# Kidzcare Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 June 2017

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**CHARLES BURROWS & CO** 

Chartered Accountants
7 Palmerston Place
Edinburgh
EH12 5AH

## **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 30 June 2017

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## Officers and Professional Advisers

**Director** A Dunn

Company secretary A Dunn

Registered office Norwood House

9 Kilgraston Road

Edinburgh EH9 2DX

Accountants Charles Burrows & Co

Chartered Accountants

7 Palmerston Place

Edinburgh EH12 5AH

## **Statement of Financial Position**

## 30 June 2017

		201	2016	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	6		432,730	480,818
Tangible assets	7		671,405	670,407
Investments	8		100	100
			1,104,235	1,151,325
Current assets				
Debtors	9	154,547		179,272
Cash at bank and in hand		249,398		66,927
		403,945		246,199
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	459,424		327,003
Net current liabilities			55,479	80,804
Total assets less current liabilities			1,048,756	1,070,521
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	11		522,631	705,577
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			35,331	38,212
Net assets			490,794	326,732

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

#### Statement of Financial Position (continued)

#### 30 June 2017

	2017		2016	
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			500	500
Revaluation reserve			193,919	191,038
Capital redemption reserve			500	500
Profit and loss account			295,875	134,694
Shareholder funds			490,794	326,732

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

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

## Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A Dunn Director

Company registration number: SC214161

Kidzcare Limited

# Statement of Changes in Equity

# Year ended 30 June 2017

Note At 1 July 2015	Called up share capital £ 500	Revaluation reserve £		Profit and loss account £ 370,991	Total £ 371,991
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:				(271,009)	(271,009)
Revaluation of tangible assets 7 Reclassification from revaluation	-	229,250	-	_	229,250
reserve to profit and loss account		(38,212)	_	38,212	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	191,038	_	(232,797)	(41,759)
Dividends paid and payable	_			(3,500)	(3,500)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	(3,500)	(3,500)
At 30 June 2016	500	191,038	500	134,694	326,732
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:				164,062	164,062
Reclassification from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account		2,881	·	(2,881)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,881	-	161,181	164,062
At 30 June 2017	500	193,919	500	295,875	490,794

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Norwood House, 9 Kilgraston Road, Edinburgh, EH9 2DX.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 July 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

#### Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

#### Judgements 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. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

## Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of childcare services during the year.

Revenue based local authority grants are included within deferred income in the balance sheet and are credited to turnover in the period to which they relate.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

10% straight line

Lease premium

10% straight line

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Amortisation (continued)

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

No depreciation is provided on heritable property as it is the company's policy to maintain it so as to extend its useful life. Costs of repairs and renewals are charged against revenue in the year in which they are incurred.

#### **Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised 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 (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

## 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 211 (2016: 201).

## 5. Tax on profit/(loss)

## Major components of tax expense

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax:	-	
UK current tax expense	51,463	26,984
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,881)	38,212
Tax on profit/(loss)	48,582	65,196

#### 6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Lease premium £	Total £
Cost	662 207	233,255	905 562
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	662,307	<del></del>	895,562
Amortisation At 1 July 2016 Charge for the year	298,070 36,424	116,674 11,664	414,744 48,088
At 30 June 2017	334,494	128,338	462,832
Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	327,813	104,917	432,730
At 30 June 2016	364,237	116,581	480,818

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

## 7. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and . machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2016	650,000	15,720	16,200	681,920
Additions	_	10,364	_	10,364
Disposals		(1,679)		(1,679)
At 30 June 2017	650,000	24,405	16,200	690,605
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2016	_	7,462	4,051	11,513
Charge for the year	-	5,316	4,050	9,366
Disposals	-	(1,679)	_	(1,679)
At 30 June 2017		11,099	8,101	19,200
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2017	650,000	13,306	8,099	671,405
At 30 June 2016	650,000	8,258	12,149	670,407

## Tangible assets held at valuation

The freehold property was revalued on 28 May 2015, by Jones Lang LaSalle chartered surveyors, on a current market value basis.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

Freehold property
420,750
420,750
420,750
420,750

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

## 7. Tangible assets (continued)

## Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Wiotor vehicles
At 30 June 2017	<b>£</b> 8,099
At 30 June 2016	12,149

#### 8. Investments

	Snares in group undertaking s £
Cost At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	218,223
Impairment At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	218,123
Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	100
At 30 June 2016	100

## Subsidiary undertakings

Country of		Proportion of voting	Nature of
incorporation	Holding	rights and shares held	business

All held by the company:

Little VIPs

Nurseries Ltd Scotland Ordinary 100% Nursery

The net assets of Little VIPs Nurseries Ltd at 30 June 2017 was £10,752 (2016 net liabilities - £3,356). The profit for the year was £14,108 (2016 loss - £74,983). At 30 June 2017, Little VIPs Nurseries Ltd owed £574 to Kidzcare Limited (2016 £nil).

Under the provision of section 384 of the Companies Act 2006 the company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts and has not done so, therefore the accounts show information about the company as an individual entity.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

9.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	63,048	66,340
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	574	_
	Prepayments and accrued income	90,925	112,932
		154,547	179,272
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
	Bank loans and overdrafts	£ 174,073	£ 83,114
	Trade creditors	69,087	49,359
	Accruals and deferred income	121,104	101,249
	Corporation tax	51,463	26,984
	Social security and other taxes	28,904	21,531
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,970	2,725
	Other creditors	11,823	42,041
		459,424	327,003

The bank loans are secured by a standard security over the company's property, a bond and floating charge over the company's assets, a guarantee from the director and a charge over the director's properties.

## 11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	515,955	695,931
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	6,676	9,646
	522,631	705,577

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £275,521 (2016: £421,338) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The bank loans are secured by a standard security over the company's property, a bond and floating charge over the company's assets, a guarantee from the director and a charge over the director's properties.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

## 12. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

. ,	2017	2016
•	£	£
Not later than 1 year	31,639	31,639
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	64,831	80,343
Later than 5 years	238,356	338,356
	334,826	450,338

## 13. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of A Dunn throughout the current and previous year. A Dunn is the sole director and shareholder.

#### 14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 July 2015.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 June 2017

## 14. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

## Reconciliation of equity

	1 July 2015			<b>30 June 2016</b>		
	As			As		
	previously		RS 102 (as	previously	Effect of F	RS 102 (as
	stated	transition	restated)	stated	transition	restated)
•	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	546,185	_	546,185	1,151,325	_	1,151,325
Current assets Creditors: amounts falling	331,893	_	331,893	246,199	_	246,199
due within one						
year	(321,977)	_	(321,977)	(327,003)	_	(327,003)
Net current				<del></del>		
liabilities	9,916	_	9,916	(80,804)	-	(80,804)
Total assets less		<del></del>				
current liabilities	556,101	_	556,101	1,070,521	_	1,070,521
Creditors: amounts falling due after more						
than one year	(184,110)	_	(184,110)	(705,577)	_	(705,577)
Provisions					(38,212)	(38,212)
Net assets	371,991	_	371,991	364,944	(38,212)	326,732
	<del></del>					
Capital and	<del></del>			<del> </del>		<del></del>
reserves	371,991	_	371,991	364,944	(38,212)	326,732

The company adjusted its financial statements to include a provision for deferred tax to account for the potential tax liability that would arise if the property was disposed at market value.