Company Registration No. 07945990 (England and Wales)

About Me Care and Support Limited

Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2019

			2019		2018
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	158,749		149,990	
Cash at bank and in hand		59,456		381,171	-
•					
		218,205		531,161	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	4	(216,633)		(529,589)	
Net current assets			1,572		1,572
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	Š		8		. 8
Profit and loss reserves			1,564		1,564
•					
Total equity			1,572		1,572
•					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 26 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Robert Nolan

Director

Company Registration No. 07945990

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

About Me Care and Support Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cygnet Road, Hampton, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 8FD.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 68 (2018 - 76).

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	140,705	145,510
Amounts owed by group undertakings	17,144	2,391
Other debtors	900	2,089
	158,749	149,990
	=	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	3,309	119,966
	Taxation and social security	11,065	9,130
	Other creditors	108,527	86,244
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	93,732	314,249
		216,633	529,589
			-
5	Called up share capital	•	
		2019	2018
		£	£
•	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	8 ordinary shares of £1 each	8	8

Each share has full rights in the company with respect to voting, dividends and distributions.

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Jane Hill.

The auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

7 Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

8 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking at 31 March 2019 was Deafblind UK, a Company and Registered Charity in England and Wales, number 00802976. The registered office is Cygnet Road, Hampton, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 8FD.