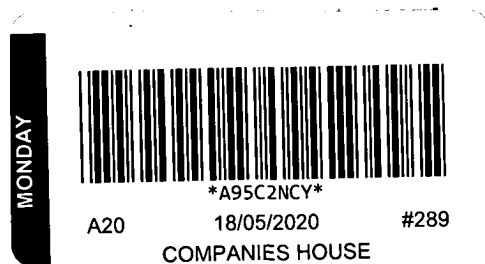


BUPA INTERNATIONAL MARKETS LIMITED

(Registered number 01419145)

**Annual report
for the year ended**

31 December 2019



Registered office:

**1 Angel Court
London
EC2R 7HJ**

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Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their Strategic Report for Bupa International Markets Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Business review

The Directors consider the performance of the Company during the year to be satisfactory and do not foresee any significant changes in the forthcoming year. The results of the Company show a loss before taxation £4.2m (2018: £5.6m loss) mainly driven by the impairment of a strategic investment. The Company's net assets of £176.3m (2018: £44.3m) increased during the year following the successful acquisition of Bupa Acibadem Sigorta A.S.

Results

The loss for the year, before taxation, amounted to £4.2m (2018: £5.6m). At 31 December 2019, the Company's net assets amounted to £176.3m (2018: £44.3m).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of uncertainties and risks. These risks and uncertainties include interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations driven by the external investment market and the uncertainty of timing of cash generation within the other Bupa Group companies. The Company's management determines that these risks and uncertainties are managed effectively where possible and are reviewed on a regular basis in line with Bupa Group policies.

The Directors have assessed the impact of COVID-19 and it is not considered that there are any significant doubts over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of these financial statements. Please refer to note 13 of the financial statements for further information.

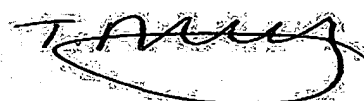
Details of the Bupa Group's business risks and risk management processes are set out in the Annual Report of the ultimate parent company, The British United Provident Association Limited ("Bupa"). The Bupa Group consists of Bupa and its direct and indirect subsidiary entities. No formal key performance indicators are used or monitored, however the Directors recognise the role of the Company and thus monitor performance with respect to the solvency of the Company, the underlying performance of the investments and therefore the valuation of the investments in the balance sheet.

Registered office:

1 Angel Court
London
EC2R 7HJ

7 May 2020

By Order of the Board



T L McHarg
Director

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company for the year was that of an investment holding company.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil).

Going concern

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Further details regarding adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies of the financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The ultimate parent undertaking, Bupa, has prepared group accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union. The Company is not required to report under IFRS and therefore these accounts are prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards. As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Bupa, a group whose accounts are publicly available and prepared under IFRS, the Company qualifies for application of Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101"), which has been adopted for these financial statements. FRS 101 uses the recognition and measurement bases of IFRS while allowing exemptions for a number of disclosures required by full IFRS.

Directors

Details of the present Directors and any other persons who served as a Director during the year are set out below:

D M Fletcher
T L McHarg
S Preston (Resigned 6 June 2019)

Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004

As at the date of this report, indemnities are in force under which the Company has agreed to indemnify the Directors, to the extent permitted by law and the Company's Articles of Association, in respect of all losses arising out of, or in connection with, the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities, as Directors of the Company.

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made no political or charitable donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year (2018: £nil).

Directors' Report (continued) **for the year ended 31 December 2019**

Disclosure of information to Auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that:

- so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

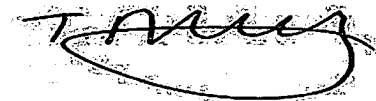
Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the Auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Registered office:

1 Angel Court
London
EC2R 7HJ

7 May 2020

By Order of the Board



T L McHarg
Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101.

