

Company Registration No. 04159702 (England and Wales)

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr Osman Ertosun
Company number	04159702
Registered office	Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
Auditor	KLSA LLP Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 50 Pall Mall PO Box 15162 London SW1A 1QB

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

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RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the operation of a care home for the elderly.

Director

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

Mr Osman Ertosun

Auditor

Hurshens resigned as auditors in accordance with Section 516 of the Companies Act 2006.

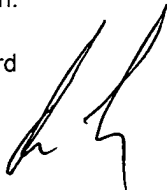
KLSA LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

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.

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 Osman Ertosun
Director

19 December 2019

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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. He is 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.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rheola Healthcare Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 2019 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

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 director's 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was 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 director's report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

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 him 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.



Shilpa Chheda (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KLSA LLP

19 December 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Kalamu House
11 Coldbath Square
London
EC1R 5HL

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		1,263,174	1,270,073
Cost of sales		(844,851)	(789,864)
Gross profit		418,323	480,209
Distribution costs		(14,191)	(14,537)
Administrative expenses		(427,299)	(404,580)
Other operating income		21	-
Operating (loss)/profit	3	(23,146)	61,092
Interest receivable and similar income	5	-	8
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(18)	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(23,164)	61,100
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	-	(12,205)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(23,164)	48,895

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	2019	2018
	£	£
(Loss)/profit for the year	(23,164)	48,895
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(23,164)	48,895
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

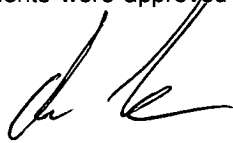
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		37,266		30,771
Current assets					
Stocks	10	1,500		1,400	
Debtors	11	1,628,786		1,769,848	
Cash at bank and in hand		58,249		300	
		<u>1,688,535</u>		<u>1,771,548</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(835,772)</u>		<u>(889,126)</u>	
Net current assets			852,763		882,422
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>890,029</u>		<u>913,193</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15	10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss reserves		880,029		903,193	
Total equity			<u>890,029</u>		<u>913,193</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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 December 2019



Mr Osman Ertosun
Director

Company Registration No. 04159702

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017	10,000	854,298	864,298
Year ended 31 March 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	48,895	48,895
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2018	10,000	903,193	913,193
Year ended 31 March 2019:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,164)	(23,164)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>10,000</u>	<u>880,029</u>	<u>890,029</u>

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	19		94,776		13,670
Interest paid			(18)		-
Income taxes paid			(10,200)		(15,541)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			84,558		(1,871)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(17,639)		(6,647)	
Interest received		-		8	
Net cash used in investing activities			(17,639)		(6,639)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			66,919		(8,510)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			(8,670)		(160)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			58,249		(8,670)
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			58,249		300
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			-		(8,970)

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Rheola Healthcare Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kalamu House, 11 Coldbath Square, London, EC1R 5HL.

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.

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.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the company made a loss of £23,164.

In accordance with his responsibilities, the director has considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. For this basis he has reviewed the financial and cash flow projections for the next 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In addition, the director is not aware of any unlikely event, conditions and business risks beyond this point that may cast a significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents fees receivable for care services from council and privately. Turnover is recognised as it is incurred, either weekly or monthly. Where charges are billed in advance these are recorded as deferred 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Over the term of the lease
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on Reducing Balance

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.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation and residual values

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

De-recognition

Tangible assets are de-recognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in 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 Stocks

Stocks comprise of food and consumables which are used for own consumption and are valued on a First In First Out (FIFO) basis. Stock is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, as assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its net realisable value is recognised as an impairment loss in profit and loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit and loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

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 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.

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.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of debtors

The company reviews their portfolio of trade debtors on an annual basis. In determining whether trade debtors are impaired, the management makes judgement as to whether there is any evidence indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows expected.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of the tangible assets on a regular basis. During the financial year, the directors determined no significant changes in the useful lives and residual values.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Operating (loss)/profit

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	11,144	8,974
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	84,668	79,726
Operating lease charges	125,000	125,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Care Staff	44	44
Administration	1	1
Managerial	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	46	46
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	886,410	824,052
Pension costs	6,018	3,193
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	892,428	827,245
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	-	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	18	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	12,205
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,205</u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(23,164)	61,100
	<u>(23,164)</u>	<u>61,100</u>
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(4,401)	11,609
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	15	18
Group relief	5,064	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(893)	393
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	215	185
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,205</u>
Taxation charge for the year	-	12,205
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,205</u>

