

DOMUS LIVE-IN CARE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	92,536	59,740
Cash at bank and in hand		54,206	18,836
		<u>146,742</u>	<u>78,576</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(166,632)	(146,772)
Net current liabilities		<u>(19,890)</u>	<u>(68,196)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(19,890)</u>	<u>(68,196)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(19,890)</u>	<u>(68,196)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(19,990)	(68,296)
		<u>(19,890)</u>	<u>(68,196)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr D R McDowell
Director

Date: 17 April 2023

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

1. General information

Domus Live-In Care Limited is a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales. The company's registered office address is 22 Church Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 1JP.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have assessed that there are no significant doubts in the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

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 receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.6 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments.

Debtors, creditors and loans which are repayable within one year with no stated interest rate are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account under other administrative expenses.

Loans and borrowings which are payable in more than one year are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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. Revision to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revisions affect only one period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key estimates and judgements are as follows:

The amounts recoverable on contract represents the value of work completed at the balance sheet date but not invoiced until after the year end. This is a calculation based on the previous 4 weekly billing cycle, compared to the days remaining to the year end since the previous billing cycle. This estimate has proved to be historically reliable.

A payroll accrual is also calculated in the same manner as the income accrual above but using payroll cycles.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 (2021 - 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

5. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	82,679	50,627
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,041	2,041
Other debtors	-	1,829
Prepayments and accrued income	7,816	5,243
	<u>92,536</u>	<u>59,740</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,351	232
Amounts owed to group undertakings	133,244	124,779
Corporation tax	13,367	2,685
Other taxation and social security	5,317	3,320
Other creditors	-	1,886
Accruals and deferred income	13,353	13,870
	<u>166,632</u>	<u>146,772</u>

7. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £5,819 (2021 - £3,145). Contributions totalling £Nil (2021 - £57) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

8. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Care at Home Services (South East) Limited.

9. Parent undertaking

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking, and the parent of both the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are available is Care at Home Services (South East) Limited. The company is registered in England and Wales at 22 Church Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 1JP.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

10. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 19 April 2023 by Duncan Cochrane-Dyet BSc BFP FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.