Registered number: 10765271

CHANGING LIVES CARE GROUP LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

CHANGING LIVES CARE GROUP LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10765271

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**61,028**		48,238
			61,028		48,238
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**149,048**		144,074	
Cash at bank and in hand		**299,946**		96,253	
		448,994		240,327	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**(162,462)**		(133,833)	
Net current assets			**286,532**		106,494
Total assets less current liabilities			**347,560**		154,732
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		**(50,130)**		(50,000)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		**(4,612)**		(1,933)	
			(4,612)		(1,933)
Net assets			**292,818**		102,799
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**1**		1
Profit and loss account			**292,817**		102,798
			292,818		102,799

CHANGING LIVES CARE GROUP LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10765271

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MAY 2022

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 profit and loss account 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:

....

R S Odedra
Director

Date: 24 . 02 . 23

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The entity is a private company limited by shares, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered number is 10765271 and the registered office is Office 7, 35-37 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JN.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be that of providing child day care activities.

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 Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	-	10% Straight line method
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line method
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% Straight line method

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

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

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at transaction price, net of transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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 the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 the Profit and Loss Account.

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 best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 34 (2021 - 19).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2021	31,711	1,650	19,789	53,150
Additions	11,464	3,199	4,093	18,756
At 31 May 2022	43,175	4,849	23,882	71,906
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2021	1,585	-	3,327	4,912
Charge for the year	3,475	316	2,175	5,966
At 31 May 2022	5,060	316	5,502	10,878
Net book value				
At 31 May 2022	38,115	4,533	18,380	61,028
At 31 May 2021	30,126	1,650	16,462	48,238

5. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	**146,143**	142,074
Other debtors	**2,905**	2,000
	149,048	144,074

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	**11,672**	12,183
Corporation tax	**54,780**	23,358
Other taxation and social security	**27,952**	19,383
Other creditors	**64,558**	75,909
Accruals and deferred income	**3,500**	3,000
	162,462	133,833

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Other loans	**50,130**	50,000
	50,130	50,000

8. Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS 102 35.1AC the Company is exempt from the requirements to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

9. Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking of the Company is CLCG Holdings Ltd. The registered office and principal place of business of CLCG Holdings Ltd is Office 7, 35-37 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JN.

The Company is the subsidary undertaking of a small group and as such is not required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare group accounts.