Company registration number: 08238468

DIVERSITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE LIMITED

Trading as Diversity Health & Social Care Limited

Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

30 December 2019

Contents

DIVERSITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE LIMITED

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Paschal Ndelule Mrs Chuma Mwanakatwe Ndelule
Company number	08238468
Registered office	196 BALLARDS ROAD DAGENHAM RM10 9AB
Business address	Suite 217 Estuary HHouse 196 Ballards Road Dagenham Essex RM10 9AB

DIVERSITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE LIMITED

Abridged statement of financial position

30 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	27,419		11,525	
			27,419		11,525
Current assets					
Debtors		794,879		878,870	
Cash at bank and in hand		444,046		42,014	
		1,238,925		920,884	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(718,226)		(623,643)	
Net current assets			520,699		297,241
Total assets less current liabilities			548,118		308,766
Net assets			548,118		308,766
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			547,118		307,766
Shareholders funds			548,118		308,766

For the year ending 30 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Paschal Ndelule

Director

Company registration number: 08238468

DIVERSITY HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 31 December 2017	1,000	138,343	139,343
Profit for the year		269,423	269,423
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	269,423	269,423
Dividends paid and payable		(100,000)	(100,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 30 December 2018 and 31 December 2018	1,000	307,766	308,766
Profit for the year		299,352	299,352
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	299,352	299,352
Dividends paid and payable		(60,000)	(60,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 30 December 2019	1,000	547,118	548,118

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in UK. The address of the registered office is SUITE 217 ESTUARY HOUSE, 196 BALLARDS ROAD, DAGENHAM, RM10 9AB.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 252 (2018: 213).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,203,029	3,004,898
Social security costs	183,248	176,743
Other pension costs	44,421	22,778
	3,430,698	3,204,419

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 31 December 2018	37,749
Additions	26,374
Disposals	(20,804)
At 30 December 2019	43,319
Depreciation	
At 31 December 2018	26,225
Charge for the year	9,949
Disposals	(20,274)
At 30 December 2019	15,900
Carrying amount	
At 30 December 2019	27,419
At 30 December 2018	11,524