DPAS Limited

Annual report and consolidated financial statements
Registered number 03247652
31 December 2016

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Directors' report

The directors present their Directors' report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. This includes DPAS Limited and its subsidiaries.

Principal activities and business review

The Company's principal activity is acting on behalf of its dental practice and patient customers to provide and administer private dental plans and arranging dental insurance for patients.

Against a continuing background of tough trading conditions, turnover in the year to 31 December 2016 increased by 5.2%. The directors expect the upward trend in revenue to continue in the future.

Operating profit for the year has increased by 28%, despite non-recurring costs of £447,827 related to the relocation of the business.

Risks

As a provider of payment collection and insurance services the company faces relatively few risks. Transactions in Ireland are in Euros and therefore the company faces a negligible currency exposure. Insurance is underwritten by a specialist insurer, which bears risk of loss. The only significant potential threat to the company is considered to be a shift in Government policy toward increased NHS dental access with practices that decide to leave having their UDAs (Unit of Dental Activity) reallocated to other local NHS dentists. This may potentially dampen dentists' enthusiasm to become private in the face of local competition from dentists remaining in the NHS.

Going Concern

The Company has sufficient financial resources together with an established customer base. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. Based on current forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Proposed dividend

No dividends were paid or proposed in the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

G Anders appointed 1 December 2015
A Farooq appointed 1 December 2015
E McKenzie appointed 1 December 2015

Directors' report (continued)

Political contributions

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries made any political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

Strategic Report

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in the Companies Act 2006 (section 414B) for including a Strategic Report in the financial statements, on the grounds that the Company is small.

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.

By order of the board

G Anders Director 18th July 2017 Cambrian Works Oswestry SY11 1HS

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements

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 group and parent company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 group and parent company and their profit or loss for that period. In preparing each of the group and parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and the parent company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

KPMG LLP

Gateway House Tollgate Chandlers Ford SO53 3TG United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of DPAS Limited

We have audited the financial statements of DPAS Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 6 to 30. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in not preparing a strategic report;
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

W. Smith_.

William Smith (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

20n July 2017.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note _.	2016 Total £	2015 Total £
Turnover Cost of sales	2.	6,519,457 (2,141,344)	6,196,043 (2,056,703)
Gross profit Administrative expenses Non recurring expenses Group operating profit	3	4,378,113 (1,690,736) (447,827) 2,239,550	4,139,340 (1,901,469) (490,497) 1,747,374
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	6 7	266,211 -	26,350 (5,691)
Profit before taxation		2,505,761	1,768,033
Tax on profit	8	(460,072)	(114,071)
Profit for the financial year		2,045,689	1,653,962
Total comprehensive income for the year	r	<u>2,045,689</u>	1,653,962

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations. There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

at 31 December 2016

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9	122,565	~	131,637	~
Current assets			122,565		131,637
Debtors (including £4,932,587 (2015: £139,295) due after more than one year)	<i>11</i>	12,315,678		7,351,642	
Investments	10	1,663,822		1,580,123	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	2,152,573		4,022,799	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(9,893,329)		(8,762,502)	
Net current assets			6,238,744		4,192,062
Total assets less current liabilities			6,361,309		4,323,699
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		-		(8,079)
;					
Net assets			6,361,309		4,315,620
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account	18		60,886 705,846		60,886 705,846
Capital Redemption Reserve Profit and loss account			57 5,594,520		57 3,548,831
Shareholders' funds			6,361,309		4,315,620

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:

G Anders Director 18th July 2017

Company registered number: 03247652

Company Balance Sheet At 31 December 2016

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets		_			~
Tangible assets	9	122,565		131,637	
			122,565		131,637
Current assets Debtors (including £4,932,587 (2015: £139,295) due after more than one year)	11	11,346,907		6,437,823	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	2,140,749		4,009,060	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(8,848,591)		(7,943,894)	
Net current assets			4,639,065		2,502,989 :
Total assets less current liabilities			4,761,630		2,634,626
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(2,981,303)		(1,795,712)
•			,		
Net assets			1,780,327		838,914
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		60,886		60,886
Share premium account Capital redemption reserve			705,846 57		705,846 57
Profit and loss account			1,013,538	•	72,125
Shareholders' funds			1,780,327		838,914