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2018	7,862	167,761	124,227	299,850
Additions	-	1,599	16,040	17,639
At 31 March 2019	7,862	169,360	140,267	317,489
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2018	7,862	160,992	100,225	269,079
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,134	10,010	11,144
At 31 March 2019	7,862	162,126	110,235	280,223
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	-	7,234	30,032	37,266
At 31 March 2018	-	6,769	24,002	30,771

9 Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,625,894	1,765,910
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	834,580	877,417

10 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Food and consumables	1,500	1,400

11 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,044	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,616,978	1,762,509
Other debtors	6,872	3,401
Prepayments and accrued income	2,892	3,938
	1,628,786	1,769,848

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	13	-	8,970
Trade creditors		27,110	27,964
Amounts owed to group undertakings		689,540	664,991
Corporation tax		(6,373)	3,827
Other taxation and social security		7,565	7,882
Other creditors		62,598	114,811
Accruals and deferred income		55,332	60,681
		<u>835,772</u>	<u>889,126</u>

13 Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	-	8,970
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,970</u>
Payable within one year	-	8,970
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,970</u>

14 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019 £	2018 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	6,018	3,193
	<u>6,018</u>	<u>3,193</u>

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.

15 Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

16 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	125,000	125,000

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

The balance receivable from related parties who are not wholly owned by the group at the year end date as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Aliwal Healthcare Limited	35,601	32,515
Excelcare (Cambridge) Limited	551,000	644,000
Etheldred Healthcare Limited	19,998	13,879
Glenfield Healthcare Limited	16,361	14,117
Dovecote Manor Healthcare Limited	30,426	28,196
Neath Hill Care Centre Limited	67,466	56,759
Water Hall Healthcare Limited	34,596	29,753
Castlemead Court Care Centre Limited	52,574	46,065
Willows Care Centre Limited	75,382	68,777
St Fillan Healthcare Limited	40,227	36,217
Sherrell Healthcare Limited	46,647	43,858
Castlebar Healthcare Limited	378,381	540,088
Limetree Healthcare Limited	18,365	13,906
Ashlyn Healthcare	26,660	20,805
Goldenley Healthcare	28,331	24,127
Winifred Healthcare	27,304	21,862
Okeley Healthcare	29,014	21,645
Longfield Healthcare	25,757	20,279
Sweyne Healthcare	30,909	24,815
Dovercourt Healthcare	25,549	21,348
Saffron Healthcare	14,488	10,863

There were material transactions between the company and Castlebar Healthcare limited which acts as the group head office.

The nature of the transactions were allocations for head office expenses including amounts for wages and salaries and general overheads, i.e. transactions in the normal course of business.

Surplus funds in the company bank account are forwarded to head office in order to be transferred into the group's treasury account, hence the debit balance at the year end.

There were material transactions between the company and Excelcare (Cambridge) Limited which is its' parent company.

The nature of these transactions was the transfer of surplus funds into the group's deposit account.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

17 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The balances payable to related parties who are not wholly owned by the group at the year end date are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Buchan Healthcare Limited	639,577	595,494
Hunters Healthcare Limited	39,949	46,077
Excelcare Investments Limited	10,442	10,442

There were material transactions between the company and Buchan Healthcare Limited which acts as the regional head office.

The nature of the transactions were allocations for regional office expenses including amounts for wages and salaries and general overheads, i.e. transactions in the normal course of business.

There were material transactions between the company and Excelcare Investments Limited which is the company's landlord.

The nature of the transactions were rental charges and payments.

No guarantees have been given or received.

18 Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the director, the ultimate parent company is Excel Portfolios Limited, a company registered in Jersey. The immediate parent company is Excelcare (Cambridge) Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

The smallest undertaking for which group financial statements are prepared is Excelcare (Cambridge) Limited. The copies of these consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Kalamu House, 11 Coldbath Square, London EC1R 5HL.

The largest undertaking for which group financial statements are prepared is Excel Portfolios Limited. The copies of these consolidated financial statements can be obtained from St Paul's Gate, Fourth Floor, 22 – 24 New Street, St Helier, Jersey JE1 4TR.

RHEOLA HEALTHCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

19 Cash generated from operations

	2019 £	2018 £
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(23,164)	48,895
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	-	12,205
Finance costs	18	-
Investment income	-	(8)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	11,144	8,974
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(100)	800
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	141,062	(155,146)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(34,184)	97,950
Cash generated from operations	<u>94,776</u>	<u>13,670</u>