Company registration number 03737832 (England and Wales)

SELWYN CARE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

SELWYN CARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	F Sheikh H Sheikh C K Dickinson
Company number	03737832
Registered office	5th Floor Metropolitan House 3 Darkes Lane Potters Bar Hertfordshire EN6 1AG

SELWYN CARE LIMITED

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SELWYN CARE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Principal activities
The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of the provision of a range of specialist care services for people with learning and physical difficulties.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 2.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £500,000 (2021: £1,000,000).

Strategic report exemption
The company has taken advantage of the small companies exemption under S414B of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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

F Sheikh
H Sheikh
C K Dickinson

On behalf of the board

....
C K Dickinson
Director

Date: 31 August 2023

SELWYN CARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue	4	4,693	4,503
Cost of sales		(3,185)	(2,652)
Gross profit		1,508	1,851
Administrative expenses		(867)	(1,155)
Operating profit	5	641	696
Finance costs	7	(127)	(145)
Profit before taxation		514	551
Tax on profit	8	8	(41)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		522	510

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

SELWYN CARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,866	4,353
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	1,389	771
Cash and cash equivalents		169	782
		1,558	1,553
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	527	493
Taxation and social security		3	21
Lease liabilities	13	527	509
		1,057	1,023
Net current assets		501	530
Total assets less current liabilities		4,367	4,883
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	2,879	3,406
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	14	6	17
Net assets		1,482	1,460
Equity			
Called up share capital	17	38	38
Share premium account	16	30	30
Retained earnings		1,414	1,392
Total equity		1,482	1,460

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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 financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2023... and are signed on its behalf by:

....

C K Dickinson

Director

Company Registration No. 03737832

SELWYN CARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 October 2020		38	30	1,882	1,950
Year ended 30 September 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	510	510
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends	9	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
Balance at 30 September 2021		38	30	1,392	1,460
Year ended 30 September 2022:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	522	522
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends	9	-	-	(500)	(500)
Balance at 30 September 2022		38	30	1,414	1,482

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Selwyn Care Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Metropolitan House, 3 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 1AG. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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 £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that certain financial instruments are stated at their fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of CareTech Holdings Limited in which the entity is consolidated;
- *the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued* Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40 ,111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member ; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Selwyn Care Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of CareTech Holdings Limited (formerly, CareTech Holdings PLC) and the results of Selwyn Care Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of CareTech Holdings Limited as set out in note 18.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue in respect of the provision of care services is measured as the fair value of fee income received or receivable in respect of the services provided and is recognised in respect of the care that has been provided in the relevant period. Any additional services provided by the group are recognised on provision of the service. Fostering revenue is recognised on the basis of the daily placements made with a full day's revenue recognised for every night a placement is with a foster carer.

Revenue in respect of learning services is directly linked to specific achievements, and milestones reached by apprentices at which point the funding from the Skills Funding Agency is receivable. A corresponding balance is recognised in receivables.

Revenue which has been invoiced but irrecoverable is treated as a bad debt expense. Revenue invoiced in advance is included in deferred income until the service is provided. Revenue is recognised net of VAT and credit notes.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Leasehold improvements	Over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Right of Use assets	Over the lease term

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 recognised in the income statement.

1.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading. This is the case if:

- the asset has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Interest and dividends are included in 'Investment income' and gains and losses on remeasurement included in 'other gains and losses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity investments.

Held to maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

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.

Trade Receivables, 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Where an AFS financial asset is disposed of or determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends and interest earned on AFS financial assets are included in the investment income line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.8 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 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 income statement 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary 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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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 inventories or non-current 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been presented separately on the statement of financial position, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of other property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Directors in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Title	Subject	Effective date per standard
Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' COVID-19 – Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	COVID-19 – Related Rent Concessions	1 April 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	1 January 2021

Issued IFRS not yet effective
At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective and these have not been applied early by the Company. Management anticipates that the following pronouncements relevant to the Company's operation will be adopted in the accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement, once adopted by the EU:

Title	Subject	Effective date per standard
Reference to the Conceptual Framework	Amendments to IFRS 3 – Outdated reference	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment — (Amendments to IAS 16)	Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts — (Amendments to IAS 37)	Cost of fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 8, IFRS 16, IAS 41	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 1, presentation of financial statements on classification of liabilities	Narrow scope amendments to IAS1, clarity on classification of liabilities as current or non-current	1 January 2024
Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, practice statement 2 and IAS 8	Improved accounting policy disclosures	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	Recognition of deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences	1 January 2023

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider that there are no estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

4 Revenue

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Care services	4,693	4,503

5 Operating profit

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	657	674

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Residential care staff	109	155

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	2,004	2,146
Social security costs	183	161
Pension costs	43	40
	2,230	2,347

None of the directors received any emoluments for their services to the company during the year (2021: none).