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:

G Anders Director 18th July 2017

Company registered number: 03247652

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	· £
Balance at 1 January 2015	56,743	93,889	57	2,835,755	2,986,444
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit or loss	-	-	-	1,657,006	1,657,006
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,657,006	1,657,006
				-	
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	4,143	611,957		(0.40.000)	616,100
Dividends	•	•	-	(943,930)	(943,930)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	4,143	611,957		(943,930)	(327,830)
Balance at 31 December 2015	60,886	705,846	57	3,548,831	4,315,620

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	60,886	705,846	57	3,548,831	4,315,620
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit or loss	-	-	-	2,045,689	2,045,689
		·			
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	2,045,689	2,045,689
Balance at 31 December 2016	60,886	705,846	57	5,594,520	6,361,309

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2015	£ 56,743	£ 93,889	£ 57	£ 44,752	£ 195,441
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit or loss	-	-	-	971,303	971,303
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	971,303	971,303
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity Dividends	4,143	611,957		(943,930)	616,100 (943,930)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	4,143	611,957		(940,930)	(327,830)
Balance at 31 December 2015	60,886	705,846	57	72,125	838,914

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

•	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	60,886	705,846	57	72,125	838,914
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit or loss	-	-	-	941,413	941,413
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	941,413	941,413
Balance at 31 December 2016	60,886	705,846	57	1,013,538	1,780,327

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for year ended 31 December 2016

for year enaea 31 December 2016	Note	2016	2015
Cash flavor from amounting activities		£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the year		2,045,689	1,653,962
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		60,717	68,064
Interest receivable and similar income		(266,211)	(26,350)
Interest payable and similar charges		-	5,691
Gain on sale of tangible fixed assets			2.044
Equity settled share-based payment expenses		460.053	3,044
Taxation		460,072	114,071
		2,300,267	1,818,482
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors		(266,074)	692,837
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors		938,626	1,335,962
		2,972,819	3,847,280
Dividends paid		2,7,2,017	(943,930)
Tax paid		(241,455)	(345,299)
•			
Net cash from operating activities		2,731,364	2,558,051
Cash flows from investing activities		•	
Loan to group company		(4,800,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		-	-
Interest received		266,211	26,350
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	9	(51,644)	(45,962)
Net cash from investing activities		(4,585,433)	(19,612)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of share capital		-	616,100
Interest paid		-	(5,691)
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(16,157)	(10,466)
Net cash from financing activities		(16,157)	599,943
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,870,226)	3,138,382
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2016		4,022,799	884,417
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2016	12	2,152,573	4,022,799

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

DPAS Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

These Group and parent company financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

In the transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP, the Group has made no measurement and recognition adjustments, apart from the lease commitments in note 15.

In the transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP, the Company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

The parent company is included in the consolidated financial statements, and is considered to be a qualifying entity under FRS 102 paragraphs 1.8 to 1.12. The following exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of certain disclosures for the parent company financial statements have been applied:

- The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period has not been included a second time;
- No separate parent company Cash Flow Statement with related notes is included; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation has not been included a second time.
- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 Share Based Payments; and,
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. On first time adoption of FRS 102, the Group and Company has not retrospectively changed its accounting under old UK GAAP.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group recorded net profit of £2,045,689 and had net assets of £6,361,309. The Group has sufficient financial resources together with an established customer base. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. Based on current forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 December 2016. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the parent. The results of subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Control is established when the Company has the power to govern the operating and financial policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable.

