

IVERNA CARE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Iverna Care Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The company has not traded during the year. During this year, the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore made neither profit nor loss.

Iverna Care Limited**(Registration number: 11397049)****Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	<u>4</u>	103	103
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	2	2
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(103)	(103)
Net current liabilities		(101)	(101)
Net assets		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

For the financial year ending 30 June 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 27 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

A R Ajram
Director

Iverna Care Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

The Cottage
Stoke Grange
Fir Tree Avenue
Slough
Berkshire
SL2 4NN

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Group accounts not prepared

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements, on the grounds that it is a small group..

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies..

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of 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 debtors.

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 all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Average number of employees	2	2

4 Investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Investments in subsidiaries	103	103

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
			2021	2020
Subsidiary undertakings				
Iverna South East Limited	The Cottage, Stoke Grange, Fir Tree Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, SL2 4NN England	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
Iverna North Devon Limited	The Cottage, Stoke Grange, Fir Tree Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, SL2 4NN England	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
Iverna South Devon Limited	The Cottage, Stoke Grange, Fir Tree Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, SL2 4NN England	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
Iverna (Central) Devon Limited	The Cottage, Stoke Grange, Fir Tree Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, SL2 4NN England	Ordinary shares	100%	100%

Iverna Care Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Subsidiary undertakings

Iverna South East Limited

The principal activity of Iverna South East Limited is the provision of care services.

Iverna North Devon Limited

The principal activity of Iverna North Devon Limited is the provision of care services.

Iverna South Devon Limited

The principal activity of Iverna South Devon Limited is the provision of care services.

Iverna (Central) Devon Limited

The principal activity of Iverna (Central) Devon Limited is the provision of care services.

Iverna Care Limited**Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2021****5 Debtors**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

6 Creditors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Due within one year		
Other payables	<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>

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