Registration number: 06221455

# Occupational Medicals Enterprise Ltd

Annual Report and Filleted Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 January 2020



Beever and Struthers St George's House 215-219 Chester Road Manchester Lancashire M15 4JE

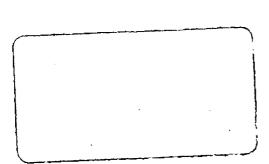
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# (Registration number: 06221455) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 January 2020

	Note	. ,	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets				
Debtors	6		831,866	665,725
Cash at bank and in hand			6,820	43,745
			838,686	709,470
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7		(1,129,564)	(681,839)
Net (liabilities)/assets		-	(290,878)	27,631
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	8		2	2
Profit and loss account			(290,880)	27,629
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds			(290,878)	27,631

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 29 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

I J Martin

Director

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Charles House

Albert Street

Eccles

Manchester

M30 0PW

United Kingdom

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

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

# Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are satisfied that with the ongoing support of the bank and other group companies the company will continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

#### Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 29 January 2021 was Iain Round BSc FCA, who signed for and on behalf of Beever and Struthers.

### **Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Judgements**

Determination of whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Determination of whether leases entered into by the company as lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Determination of the recoverability of trade debtors. A specific provision is made against certain debts where in the opinion of the directors the debt is not considered to be fully recoverable.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Recovery of trade debtors. A specific provision is made against certain debts where in the opinion of the directors the debt is not considered to be fully recoverable. The carrying amount is £685 (2019 -£495).

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover represents services delivered, net of value added tax.

Income is received in either annual or monthly instalments, but is recognised on a straight line basis over the course of the contract.

#### Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the Company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Furniture, fittings, plant and equipment

33% straight line basis

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 2 (2019 - 2).

### 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 February 2019	139,000	139,000
At 31 January 2020	139,000	139,000
Amortisation At 1 February 2019	139,000	139,000
At 31 January 2020	139,000	139,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2020	-	-

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

# 5 Tangible assets

.* 1	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation	39,060	39,060
At 1 February 2019		
At 31 January 2020	39,060	39,060
Depreciation At 1 February 2019	39,060	39,060
At 31 January 2020	39,060	39,060
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2020	_	
6 Debtors		
	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	34,648	49;323
Amounts owed by related parties	794,204	613,731
Prepayments	3,014	2,671
Total current trade and other debtors	831,866	665,725
7 Creditors		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	5,833	5,404
Amounts due to related parties	1,065,018	649,280
Taxation and social security	37,727	9,760
Other payables	16,500	16,500
Accrued expenses	4,486	895
	1,129,564	681,839

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

## 8 Share capital

### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		20	2019	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary of £0.01 each	200	2.00	200	2.00	

### 9 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Employment Law Advisory Services Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Employment Law Advisory Services Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House

The ultimate controlling party are the directors.

# 10 Non adjusting events after the financial period

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic is a non- adjusting post balance sheet event. The company has been impacted by the pandemic and the measures introduced by the government to stop the spread of the virus. Thanks to the financial support available under the Coranavirus Job Retention Scheme and income from ongoing revenue streams the directors have been able to continue to successfully manage the business during this period.