In the parent financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

1.4 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Group companies' functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to the Group's presentational currency, Sterling, at foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated at an average rate for the year where this rate approximates to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on retranslation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1.5 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Tangible fixed assets include investment property whose fair value cannot be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the entity assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are accounted for as described at 1.9 below.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and Fittings 4 years
Office Equipment 4 years
Motor Vehicles 4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Share-based payment transactions

The share option programme allows employees to acquire shares of the company. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

1.8 Turnover

Turnover comprises amounts received by the Company in respect of services provided, excluding value added tax.

1.9 Expenses

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Finance lease

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the rate implicit in the lease. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Turnover

	2016 £	2015 £
Rendering of services in Europe	6,519,457	6,196,043
Total turnover	6,519,457	6,196,043
3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting)	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible and intangible fixed assets: Owned	60,717	68,064
Non-recurring costs	2016 £	2015 £
Relocation Costs Legal costs for indirect tax dispute with HMRC Corporate Finance Services	447,827 - -	160,462 330,034

These costs are considered non-recurring by the directors due to their one-off nature. Legal costs for the ongoing indirect tax dispute are due to one particular change of taxation policy by HMRC, and the directors believe that in any case much of these costs will be recoverable.

Auditor's remuneration:

·	2016 £	2015 £
Audit of these financial statements	21,710	20,110
Amounts receivable by the company's auditor and its associates in respect of: Other tax advisory services	8,300	8,300 (
IXBRL tagging	800	800
FRS102 Impact Assessment	-	4,000
	=	

4 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of em	ployees
	2016	2015
Administration	23	26
Sales and Marketing	7	9
Management		14
	40	49
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,071,210	1,177,112
Share based payments (See note 17)	· -	3,044
Social security costs	111,865	113,882
Contributions to defined contribution plans	59,186	67,547
	1,242,261	1,361,585
	<u> </u>	. ——
5 Directors' remuneration		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	169,904	153,278
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	-	8,800
		`

The aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £169,904 (2015: £89,375), and company pension contributions of nil (2015: £8,800) were made to a money purchase scheme on his behalf

		Number of c	lirectors
		2016	2015
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:			1
Money purchase schemes			
•	-		
The number of directors who exercised share options was		-	1
			-

6 Other interest receivable and similar	r income		2016	2015
			£	£
Bank interest receivable Other loan interest receivable			28,695 237,246	26,350 -
Total interest receivable and similar income			266,211	26,350
7 Interest payable and similar expense	es		2016 £	2015 £
			æ	r
Finance charges payable in respect of finance leases	and hire purchase cont	racts	- '	5,691
Total other interest payable and similar charges			<u> </u>	5,691
8 Taxation				
Total tax expense recognised in the profit and	l loss account, othe	r comprehensive	income and equi	ity
	2016		2015	
Current tax	£	£	£	£
Current tax on income for the period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	453,364		241,454 (10,802)	
Total current tax		453,364		230,652
Deferred tax (see note 16) Origination and reversal of timing differences Carried forward losses	6,708 -		5,125 (121,706)	
Total deferred tax		6,708		(116,581)
Total tax		460,072		114,071

8 Taxation (continued)

£	2016 £	£	£	2015 £	£
Recognised in Profit and loss 453,364 account	Deferred tax 6,708	Total tax 460,072	Current tax 230,652	Deferred tax (116,581)	Total tax 114,071
Total tax 453,364	6,708	460,072	230,652	(116,581)	114,071
					
Analysis of current tax recognised in profit a	end loss		•	2016 £	2015 £
UK corporation tax				453,364	230,652
Total current tax recognised in profit and loss				453,364	230,652
Reconciliation of effective tax rate				2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year Total tax expense				2,045,689 460,072	1,653,962 114,071
Profit excluding taxation				2,505,761	1,768,033
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20.00 % Non-deductible expenses Capital allowances for period in excess of deprecia Surrendered group losses		`		501,152 2,107 (7,626)	358,027 32,513 (7,174) (145,220)
Carried forward losses Current year losses for which no deferred tax asso Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior period	et was recognised			(35,561)	(121,706) 3,308 5,125 (10,802)
Total tax expense included in profit or loss				460,072	114,071

A change to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Changes to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020 had already been substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

