
GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04236191

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	108,642	133,944
		<u>108,642</u>	<u>133,944</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,461,629	1,455,112
Cash at bank and in hand		377,186	479,163
		<u>1,838,815</u>	<u>1,934,275</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(257,138)	(387,994)
Net current assets		<u>1,581,677</u>	<u>1,546,281</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,690,319</u>	<u>1,680,225</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(9,528)	(13,576)
		<u>(9,528)</u>	<u>(13,576)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,680,791</u></u>	<u><u>1,666,649</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		90	90
Capital redemption reserve		10	10
Profit and loss account		1,680,691	1,666,549
		<u><u>1,680,791</u></u>	<u><u>1,666,649</u></u>

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04236191

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R Norwood
Director

Date: 16 October 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED

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

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2018	90	10	1,485,197	1,485,297
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	181,352	181,352
Profit for the year				
	-	-	181,352	181,352
Total comprehensive income for the year				
	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners				
At 1 January 2019	90	10	1,666,549	1,666,649
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	14,142	14,142
Profit for the year				
	-	-	14,142	14,142
Total comprehensive income for the year				
At 31 December 2019	90	10	1,680,691	1,680,791

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

The principal activity of Greater London Fostering Limited ('the Company') is that of provision of fostering services for children in local authority care.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office address is The Quadrangle, 86 Romford Road, Stratford, London, E15 4EH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	-	2%	straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	-	25%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the

effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 38 (2018 - 34).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	13,611	505,634	-	519,245
Additions	-	-	7,783	7,783
At 31 December 2019	13,611	505,634	7,783	527,028
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	544	384,757	-	385,301
Charge for the year on owned assets	272	30,219	2,594	33,085
At 31 December 2019	816	414,976	2,594	418,386
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	12,795	90,658	5,189	108,642
At 31 December 2018	13,067	120,877	-	133,944

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Short leasehold	12,794	13,067

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	293,423	312,170
Other debtors	1,106,754	1,094,736
Prepayments and accrued income	61,452	48,206

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Debtors (continued)

	<u>1,461,629</u>	<u>1,455,112</u>
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6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	20,338	35,649
Corporation tax	7,895	54,982
Other taxation and social security	49,698	46,174
Other creditors	169,607	207,626
Accruals and deferred income	9,600	43,563
	<u>257,138</u>	<u>387,994</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(13,576)
Charged to profit or loss	4,048
At end of year	<u>(9,528)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(9,528)</u>	<u>(13,576)</u>

8. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £35,985 (2018 : £30,538).

No amounts were outstanding at year end.

GREATER LONDON FOSTERING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

9. Related party transactions

included within other debtors is a balance of £770,770 (2018 : £781,978) owed by R Norwood, a director.

This balance is unsecured and interest free, with no fixed repayment terms.

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