

Company Registration No. 08605734 (England and Wales)

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr S Jakhu Mrs N Protheroe-Jones Mr Gulshan Jakhu
Company number	08605734
Registered office	98-100 Richmond Road Compton Wolverhampton West Midlands WV3 9JJ
Accountants	AGS Accountants & Business Advisors Limited Castle Court 2 Castle Gate Way Dudley DY1 4RH
Business address	Claremont House John Harper Street Willenhall West Midlands WV13 1RE

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

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EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,204		9,637
Current assets					
Debtors	4	364,442		239,898	
Cash at bank and in hand		151,381		140,228	
		<u>515,823</u>		<u>380,126</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(286,833)</u>		<u>(294,096)</u>	
Net current assets			228,990		86,030
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>237,194</u>		<u>95,667</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(18,368)		(26,667)
Provisions for liabilities	7		<u>(150,364)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u>68,462</u>		<u>69,000</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			68,461		68,999
Total equity			<u>68,462</u>		<u>69,000</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Period ended 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Jakhu
Director

Company Registration No. 08605734

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Empowering U Care Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 98-100 Richmond Road, Compton, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV3 9JJ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the Period ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Empowering U Care Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 December 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Reporting period

The financial statements as presented are for a 10 month accounting period ended 30 September 2017.

The company has extended its accounting period from 30 November 2016 in order to bring its accounting reference date in line with connected companies to aid reporting comparability across the related businesses.

Due to this extended accounting period, the comparative amounts and subsequent notes will not be entirely comparable.

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 exempt for VAT and other sales related taxes.

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.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25%/33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

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.

1.8 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.

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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.

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 87 (2016 - 85).

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 December 2016	15,990
Additions	2,762
At 30 September 2017	18,752
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 December 2016	6,353
Depreciation charged in the Period	4,195
At 30 September 2017	10,548
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	8,204
At 30 November 2016	9,637

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	267,139	156,842
Other debtors	97,303	83,056
	364,442	239,898

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,595	10,000
Trade creditors	9,675	12,035
Amounts due to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	26,946	40,000
Corporation tax	1,335	22,136
Other taxation and social security	31,321	25,729
Other creditors	206,961	184,196
	286,833	294,096

EMPOWERING U CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	18,368	26,667
	<u>18,368</u>	<u>26,667</u>

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2017 £	2016 £
Provisions for liabilities	150,000	-
Deferred tax liabilities	364	-
	<u>150,364</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 75 Ordinary A and 25 Ordinary B of 1p Each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Other related parties	26,946	40,000
	<u>26,946</u>	<u>40,000</u>

10 Directors' transactions

At the period end, the company owed £40,672 (2016: £18,441) to its directors in the form of a directors loan.

11 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Mr and Mrs S Jakhu by virtue of their 75% shareholding.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.