the year ended 31 March 2018, the company incurred a loss from continuing operations after tax of £168,372 (2017: profit £290,789). The financial statements also reflected the net current liabilities exceeded its total assets by £115,190 (2017: asset £53,182). The working capital deficit has been caused by the current year losses. No adjustments have been made relating to recoverability and reclassification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company not continue as a going concern.

A cashflow forecast prepared by management has indicated that the company will have sufficient cash assets to be able to meet its debts as and when they are due.

The Directors have considered the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure is sufficient to be able to continue as a going concern.

*Having regard to these matters the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.*

##### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Computer equipment	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Office equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

*Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

##### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

##### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

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

##### **1.12 Leases**

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

#### 2 Taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	8,071
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	-	8,074
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2017	23,205	903	154	24,262
Additions	14,983	846	-	15,829
At 31 March 2018	38,188	1,749	154	40,091
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2017	12,536	680	117	13,333
Depreciation charged in the year	9,272	434	37	9,743
At 31 March 2018	21,808	1,114	154	23,076
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2018	16,380	635	-	17,015
At 31 March 2017	10,669	223	37	10,929

#### 4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	490,509	358,786
Other debtors	30,796	2
	521,305	358,788

#### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	159,263	37,560
Amounts due to group undertakings	4,000	-
Corporation tax	-	8,071
Other taxation and social security	59,445	57,481
Other creditors	482,678	312,982
	705,386	416,094

## BALANCE (SUPPORT) CIC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

#### 7 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
	269,439	476,160
	<u>269,439</u>	<u>476,160</u>

#### 8 Related party transactions

During the year the company made the following related party transactions:

##### Pure Innovations Limited

(Pure Innovations Limited are a related party by virtue of the interest held in the share capital)

At the balance sheet date the amount due to Pure Innovations was £4,000 (2017 - £nil)

At the year end date the company was owed £10,486 from director Andrea Biggs (2017-£Nil)

#### 9 Parent company

The company is controlled by Pure Innovations Limited, The company is controlled by the direct involvement of Pure Innovations Limited in its economic structure. Pure Innovations Ltd owns 50% of the share capital.

# CIC 34

## Community Interest Company Report

**For official use**  
(Please leave blank)

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*Please  
complete in  
typescript, or  
in bold black  
capitals.*

**Company Name in  
full**

Balance (Support) CIC

**Company Number**

08458531

**Year Ending**

31<sup>st</sup> March 2018

Balance (Support) CIC
08458531
31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018

**Please ensure the company name is consistent with the company name entered on the accounts.**

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

**(N.B. A Filing Fee of £15 is payable on this document. Please enclose a cheque or postal order payable to Companies House)**

**PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT**

In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

Balance provides social care support to disabled people and those with mental health conditions. We provide a wide variety of different support activities from supported employment, travel training programme, supported living, community activities and residential care home.

Balance's ethos is to enable people who receive our services to live as independent as possible in their local communities. Most of the people accessing our services live in the borough of Kingston, Richmond or Kensington & Chelsea and where possible we access community facilities and participate in local events.

Our residential care home has an active involvement with the local church and people regularly attend services, the local parish members also attend our open events. This Christmas some of our residents are involved in a special service and ringing the bells as a part of the service.

*(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").*

***(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)***

**PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS** – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Balance's Stakeholders are our customers, their parents/carers and our partners for example Local authorities, Clinical Commissioning Group and other funders, other third sector organisations.

We hold a number of different events throughout the year, we take this opportunity to consult with individuals who use our services, parents/carers and family members. We generally ask questions regarding the quality of care their loved one is receiving, areas for improvement and general feedback. We then use to this to improve the service delivery.

We also carried out a monkey survey with a staff team who had been through some change. As a result of this survey we delivered a workshop around Teamwork and Respect, this workshop was well received by the team.

*(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").*

**PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION** – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

'There are no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed.'

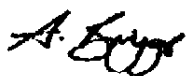
**PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION** – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

'No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made'

## PART 5 – SIGNATORY

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company

Signed



Date

05/12/18

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Office held (delete as appropriate) Director/Secretary

Andrea Biggs

Tel 07904 671743

DX Number

DX Exchange

**When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:**

*For companies registered in England and Wales:* Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ  
DX 33050 Cardiff

*For companies registered in Scotland:* Companies House, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139  
Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

*For companies registered in Northern Ireland:* Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38  
Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

The accounts and CIC34 **cannot** be filed online

**(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)**