9 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment £	Total £
Cost Balance at 1 January 2016 Additions	26,490 -	961,951 51,644	988,441 51,644
Balance at 31 December 2015	26,490	1,013,595	1,040,085
Depreciation and impairment Balance at 1 January 2016 Depreciation charge for the year	23,516 1,623	833,287 59,094	856,803 60,717
Balance at 31 December 2016	25,139	892,381	917,519
Net book value At 1 January 2016	2,974	128,663	131,637
At 31 December 2016	1,351	121,214	122,565
Company		Fixtures,	
•	Motor Vehicles £	fittings and office equipment	Total £
Cost Balance at 1 January 2016 Additions	Vehicles	office equipment	
Balance at 1 January 2016	Vehicles £	office equipment £	£ 988,441
Balance at 1 January 2016 Additions	Vehicles £ 26,490 -	office equipment £ 961,951 51,644	988,441 51,644
Balance at 1 January 2016 Additions Balance at 31 December 2016 Depreciation and impairment Balance at 1 January 2016	26,490	office equipment £ 961,951 51,644 ———————————————————————————————————	988,441 51,644 1,040,085 856,803
Balance at 1 January 2016 Additions Balance at 31 December 2016 Depreciation and impairment Balance at 1 January 2016 Depreciation charge for the year	26,490 26,490 23,516 1,623	961,951 51,644 	988,441 51,644

10 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments - Group

Group	Other Investments other than loans £
Cost	
At beginning of year	1,580,123
Additions	83,699
Disposals	•
•	
At end of year	1,663,822
•	
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	1,663,822
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A4 21 December 2015	1,580,123
At 31 December 2015	1,360,123

The undertakings in which the Group's and Company's interest at the year-end is more than 20% are as follows.

	Registered office address	Principal activity		Class and percentage of shares held
Subsidiary undertakings			Group	Company
DPAS Investment and Consultancy Services Lt	Cambrian Works Oswestry SY11 1HS	Consultancy	100% Ordinary	100% Ordinary
Segregated Account 15	Chubb Building 17 Woodbourne Avenue Hamilton HM08 Bermuda	Dental Insurance	100% Preference	Nil :

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	7,290,510	7,012,089	6,337,395	6,113,480
Other debtors	3,055	11,436	343	11,436
Deferred tax assets (see note 16)	132,587	139,295	132,587	139,295
Amounts owed by group companies	4,800,000		4,800,000	
Prepayments and accrued income	89,527	188,822	76,582	173,612
	12,315,679	7,351,642	11,346,907	6,437823
Due within one year	7,383,092	7,212,347	6,414,320	6,298,528
Due after more than one year	4,932,587	139,295	4,932,587	139,295
			· 	
	12,315,679	7,351,642	11,346,907	6,437,823

Debtors include deferred tax of £132,587 (2015: £139,295) Company £132,587 (2015: £139,295) and amounts owed to group companies of £4,800,000 (2015: £nil) Company £4,800,000 (2015: £nil) due after more than one year.

12 Cash and cash equivalents/ bank overdrafts

	Group 2016 £	2015 £	Company 2016	2015
Cash at bank and in hand	2,152,573	4,022,799	2,140,749	4,009,060
		· ————		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statements	2,152,573	4,022,799	2,140,749	4,009,060
13 Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year			
	Group		Company	
•	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Obligations under finance leases (see note 15)	8,079	16,157	8,079	16,157
Trade creditors	6,648,839	6,462,246	6,005,906	5,920,092
Corporation Tax	441,733	241,454	39,929	-
Taxation and social security	27,338	30,045	27,338	30,045
Other creditors	78,874	98,750	78,874	. 98,750
Accruals and deferred income	1,188,032	762,602	1,188,031	727,602
VAT	1,500,434	1,151,248	1,500,434	1,151,248
	9,893,329	8,762,502	8,848,591	7,943,894
	2,073,347	0,702,302	0,040,371	1,743,074

