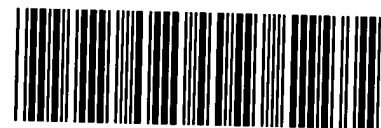


Company registration number 04603309 (England and Wales)

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

FRIDAY



ACD35CG0

A90

29/09/2023

#4

COMPANIES HOUSE

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Directors | R S Brown G R Morgan L F Scanlon |
| Company number | 04603309 |
| Registered office | Ty Shaw Links Court Links Business Park St Mellons Cardiff South Glamorgan Wales CF3 0LT |
| Auditor | Azets Audit Services Ty Derw, Lime Tree Court Cardiff Gate Business Park Cardiff United Kingdom CF23 8AB |

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Directors' report | 1 - 2 |
| Independent auditor's report | 3 - 5 |
| Profit and loss account | 6 |
| Statement of comprehensive income | 7 |
| Balance sheet | 8 |
| Statement of changes in equity | 9 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 10 - 17 |

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of management of residential care homes.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, was £84,037 (2022 : £25,969)

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

R S Brown
G R Morgan
L F Scanlon
M J Smith
A Thomas

(Resigned 31 December 2022)
(Resigned 31 October 2022)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are 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 directors are 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. They are 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.

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.

Taxation note

The company is a close company under the provisions of the Taxes Act 1988

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Going Concern

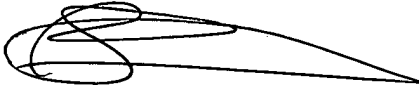
After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual reports and financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1.2 to the financial statements.

Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the companies act 2006.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R S Brown', written over a horizontal line.

R S Brown
Director

28 September 2023

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2023 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

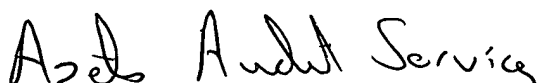
In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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 them 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.



Andrew Howells
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

28 September 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Ty Derw, Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
United Kingdom
CF23 8AB

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

| | Notes | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|--|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Turnover | | 400,019 | 400,133 |
| Operating costs | | (470,949) | (426,467) |
| Other operating income | | 3,667 | 21,755 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Operating loss | | (67,263) | (4,579) |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | 26 | - |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | | (36,364) | (28,681) |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Loss before taxation | | (103,601) | (33,260) |
| Tax on loss | 5 | 19,565 | 7,291 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Loss for the financial year | | <u>(84,037)</u> | <u>(25,969)</u> |

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Loss for the year | (84,037) | (25,969) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | <u>(84,037)</u> | <u>(25,969)</u> |

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

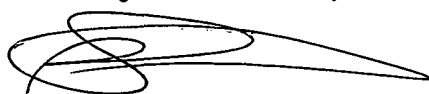
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

| | Notes | 2023 £ | £ | 2022 £ | £ |
|--|-------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors falling due after more than one year | 7 | 3,547 | | 4,045 | |
| Debtors falling due within one year | 7 | 75,344 | | 110,363 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 136,426 | | 75,901 | |
| | | <u>215,317</u> | | <u>190,309</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | <u>(51,328)</u> | | <u>(42,283)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 163,989 | | 148,026 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 9 | | <u>(1,440,000)</u> | | <u>(1,340,000)</u> |
| Net liabilities | | | <u>(1,276,011)</u> | | <u>(1,191,974)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 10 | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Profit and loss reserves | 11 | | <u>(1,277,011)</u> | | <u>(1,192,974)</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>(1,276,011)</u> | | <u>(1,191,974)</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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



R S Brown
Director



G R Morgan
Director

Company Registration No. 04603309

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

| | Share capital £ | Profit and loss reserves £ | Total £ |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance at 1 April 2021 | 1,000 | (1,167,005) | (1,166,005) |
| Year ended 31 March 2022: | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | - | (25,969) | (25,969) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Balance at 31 March 2022 | 1,000 | (1,192,974) | (1,191,974) |
| Year ended 31 March 2023: | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | - | (84,037) | (84,037) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Balance at 31 March 2023 | <u>1,000</u> | <u>(1,277,011)</u> | <u>(1,276,011)</u> |

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ty Shaw Links Court, Links Business Park, St Mellons, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, Wales, CF3 0LT.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