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 and loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bupa International Markets Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Bupa International Markets Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and Directors' report

The Directors are responsible for the strategic report and the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and

- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give us a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

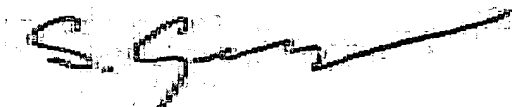
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an Auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Shaun Gealy (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
 3 Assembly Square
 Britannia Quay
 Cardiff
 CF10 4AX

7 May 2020

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Income from investment activities	4	1,149,299	1,021,962
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(492,172)	(271,460)
Impairment of loan	8	(4,849,121)	(6,397,096)
Loss before taxation		(4,191,994)	(5,646,594)
Tax (charge) / income	7	(131,273)	1,032,853
Loss for the year		(4,323,267)	(4,613,741)

The result for the year is entirely derived from continuing operations.

There were no material differences between reported profit and losses and historical profit and losses before and after taxation.

The Company has no recognised income or expense other than the loss shown above and therefore no other comprehensive income/loss is presented.

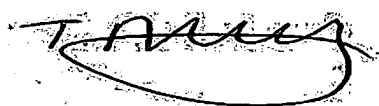
The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Investments	8	200,456,582	62,489,431
Deferred taxation	9	1,168,538	1,168,538
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(25,371,600)	(19,310,390)
Net assets		176,253,520	44,347,579
Shareholder's funds			
Called up share capital	11	136,229,210	2
Profit and loss reserve	12	40,024,310	44,347,577
Shareholder's funds		176,253,520	44,347,579

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 May 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



T L McHarg
 Director

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2019	2	44,347,577	44,347,579
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(4,323,267)	(4,323,267)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,323,267)	(4,323,267)
Issue of shares	136,229,208	-	136,229,208
Balance at 31 December 2019	136,229,210	40,024,310	176,253,520

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2018	2	48,961,318	48,961,320
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(4,613,741)	(4,613,741)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,613,741)	(4,613,741)
Balance at 31 December 2018	2	44,347,577	44,347,579

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below

(a) Adoption of new and revised standards

IFRS 16 Leases

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 Leases with a date of initial application of 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The IAS 17 distinction between operating and finance leases is removed for lessee contracts under IFRS 16, with all lease rights and obligations now being recognised in the Balance Sheet on a similar basis to finance leases under IAS 17. A lease liability is recognised for all leases, reflecting the present value of the lease payments discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost and settled over the life of the lease. A corresponding right-of-use asset is also recognised and depreciated over the life of the lease.

As the Company held no leases in 2019, there has been no impact from the adoption of IFRS 16.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 has been developed by the IFRS Interpretation Committee to provide greater clarity on how uncertain tax treatments should be recognised and measured under IAS 12. IFRIC 23 is effective from 1 January 2019 and covers all income taxes within the scope of IAS 12. Under IFRIC 23, a tax provision should be recognised if it is probable that a taxation authority will not accept the tax treatment adopted by an entity. When measuring the uncertainty, an entity can select from either the "most likely amount" or the "expected value" method, based on which approach better predicts the ultimate outcome. The amendment had no immediate impact on the Company on transition.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs") but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of The British United Provident Association Limited ("Bupa"), a company registered in England and Wales, which publishes consolidated accounts, the Company has not included details of transactions with other Bupa Group companies which are subsidiary undertakings of Bupa.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Related party transactions with fellow Bupa Group companies; and
- Disclosures in respect of the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(c) Going Concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1 and the Directors' Report on pages 2 to 3.

The Directors have conducted an assessment of the Company's going concern status based on its current position and forecast results, including consideration of the implications of COVID-19. They have concluded that the Company has adequate financial resources to operate for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding net current liabilities of £25.4m as at 31 December 2019 (2018: £19.3m).

As disclosed in note 10 of the financial statements, the Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a loan facility which is payable on demand provided by Bupa Investments Overseas Limited, a fellow Bupa Group company. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of this loan facility.

(d) Exemption from consolidation

The Company is exempt by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group.

(e) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date, the resulting foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised under Interest payable and similar expenses in the Profit and Loss Account. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated, the resulting foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised under Interest payable and similar expenses in the Profit and Loss Account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

(f) Investment income

Dividends on equity investments are included, together with the relaxed tax credit, in the Profit and Loss Account. Other investment income is recognised on an accruals basis.