The number of directors to whom pension contributions are accruing is nil (2021: nil).

7 Finance costs

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on lease liabilities	127	145

8 Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3	22
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(11)	19
Total tax charge/(credit)	(8)	41

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	514	551
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	98	105
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	15
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	21
Group relief	(85)	(97)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	3	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(21)	(2)
Other tax adjustments	-	(4)
Change in tax rate	1	3
Capital Allowances Super Deduction	(4)	-
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(8)	41

9 Dividends

Amounts recognised as distributions:	2022 per share £	2021 per share £	2022 Total £'000	2021 Total £'000
Ordinary shares				
Final dividend paid	13.29	26.58	500	1,000

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Right of Use assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 30 September 2021	78	970	5,126	6,174
Additions	-	159	11	170
Disposals	-	(411)	-	(411)
At 30 September 2022	78	718	5,137	5,933
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 30 September 2021	44	600	1,177	1,821
Charge for the year	-	82	575	657
Eliminated on disposal	-	(411)	-	(411)
At 30 September 2022	44	271	1,752	2,067
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2022	34	447	3,385	3,866
At 30 September 2021	34	370	3,949	4,353

11 Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	428	308
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	959	417
Prepayments and accrued income	2	46
	1,389	771

Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

12 Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Accruals and deferred income	527	480
Other payables	-	13
	527	493

13 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current liabilities	527	509
Non-current liabilities	2,879	3,406
	3,406	3,915

Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on lease liabilities	127	145

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Fixed assets £'000
Asset at 1 October 2020	(2)
Deferred tax movements in prior year	
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	19
Liability at 1 October 2021	17
Deferred tax movements in current year	
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	(11)
Liability at 30 September 2022	6

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements only where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	**2022 £'000**	**2021 £'000**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	43	40

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

16 Share premium account

	2022 £'000	**2021 £'000**
At the beginning and end of the year	30	30

17 Share capital

	2022 £'000	**2021 £'000**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
37,626 Ordinary shares of £1 each	38	38

18 Controlling party

The Company's immediate controlling party is CareTech Community Services Limited.

Prior to 27 September 2022, CareTech Holdings Limited (formerly, CareTech Holdings PLC) was a publicly listed company. From 27 September 2022 onwards, the ultimate controlling party is Amalfi Topco Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey whose registered address is 47 Esplanade, St. Helier, JE1 0BD.

The company is included in the consolidated accounts of CareTech Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales whose registered address is Metropolitan House, 3 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire EN6 1AG.

19 Financial instruments

These are designed to reduce the financial risks faced by the company, which primarily relate to credit, interest and liquidity risks, which arise in the normal course of the company's business.

Credit risk
Financial instruments which potentially expose the company to credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents and trade receivables. Cash equivalents are deposited only with major financial institutions that satisfy certain credit criteria.

Management has a credit policy in place and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are carried out on all significant prospective customers and all existing customers requiring credit beyond a certain threshold. Varying approval levels are set on the extension of credit depending upon the value of the sale.

Where the credit risk is deemed to have risen to an unacceptable level, remedial actions including the variation of terms of trade are implemented under the guidance of senior management until the level of credit risk has been normalised.

The company provides credit to customers in the normal course of business with a provision for specific doubtful receivables. The balance includes the amounts considered recoverable which also equals their fair value. The company does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. During the year, there was £101,467 credit to the income statement for bad or doubtful debts (30 September 2021: £101,467 charge).

At the balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset.

Interest rate risk
The company finances its operations through called up share capital, retained profits, intergroup borrowings and bank borrowings. The company's income is by its nature relatively stable and its growth is, inter alia, impacted by inflation. Company policy is to balance interest rate fixes between the short, medium and long term. The benchmark rate for bank borrowings is SONIA.

Liquidity Risk
The company prepares annual cash flow forecasts reflecting known commitments and anticipated projects. Borrowing facilities are arranged as necessary to finance requirements. The wider group has available bank and overdraft facilities, sufficient, with cash flow from profits, to fund present commitments. Term facilities are utilised to fund capital expenditure and short term flexibility is achieved by the utilisation of overdraft facilities in respect of financial liabilities. There were no contractual cash flow maturities at 30 September 2022 (30 September 2021: £Nil).

Capital risk management
The company manages its capital to ensure that activities of the company will be able to continue as going concerns whilst maximising returns for stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity. The company does not currently have any external debt and details of the company's equity are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Foreign currency risk
The company operates entirely in the UK and is not exposed to any foreign currency risks.

Sensitivity analysis
In managing interest rate risks the company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the company's earnings. Over the longer-term, however, permanent changes in interest rates would have an impact on earnings. However, the wider group's financing arrangements mean that there is not expected to be a significant impact from interest rate changes on the company

Fair values
Book values are considered to be equivalent to fair values.