14 Creditors: amounts falling after more than one ver	14	Creditors: amounts	falling after	more than one year
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	Group		Company	
	2016 £	2015 £	2016 £	2015 £
Obligations under finance leases (see note 15) Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>-</u>	8,079 -	2,981,303	8,079 1,787,633
	-	8,079	2,981,303	1,795,712

15 Other interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

Group	Minimum lease payments 2016 £	Minimum lease payments 2015 £
Less than one year Between one and five years More than five years	8,079 - - -	16,157 8,079
	8,079	24,236
Company	Minimum lease payments 2016 £	Minimum lease payments 2015 £
Less than one year Between one and five years More than five years	8,079 - -	16,157 8,079
	8,079	24,236

16 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Group	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
•	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	10,881	17,589	-	-	10,881	17,589
Unused tax losses	121,706	121,706	-	-	121,706	121,706
Tax (assets)	(132,587)	(139,295)	-	-	(132,587)	(139,295)
Net tax (assets)	(132,587)	(139,295)	-	· -	(132,587)	(139,295)

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £121,706 (2015: £121,706) relating to the reversal of existing time differences on tangible fixed assets, unused tax losses.

Company	Assets	Liabilities		Net			
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	
1	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Accelerated capital allowances	10,881	17,589	-	-	17,589	17,589	
Unused tax losses	121,706	121,706	-	-	121,706	121,706	
		-					
Tax (assets)	(132,587)	(139,295)	-	-	(132,587)	(139,295)	
							
Net tax (assets)	(132,587)	(139,295)	-	•	(132,587)	(139,295)	

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £121,706. (2015: £121,706) relating to the reversal of existing time differences on tangible fixed assets, unused tax losses.

17 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Group

The Group operates a defined contribution pension plan.

The total expense relating to this plan in the current year was £59,186 (2015: £67,547)

Share based payments

In October 2007, 16,086 of equity-settled share options were granted to a number of key employees, at a weighted average exercise price of £341.67 and a vesting period which is the lesser of ten years or the sale of the business at above a specific target price for that tranche.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options are as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price 2016	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price 2015	Number of options
	2010	2010	2013	2013
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	•		£341.67	, 16,086
Forfeited during the year	-	_	-	•
Exercised during the year	•	-	£341.67	4,143
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	£341.67	11,943
Outstanding at the end of the year	· -	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	•	-
			2016	2015
			£	£
Total share based payment expense			-	3,044
Total carrying amount of liabilities			-	3,044

18 Capital and reserves

Share capital		Ordinary shares
In thousands of shares		Orumary snares
On issue at 1 January 2016		1,121,556
On issue at 31 December 2016 – fully paid		<u>1,121,556</u>
Consideration received for the allotment of ordinary shares during the year was nil (2015: £616,	100)	
	2016	2015
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid 41,430 Ordinary A shares of £0.100 each	4,143	4,143
6,313 Ordinary B Shares of £0.100 each	632	632
555,550 Ordinary C Shares of £0.100 each	55,555	55,555
555,550 Ordinary D Shares of £0.001 each	556	556
	60,886	60,886
		<u></u>
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	60,886	60,886
•	60,886	60,886
·		

The holders of ordinary A, B and D shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, Ordinary C shares do not have a right to dividends. The holders of ordinary A and C shares are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

19 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Group 2016 £	2015 £	Company 2016 £	2015 £
Less than one year Between one and five years More than five years	17,437 _. - -	29,691 17,437	17,437 - -	29,691 17,437
	17,437	47,128	17,437	47,128

During the year £17,437 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2015: £47,128).

20 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

Practice Plan Holdings Limited is the company's controlling related party by virtue of owning 100% of the issued share capital.

Wesleyan Assurance Society is the company's ultimate parent company by virtue of it being the ultimate parent company of Practice Plan Holdings Limited. Wesleyan Assurance Society is incorporated by Private Act of Parliament and registered in England. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Wesleyan Assurance Society may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Wesleyan Assurance Society, Colmore Circus, Birmingham, West Midlands B4 6AR.