Company registration number: 05865078

Lifelong Healthcare Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 March 2017

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Directors and other information

Director

R. Patel

Company number

05865078

Registered office

Lynton House 304 Bensham Lane Thornton Heath

Surrey CR7 7EQ

Accountants

Kishens Limited

3 Montpelier Avenue

Bexley Kent DA5 3AP

Chartered accountants report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Lifelong Healthcare Limited Year ended 31 March 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Lifelong Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the director of Lifelong Healthcare Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 April 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Lifelong Healthcare Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Lifelong Healthcare Limited and its director as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Lifelong Healthcare Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Lifelong Healthcare Limited. You consider that Lifelong Healthcare Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Lifelong Healthcare Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Kishens Limited

Chartered Accountants

3 Montpelier Avenue

Bexley

Kent

DA5 3AP

15 December 2017

Statement of financial position 31 March 2017

	2017		20	2016	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6			12,000	•
Tangible assets	7	16,713		2,027	
			16,713		14,027
Current assets					
Stocks		11,150		10,965	
Debtors	8	10,454		4,776	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,161		2,665	
		23,765		18,406	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	9	(115,486)		(109,467)	
Net current liabilities			(91,721)		(91,061)
Total assets less current liabilities			(75,008)		(77,034)
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	10		(70,474)	•	(67,241)
Net liabilities			(145,482) =====		(144,275)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			(146,482)		(145,275)
Shareholders deficit			(145,482)		(144,275)

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R. Patel

Director

Company registration number: 05865078

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total
At 1 April 2015	1,000	(172,020)	(171,020)
(Loss)/profit for the year		26,745	26,745
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,745	26,745
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	1,000	(145,275)	(144,275)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(1,207)	(1,207)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,207)	(1,207)
At 31 March 2017	1,000	(146,482)	(145,482) ======

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 304 Bensham Lane, Thornton Heath, Surrey, CR7 7EQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property - 5% straight line

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 4 (2016: 4).

5. Loss/profit before taxation

Loss/profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

·	2017	2016
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,000	12,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,906	676
- .		

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	120,000	120,000
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	108,000	108,000
Charge for the year	12,000	12,000
At 31 March 2017	120,000	120,000
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	-	
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At 31 March 2016	12,000	12,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

7.	Tangible assets				
		Short leasehold	Fixtures, fittings and	Motor vehicles	Total
		property £	equipment £	£	£
•	Cost		~	~	
	At 1 April 2016	6,002	10,617	8,400	25,019
	Additions	2,489	4,003	13,100	19,592
	At 31 March 2017	8,491 =====	14,620	21,500 =====	44,611 ======
	Depreciation		. =		
	At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	6,001 124	9,712 1,227	7,279 3,555	22,992 4,906
					
	At 31 March 2017	6,125 ———	10,939	10,834	27,898 ———
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	2,366	3,681	10,666	16,713
	At 31 March 2016		905	1,121	2,027
	At 31 March 2010				
•	Dahtana				
8.	Debtors			2017	2016
	·			£	£
	Other debtors			10,454 ====	4,776 =====
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts			28,331	32,818
	Trade creditors			20,504	27,757
	Social security and other taxes			432	2,151
	Other creditors			66,219	46,741 ———
				115,486	109,467
	·				
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	one year		2017	2016
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			25,648	9,241
	Other creditors			44,826	58,000
			·	70,474	67,241

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its director.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.