(g) Investments

Investments in subsidiary and associate undertakings are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. Investments in joint ventures are recorded at cost less any provision for impairment.

Intercompany loan investments are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently recognised at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method less any provision for expected credit losses (ECL). The Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, investments are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

The carrying amounts of investments in subsidiary undertakings are reviewed at least annually. Where there is an indication that an impairment loss has decreased, any accumulated provision for impairment is reversed to reflect the carrying amount at the recoverable amount limited to the cost of the investment.

(h) Interest bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(i) Taxation and deferred taxation

The taxation expense on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred taxation. Income taxation is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Current taxation is the expected taxation payable on the taxable profit for the year, using taxation rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to taxation payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxation is recognised in full using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The amount of deferred taxation recognised is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using taxation rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiary companies, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred taxation asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

(i) Taxation and deferred taxation (continued)

Trading losses surrendered to other Bupa Group subsidiary undertakings are made on a full payment basis. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses: IAS 12 provides requirements on the recognition and measurement of current or deferred tax liabilities or assets. The amendments clarify the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses to address diversity in practice.

2. Immediate and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Bupa Investments Limited, with its registered office at 1 Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HJ. The ultimate parent undertaking of the Company, and the largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated, is Bupa, with its registered office at 1 Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HJ. The smallest group into which these financial statements are consolidated is that headed by Bupa Finance plc, with its registered office at 1 Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HJ.

Copies of the accounts of both companies can be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

3. Staff costs and Directors' remuneration

The Company had no employees during the year and consequently incurred no staff costs during the current or preceding year. The emoluments of the Directors are borne entirely by other Bupa Group entities and Directors' remuneration in connection to the Company is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Emoluments	19,476	16,896
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	10,947	1,414
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	200	200
	30,623	18,510

The aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid Director was £15,960 (2018: £8,442) and company pension contributions of £100 (2018: £100) were made to a defined contribution pension scheme on his behalf.

4. Income from investment activities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Net foreign exchange gain	-	2,518
Dividend Income	1,166	-
Interest receivable from Group undertakings	1,148,133	1,019,444
	1,149,299	1,021,962

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

5. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest payable to Group companies	425,633	271,460
Net foreign exchange loss	66,539	-
	492,172	271,460

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's Auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	4,200	4,200

Fees for the audit of the Company represent the amount receivable by the Company's Auditor. The amount may not be borne by the Company.

There were no fees paid to the Company's Auditor, KPMG LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company.

7. Tax on profit

(i) Recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current taxation		
UK taxation on profit for the year	124,247	135,685
Overseas Tax	116	-
	124,363	135,685
Adjustments in respect of prior years	6,910	-
Total current taxation	131,273	135,685
Deferred taxation		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(1,168,538)
Total deferred taxation	-	(1,168,538)
Taxation expense / (income)	131,273	(1,032,853)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

7. Tax on profit (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The differences between the total current tax expense shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before taxation	(4,191,994)	(5,646,594)
Tax on loss at UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(796,479)	(1,072,853)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	921,064	1,208,538
Non-assessable income	(222)	-
Taxation adjustments in respect of prior periods	6,910	(1,168,538)
Total current tax expense/ (income) for the year	131,273	(1,032,853)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantially enacted on 17 March 2020. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge and will increase the deferred tax asset by £137,475 from £1,168,538 to £1,306,013.

8. Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings £	Interest in Joint venture undertakings £	Loans to Group undertakings £	Total £
1 January 2019	1	8,419,883	54,069,547	62,489,431
Additions	136,230,622	-	6,585,650	142,816,272
Impairment of loan	-	-	(4,849,121)	(4,849,121)
31 December 2019	136,230,623	8,419,883	55,806,076	200,456,582

	Subsidiary undertakings £	Interest in Joint venture undertakings £	Loans to Group undertakings £	Total £
1 January 2018	1	8,419,883	52,631,753	61,051,637
Additions	-	-	7,834,890	7,834,890
Impairment of loan	-	-	(6,397,096)	(6,397,096)
31 December 2018	1	8,419,883	54,069,547	62,489,431

During the year, the Company advanced a loan of £6.6m (2018: £6.8m) to Nazer Bupa Medical Equipment Company Limited. At 31 December 2019, an impairment loss of £4.8m (2018: £6.4m) was recognised in connection to this loan.