The company's business activities are set out in the Director's Report. The Business Review incorporated in the annual report of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited ('the group'), the ultimate parent company, includes information on the group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance, and position. It also includes information on the financial position of the group, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities as well as its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The directors have assessed going concern for the group and all subsidiaries, including the company. Management is common across the group and the company and take comfort that whilst there is sufficient cash headroom within the group, management can transfer funds across the group and subsidiaries to ensure sufficient headroom is maintained at a subsidiary level, to ensure they meet their obligations as they fall due, and in compliance with bank covenant tests. Formal letters of support from the group have also been provided for subsidiary companies, if required.

The company is in a net liabilities position at the year end as a result of losses made in previous years. The directors have reviewed future cash flow forecasts and note that sufficient cash will be generated from profits, in addition to cash reserves held at the year end, to meet obligations as they fall due, and to ensure sufficient headroom on bank covenant tests throughout the forecast period, for at least 12 months from approval of the financial statements.

After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

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 recoverable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account arises wholly in the united kingdom and represents amounts recognised during the year, exclusive of value added tax, in line with the company's revenue recognition policy.

The company recognises revenue as care is provided. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors.

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:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Computers | 20% straight line |
|-----------|-------------------|

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Operating leases: The company as a lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefits from the use of the leased asset.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives entered in to before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2019 to continue to be charged over the period of the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

1.10 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the asset to which the grant relates. The deferred element of the grants is included in the creditors as deferred income.

Grants of revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.13 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 a company pays fixed contributions in to a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised 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.

Due to the nature of the business there are limited critical judgements and estimates that are made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Revenue is largely derived from service agreements with fellow group companies, there is no inventory or significant provision and debtor recoverability has not previously given rise to any issues.

3 Auditor's remuneration

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: | | |
| For audit services | | |
| Audit of the financial statements of the company | 5,000 | 5,000 |

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

4 Employees

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

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------|--------|--------|
| | Number | Number |
| Total | 33 | 31 |

5 Taxation

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Current tax | | |
| Group tax relief | (19,066) | (6,790) |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | (499) | (501) |
| Total tax credit | (19,565) | (7,291) |

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6 Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery etc £ |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 | 21,843 |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 | 21,843 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 March 2023 | - |
| At 31 March 2022 | - |

7 Debtors

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 24,922 | 80,944 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 18,969 | 6,790 |
| Other debtors | 31,453 | 22,629 |
| | <u>75,344</u> | <u>110,363</u> |
| Amounts falling due after more than one year: | | |
| Deferred tax asset | <u>3,547</u> | <u>4,045</u> |
| Total debtors | <u>78,891</u> | <u>114,408</u> |

The amounts owed by other group companies are unsecured, interest- free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

The amounts owed by other group companies are unsecured, interest- free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 7,637 | 2,133 |
| Taxation and social security | 8,825 | 9,456 |
| Other creditors | 34,866 | 30,694 |
| | <u>51,328</u> | <u>42,283</u> |

The amounts due to other group companies are unsecured, interest- free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 940,000 | 940,000 |
| Amounts owed to parent | 500,000 | 400,000 |
| | <u>1,440,000</u> | <u>1,340,000</u> |

The loans are unsecured. Interest charged during the year was at 2% up until December 2022, and 4% from January 2023. The company has received a letter from the respective group undertakings that the repayment of the loans will not be demanded within 12 months of the signing of the financial statements.

10 Called up share capital

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| Ordinary of £1 each | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> |

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

11 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

12 Related party transactions

There were no transactions with related parties outside the Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited group of companies.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS102 from disclosing transactions and balances with their wholly owned group companies that form part of the Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited group.

Key management personnel are consistent with directors. The directors are remunerated by Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited for their services to the group as a whole.

13 Controlling party

The parent company is Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include the results of the company is headed by Shaw healthcare (Group) limited, the financial statements of which are available from Ty Shaw Links Court, Links Business Park, St Mellons, Cardiff CF30LT.

The ultimate controlling party is Shaw healthcare employee ownership trust (EOT) which owns 61% of the ordinary share capital of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited. No individual holds more than a 4% holding in the share capital of the group.