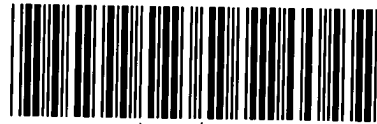


Company Registration No. 04159705 (England and Wales)

**ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	Mr Osman Ertosun
<b>Company number</b>	04159705
<b>Registered office</b>	Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
<b>Auditor</b>	KLSA LLP Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank Plc 50 Pall Mall PO Box 15162 London SW1A 1QB

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# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

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# **ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019***

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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.

### **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

# **ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019***

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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.

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aliwal 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.

# **ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

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

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

# **ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

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### **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.

**KLSA LLP**

**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



# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		901,260	926,605
Cost of sales		(555,158)	(547,758)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>346,102</b>	<b>378,847</b>
Distribution costs		(15,813)	(14,425)
Administrative expenses		(336,571)	(316,760)
Other operating income		230	-
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(6,052)</b>	<b>47,662</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>5</b>	-	7
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>6</b>	(12)	-
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		<b>(6,064)</b>	<b>47,669</b>
Tax on (loss)/profit	<b>7</b>	(387)	(2,142)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		<b>(6,451)</b>	<b>45,527</b>

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

# **ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD**

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

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	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
(Loss)/profit for the year	(6,451)	45,527
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(6,451)</u>	<u>45,527</u>

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	8		36,771		34,254
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	10	900		800	
Debtors	11	949,113		942,440	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,059		4,841	
		<u>980,072</u>		<u>948,081</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(1,223,059)</u>		<u>(1,182,100)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(242,987)</u>		<u>(234,019)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(206,216)</u>		<u>(199,765)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	14	10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(216,216)</u>		<u>(209,765)</u>	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(206,216)</u>		<u>(199,765)</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. 04159705

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

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

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	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017	10,000	(255,292)	(245,292)
Year ended 31 March 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	45,527	45,527
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2018	10,000	(209,765)	(199,765)
Year ended 31 March 2019:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(6,451)	(6,451)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>10,000</u>	<u>(216,216)</u>	<u>(206,216)</u>

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	18		42,145		13,393
Interest paid			(12)		-
Income taxes paid			(2,142)		(1,265)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>			39,991		12,128
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(14,773)		(15,993)	
Interest received		-		7	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>			(14,773)		(15,986)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>			25,218		(3,858)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			4,841		8,699
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>			30,059		4,841

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Aliwal 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 £6,064. At the year-end, the company has a net current liability of £242,600 (2018: £234,019) and a net liability of £205,829 (2018: £199,765).

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.

The negative total equity is due largely to amounts owing to other companies within the group; they are adequately covered by the overall financial strength of the group's assets.

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
Improvements to Leasehold Properties	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.

# ALI WAL 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 food and consumables used for own consumption and are valued on a First In First Out (FIFO) basis and are carried out at the lower of cost and net realisable values.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or 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.

# ALI WAL 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.



# ALI WAL 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.

# ALI WAL 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.

# ALI WAL 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	12,256	11,418
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	48,326	45,204
Operating lease charges	100,000	100,000

### 4 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Care Staff	34	34
Administration	2	1
Managerial	2	1
	38	36

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	604,959	590,288
Pension costs	4,771	2,435
	609,730	592,723

### 5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	-	7

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	7
--	---	---

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	12	-
	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>

### 7 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	387	2,142
	<u>387</u>	<u>2,142</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	(6,064)	47,669
	<u>(6,064)</u>	<u>47,669</u>
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(1,152)	9,057
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	11	15
Group relief	-	(5,700)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	1,528	(1,230)
	<u>387</u>	<u>2,142</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>387</u>	<u>2,142</u>

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

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

### 8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold £	Improvements to Leasehold Properties £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2018	6,823	26,325	128,839	161,987
Additions	-	-	14,773	14,773
At 31 March 2019	6,823	26,325	143,612	176,760
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2018	6,823	26,324	94,586	127,733
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	12,256	12,256
At 31 March 2019	6,823	26,324	106,842	139,989
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2019	-	1	36,770	36,771
At 31 March 2018	-	1	34,253	34,254

### 9 Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	947,161	939,805
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	1,218,632	1,175,600

### 10 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Food and consumables	900	800

### 11 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	2,790	6,957
Amounts owed by group undertakings	944,695	931,973
Other debtors	(324)	875
Prepayments and accrued income	1,952	2,635
	949,113	942,440

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

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

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	5,039	8,783
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,098,399	1,040,130
Corporation tax	387	2,142
Other taxation and social security	4,040	4,358
Other creditors	79,022	83,916
Accruals and deferred income	36,172	42,771
	<u>1,223,059</u>	<u>1,182,100</u>

### 13 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>4,771</u>	<u>2,435</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.

### 14 Share capital

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

### 15 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	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

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

### 16 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 £
Excelcare (Cambridge) Limited	695,000	552,000
Castlebar Heathcare Limited	241,415	371,693

There were material transactions between the company and Castlebar Heathcare Limited who acts as the group's 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.

There were material transactions between the company and Excelcare (Cambridge) Limited which is its' parent company. The nature of these transactions were transfers of funds in the normal course of business activities.

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Brook Healthcare Limited	52,714	52,714
Buchan Healthcare Limited	838,811	792,529
Primrose Healthcare Limited	28,265	28,265
Rheola Healthcare Limited	35,601	32,515
St Georges Court Healthcare Limited	106,754	106,754
Glenfield Healthcare Limited	16,626	16,626
Excelcare Investments Limited	6,636	6,636
Park Avenue Healthcare Limited	12,992	4,091

There were material transactions during the year with Buchan Healthcare Limited which acts as the regional head office.

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

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

The nature of the transactions was rental charges and payments.

No guarantees have been given or received.

# ALI WAL HEALTHCARE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 17 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.

### 18 Cash generated from operations

	2019 £	2018 £
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(6,451)	45,528
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	387	2,142
Finance costs	12	-
Investment income	-	(7)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	12,256	11,418
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Increase in stocks	(100)	-
Increase in debtors	(6,673)	(87,876)
Increase in creditors	42,714	42,188
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>42,145</b>	<b>13,393</b>