The loan receivable from Bupa Investments Limited ('BIL') increased by a net £1.1m (2018: £1.0m) during the year. This was a result of capitalising £1.1m (2018: £1.0m) of accrued loan interest. At 31 December 2019, the loan receivable from BIL amounted to £54.8m (2018: £53.7m).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

8. Investments (continued)

In the opinion of the Directors, investments are worth at least the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

Related Undertakings

In compliance with Section 409 of the Companies Act 2006, disclosed below is a list of related undertakings of the Company, comprising any subsidiaries, joint ventures, associated undertakings or other significant holdings, together with the registered office address, each share class held by the Company and the proportion of the nominal value of the shares of that class represented by those shares. All share classes disclosed are held directly by the Company, unless stated otherwise.

Name of undertaking	Registered office address	Share class held	Actual % held
Nazer Bupa Medical Equipment Company Limited	Prince Sultan St, Al Mohammadiyah Dist, PO Box 260, Jeddah 21411, Saudi Arabia	SAR1,000.00 Ordinary	50.00
Bupa Acibadem Sigorta A.S.	Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Basar Sok No: 20 Atasehir, Istanbul, Turkey	TRY1.00 Ordinary	100.00
Acibadem Grubu Sigorta Aracilik Hizmetleri A.S. ¹	Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Basar Sok No: 20 Atasehir, Istanbul, Turkey	TRY1.00 Ordinary	100.00

9. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(i) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets 2019 £	Assets 2018 £
Taxation value of losses carried forward	1,168,538	1,168,538
Net deferred tax assets	1,168,538	1,168,538

(ii) Movement in deferred tax during the year

	1 January 2019 £	Recognised in profit and loss £	31 December 2019 £
Taxation value of losses	1,168,538	-	1,168,538
Net deferred tax assets 2019	1,168,538	-	1,168,538

(iii) Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

	1 January 2018 £	Recognised in profit and loss £	31 December 2018 £
Taxation value of losses	-	1,168,538	1,168,538
Net deferred tax assets 2018	-	1,168,538	1,168,538

As at 31 December 2019, the Company had deductible temporary differences relating to capital losses of £3,264,906 (2018: £3,264,906) for which no deferred taxation asset was recognised due to uncertainty of utilisation of these timing differences.

¹ Held indirectly by the Company

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

10. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors including taxation and social security	420,471	290,364
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	24,951,129	19,020,026
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	25,371,600	19,310,390

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a loan facility which is payable on demand to Bupa Investments Overseas Limited, a fellow Bupa Group company. As at 31 December 2019, £25m was drawn down on this facility (2018: £19m).

11. Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Share Capital (136,229,210 ordinary shares of £1 each)	136,229,210	2

12. Contingent liabilities, guarantees and other financial commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Under a Group registration the Company is jointly and severally liable for Value Added Tax due by certain other Bupa Group companies. A liability is not recognised as the probability of an obligation arising to make a payment in connection to this matter is remote.

13. Subsequent events

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared Coronavirus COVID-19 a pandemic, due to its rapid spread throughout the world. Most governments are taking restrictive measures to contain the spread and the situation is significantly affecting the global economy, due to the interruption or slowdown of supply chains and the significant increase in economic uncertainty, evidenced by an increase in the volatility of asset prices, exchange rates and a decrease in long-term interest rates.

As the implications of COVID-19 are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period end, it is a subsequent event that does not require any adjustments to the annual accounts for the financial year 2019. Whilst it is not possible, at this stage, to accurately estimate the financial impacts of this crisis, the Directors note, as at the date of approval of these financial statements that there has been no significant disruption in the Company's business up to the date of approval of these financial statements and there are no indicators of impairment to investments in subsidiaries. It is also not currently considered that there are any significant doubts over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of these financial statements. We continue to monitor our business for potential impacts and to manage the associated risks.