

Registration number: 09632254

APEX LIVE IN CARE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016



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APEX LIVE IN CARE LIMITED

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S M Booty N Ward A W Ewers
Registered office	Northpoint House 52 High Street Knaphill Woking Surrey GU21 2PY
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 9 The Boulevard Crawley West Sussex RH10 1UT
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

APEX LIVE IN CARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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. They are 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.

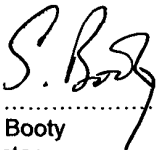
APEX LIVE IN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	7	3,842
		<hr/>
Current assets		
Debtors	8	42,440
Cash		13,135
		<hr/>
		55,575
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(18,971)
		<hr/>
Net current assets		36,604
		<hr/>
Net assets		40,446
		<hr/>
Capital and reserves		
Called up equity share capital	10	1
Retained earnings		40,445
		<hr/>
Total equity		40,446
		<hr/>

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 26 July 2016


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S M Booty
Director

APEX LIVE IN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016

1 General information

Apex Live In Care Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Northpoint House, 52 High Street, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2PY.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

The individual financial statements of Apex Live In Care Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited. The financial statements of Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Cash flow statement

The company has not presented a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and a group cash flow statement is included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, net of value added tax. When the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes in effect a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts determined using an imputed rate of interest, normally the rate that discounts the nominal amount of consideration to the cash sales price.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation on assets is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its residual value, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and Equipment	25% straight line
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On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in comprehensive income, and included in other operating income.

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. All debtors are repayable within one year and are hence included at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received. 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in comprehensive income.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases when they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company. Other leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company are classified as operating leases.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016

Income Tax

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years.

A deferred tax asset or liability is recognised for tax recoverable or payable in future periods in respect of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. Timing differences result from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date apart from certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences. Deferred tax relating to land and investment properties that is measured at fair value is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Post-employment defined contribution plans

Amounts in respect of defined contributions plans are recognised as an expense as they are incurred.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have had to be made by management in preparing these financial statements.

APEX LIVE IN CARE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016**

7 Tangible assets

	Furniture and equipment £
Cost	
Additions and at 31 March 2016	4,331
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
Charge for the period and at 31 March 2016	489
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2016	3,842
	<hr/> <hr/>

8 Debtors

	2016 £
Trade receivables	7,005
Amounts owed by group undertakings	31,125
Prepayments and accrued income	4,310
	<hr/>
	42,440
	<hr/> <hr/>

9 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £
Trade payables	482
Corporation tax	9,151
Other taxation and social security	3,622
Other payables	3,135
Accruals and deferred income	2,581
	<hr/>
	18,971
	<hr/> <hr/>

10 Share capital**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	2016	
	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

One ordinary share was issued at par on 10 June 2015.

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11 Commitments

Operating lease commitments

As at 31 March 2016 the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases.

The total future lease payments are as follows:

	2016 £
Within one year	7,758
Within two to five years	11,031
	<hr/>
	18,789
	<hr/>

12 Key management personnel compensation

The total remuneration of directors, who are considered to be key management for the purpose of disclosure, in the period ended 31 March 2016 (including salaries and other benefits) was £nil.

13 Control

The company is controlled by Berkeley Home Health Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is Berkeley Home Health Holdco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. This company is controlled by August Equity Partners III GP Limited, a company registered in Scotland which is considered to have no single controlling party.

14 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent Auditor's Report

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's profit and loss account for the year or a copy of the directors' report. Accordingly, the independent auditors' report has also been omitted.

The independent auditors' report for the year was unqualified.

The auditor was Hazlewoods LLP and Andrew Brookes signed the auditors' report as senior statutory auditor.