

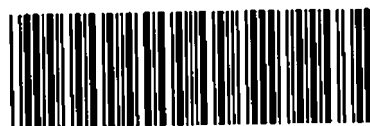
Company Registration No. 05226769 (England and Wales)

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

KLSA
Chartered Accountants

PKF
Member firm of PKF International Ltd

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr Osman Ertosun
Company number	05226769
Registered office	Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
Auditor	KLSA LLP Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 50 Pall Mall PO Box 15162 London SW1A 1QB

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

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SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

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

COVID-19 and Going Concern

The financial results for the year 2019/20 were in line with expectations and were not impacted by COVID-19. COVID-19 has had an impact on the care sector and the company has adapted policies and procedures in order to ensure that it complies with Government guidelines and to ensure the safety of residents, staff and visitors to the home. It is not anticipated that there will be any material impact on the performance of the business and we continue to partner effectively with local authority partners and other commissioning bodies. However, the full impact on the business will depend on the duration and progression of this pandemic and how deeply it impacts the economy. The range and uncertainty of any potential outcomes are too large to provide any meaningful quantification at this point.

The Director has assessed the value of reserves and the operations of the company and does not consider that there are material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubts on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements are therefore prepared on a going concern basis.

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

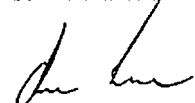
The auditor, KLSA LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

30 October 2020

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saffron Healthcare Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 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 2020 and of its profit 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.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFFRON HEALTHCARE 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 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.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to him in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



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

30 October 2020

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Kalamu House
11 Coldbath Square
London
EC1R 5HL

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		3,292,885	3,146,381
Cost of sales		(2,291,917)	(2,119,583)
Gross profit		1,000,968	1,026,798
Distribution costs		(22,091)	(21,070)
Administrative expenses		(977,970)	(929,102)
Other operating income		-	5,750
Operating profit	3	907	82,376
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	-	(10)
Profit before taxation		907	82,366
Tax on profit	6	(883)	(16,323)
Profit for the financial year		24	66,043

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

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year	24	66,043
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>24</u>	<u>66,043</u>

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		104,833		96,822
Current assets					
Stocks	8	3,000		2,900	
Debtors	9	1,627,123		1,390,632	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,432		500	
		<u>1,634,555</u>		<u>1,394,032</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(1,317,240)</u>		<u>(1,068,730)</u>	
Net current assets			317,315		325,302
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>422,148</u>		<u>422,124</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13	10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss reserves		412,148		412,124	
Total equity			<u>422,148</u>		<u>422,124</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 30 October 2020



Mr Osman Ertosun
Director

Company Registration No. 05226769

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2018	10,000	346,081	356,081
Year ended 31 March 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	66,043	66,043
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2019	10,000	412,124	422,124
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	24	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2020	<u>10,000</u>	<u>412,148</u>	<u>422,148</u>

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	18		56,989		58,623
Interest paid			-		(10)
Income taxes paid			(4,999)		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities			<u>51,990</u>		<u>58,613</u>
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(40,910)		(49,173)	
Net cash used in investing activities			<u>(40,910)</u>		<u>(49,173)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			<u>11,080</u>		<u>9,440</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			(6,648)		(16,088)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u><u>4,432</u></u>		<u><u>(6,648)</u></u>
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			4,432		500
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			-		(7,148)

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Saffron Healthcare Limited 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

COVID-19 is having a material impact on the operations of my business. The director reviewed and assessed forecast cash flows including sensitivity to trading and expenditure plans, and for the potential impact of uncertainties including Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic. The director also considered the company's financing facilities and future funding plans. Based on this, I confirmed that the application of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements continued to be appropriate.

The company is financed by equity, shareholders' loans and banking facilities. The company is therefore dependent upon its bankers and shareholders for continued financial support.

The shareholders and related parties have agreed not to call upon their loans for the next 12 months.

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 Director notes that should the company have insufficient working capital, the parent company will provide support to ensure that the company meets its financial obligations.

On the basis of this, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company will 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. These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents fees receivable for care services. Turnover is recognised as it is incurred, either daily, 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 valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on reducing balance

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Depreciation and residual values

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

De-recognition

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

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

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

At each reporting date, 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.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

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.

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.

1.9 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.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

3 Operating profit

	2020	2019
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	32,899	30,118
Operating lease charges	500,000	500,000

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Care Staff	99	103
Administration	3	3
Managerial	2	2
Total	104	108

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	2,214,085	2,075,482
Pension costs	34,969	22,640
	2,249,054	2,098,122

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	10

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	883	16,323

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before taxation	907	82,366
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	172	15,650
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	6	13
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	632	585
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	73	75
Taxation charge for the year	883	16,323

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	9,643	559,449	569,092
Additions	-	40,910	40,910
At 31 March 2020	9,643	600,359	610,002
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019	1,966	470,304	472,270
Depreciation charged in the year	385	32,514	32,899
At 31 March 2020	2,351	502,818	505,169
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	7,292	97,541	104,833
At 31 March 2019	7,677	89,145	96,822

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

8	Stocks		2020	2019
			£	£
	Food and consumables		3,000	2,900
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9	Debtors		2020	2019
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:			
	Trade debtors		176,582	179,340
	Corporation tax recoverable		8,619	4,503
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		1,435,352	1,201,511
	Other debtors		854	726
	Prepayments and accrued income		5,716	4,552
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			1,627,123	1,390,632
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	11	-	7,148
	Trade creditors		34,060	24,740
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,012,070	900,539
	Taxation and social security		26,557	25,900
	Other creditors		87,439	57,686
	Accruals and deferred income		157,114	52,717
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			1,317,240	1,068,730
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11	Loans and overdrafts		2020	2019
			£	£
	Bank overdrafts		-	7,148
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Payable within one year		-	7,148
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

12 Retirement benefit schemes

	2020	2019
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	34,969	22,640

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.

13 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

14 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:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	500,000	500,000
Between two and five years	2,500,000	2,000,000
In over five years	3,000,000	4,000,000
	6,000,000	6,500,000

15 Events after the reporting date

Approaching balance sheet date, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic on 11 March, the UK Government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March. The company has therefore concluded that the necessity for large-scale government interventions (both in the UK and the other countries) in response to COVID-19 became apparent as at the balance sheet date. In reviewing the consequences of such conditions exist at the balance sheet date, I am not aware of any adverse effect or likely effect on the business due to COVID-19.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 at the year end date is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Castlebar Healthcare Limited	1,408,946	1,175,105

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

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

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

The balances payable to related parties at the year end date are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Dovercourt Healthcare Limited	952,125	849,764

There were material transactions during the year between the company and Dovercourt Healthcare Limited who acts as the regional head office.

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

No guarantees have been given or received.

SAFFRON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Mr. R. O. Ertosun. The controlling party changed from R. O. Ertosun to E. Ertosun and O. Ertosun on 4 April 2020.

The smallest undertaking for which group financial statements are prepared is Excelcare Holdings 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

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	24	66,043
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	883	16,323
Finance costs	-	10
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	32,899	30,118
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(100)	(300)
Increase in debtors	(232,375)	(137,081)
Increase in creditors	255,658	83,510
Cash generated from operations	56,989	58,623

19 Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt)

	1 April 2019 £	Cash flows £	31 March 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	500	3,932	4,432
Bank overdrafts	(7,148)	7,148	-
	(6,648)	11,080	4,432