

Registered number: 04499876

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED
Directors' Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2021



EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Company Information

Directors	R J Bradford D M Petrie (resigned 7 February 2022) S J Scott (appointed 7 February 2022)
Registered number	04499876
Registered office	Beechwood Hall Kingsmead Road High Wycombe Buckinghamshire HP11 1JL
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP Statutory Auditor Challenge House Sherwood Drive Bletchley Milton Keynes MK3 6DP
Banker	Bank of Scotland 4th Floor 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Contents

	Page
Directors' Report	1 - 2
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	3
Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Euroclinics (UK) Limited	4 - 7
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 21

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

The Directors present their report and audited Financial Statements for the Company for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of health assessments under the Preventicum brand. Preventicum, from its London Centre of Preventive Medicine, combines radiation free medical technology with highly experienced doctors and '6-star' service to provide in-depth, full-body check-ups to individual and corporate clients. The check-up not only aims to diagnose existing conditions, it also focuses on evaluating key risk factors and developing a preventative strategy specifically tailored to client lifestyle. The centre piece of the check-up is a unique, radiation free MRI scan of key body parts reviewed by specialist radiologists.

Business review

Revenue for the year was £4.6 million (2020: £3.0 million) generating an operating profit of £0.1 million (2020: £1.6 million operating loss). The Company has continued to see reduced activity levels as a result of Covid-19 during the year with demand reductions compared to pre-pandemic.

Despite the impact of Covid-19 the Company continues to look to strengthen its service offer to its customers. The Company anticipates that as the impact of the pandemic reduces it will continue to have many opportunities to grow where healthcare challenges meet with our skills and capabilities to offer clinical excellence, efficiency and productivity benefits to our patients and customers.

Covid-19

Covid-19 has remained a significant impact on the Group during the financial year. Clinical restrictions remain in place reducing available clinical capacity. For the Company the activity remained below pre-pandemic levels throughout the year. The Company has also suffered from increased sickness, illness and isolation absence of staff due to the prevalence of Covid-19 during the year. As a result of careful management during this period the Company did not need to make any redundancies or draw on furlough support, nor has it done since the beginning of the pandemic back in March 2020.

Over the next 12 months the service which has been impacted by Covid-19 is expected to gradually recover as demand for the services recovers and restrictions impacting capacity can be eased.

The Directors consider that the outlook for the Company remains strong and that it will continue to develop new and innovative patient services to make Healthcare better.

The Directors have prepared forecasts for the next 12 month period from the date of the approval of the Financial Statements including the potential impact of a slower recovery of services and consider that sufficient funds are available to meet liabilities as they fall due and have therefore prepared the Financial Statements on a Going Concern basis (see note 1.3 for further information on the going concern basis of preparation).

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2020: £nil).

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements, were as follows:

R J Bradford
D M Petrie (resigned 7 February 2022)
S J Scott (appointed 7 February 2022)

Political donations

The Company made no political donations (2020: £nil).

Employees

Our people are central to our success in both delivering existing business and winning new contracts. Investment in our people and in building the right working environment will continue to be a priority. The Company employs 15 highly skilled and trained professionals, as at 30 September 2021, with many years of experience working within the health sector.

The Board remains grateful for the contributions made by all individuals.

Employee involvement

The Company's policy is to consult with employees on matters likely to affect the employees' interests. Information on matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports, which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the Company's performance.

Employment of disabled people

It is the Company's policy that disabled people are given the same consideration as other applicants for all job vacancies for which they offer themselves as suitable candidates. Similarly, the Company's policy is to continue to employ and train employees who have become disabled, wherever possible.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on 22 July 2022 and signed on its behalf.



R J Bradford
Director

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 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 Reduced Disclosure Framework

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 or 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 judgments 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 EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Euroclinics (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the 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 30 September 2021 and of its profit 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").

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.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

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 above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and management as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards and taking into account possible pressures to meet targets, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular:

- the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries; and
- the risk that revenue is overstated through recording revenues in the wrong period.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unusual pairings for revenue and cash journals and journals posted with an unusual description.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors, legal team and other management (as required by auditing standards). We also discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, data protection laws, employment and social security legislation, fraud, corruption and bribery, environmental protection legislation, public service procurement laws and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of

regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the 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 directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has 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. or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their 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; 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.

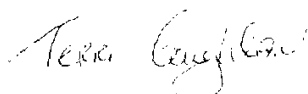
Auditor's responsibilities

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.



Terri Coughlan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Challenge House
Sherwood Drive
Bletchley
Milton Keynes
MK3 6DP

25 July 2022

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	3	4,600	2,985
Cost of sales		(2,029)	(1,792)
Gross profit		2,571	1,193
Administrative expenses		(2,483)	(2,806)
Operating profit/(loss)		88	(1,613)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(35)	(103)
Profit/(loss) before tax		53	(1,716)
Tax credit	7	327	-
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year		380	(1,716)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED
Registered number:04499876

Balance Sheet
As at 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	882	110
Cash at bank and in hand		71	222
		<u>953</u>	<u>332</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(4,131)	(3,890)
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,178)</u>	<u>(3,558)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(3,178)</u>	<u>(3,558)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(3,178)</u>	<u>(3,558)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	559	559
Capital contribution		351	351
Profit and loss account		(4,088)	(4,468)
		<u>(3,178)</u>	<u>(3,558)</u>

The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 22 July 2022.



R J Bradford
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 September 2021**

	Called up share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 October 2019	559	351	(2,752)	(1,842)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,716)	(1,716)
At 1 October 2020	559	351	(4,468)	(3,558)
Profit for the year	-	-	380	380
At 30 September 2021	559	351	(4,088)	(3,178)

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Euroclinics (UK) Limited is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 04499876 and the registered address is Beechwood Hall, Kingsmead Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP11 1JL.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of Financial Statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

1.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Principal activity section of the Directors' Report on page 1.

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £3.2 million, the Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

As at the 30 September 2021 the Company had net liabilities of £3.2 million and cash and cash equivalents of £0.1 million. As at 30 June 2022 the working capital position of the Company remains consistent with the year end.

The Directors have prepared forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements which indicate that the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Directors have assessed the Company profit and cashflow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements including assumptions over the certainty of cash flows and including the impact of reduced activity levels from October 2022 until March 2023 to reflect a potential reduction in activity as a result of additional Covid-19 restrictions, gradually recovering across the Group through this period. These forecasts indicate that, even when considering a severe but plausible downside, the Company will, subject to ongoing group support as set out below, continue to have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Company considers the medium-term outlook to be strong due to the opportunity to support the NHS in addressing the backlog of elective care.

The Group is funded by retained reserves and cash from operations. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries. In order to finance the working capital and capital investment, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking InHealth UK Holdings Limited has provided written confirmation that it will for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company and in particular will not seek repayment of amounts currently made available. The Directors, based on the financial position of the Group and the Group's own going concern assessment, are satisfied that these arrangements will continue for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these Financial Statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

After taking into consideration the Group's positive net asset position, absence of debt and availability of cash as well as the current economic environment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (at least 12 months after the approval of these Financial Statements). Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements and therefore have prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

(a) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

(b) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVPL - these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

iii) Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

1.5 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

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.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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 temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Revenue

Revenue, which is measured as the fair value of consideration received for the activity performed, represents the amounts invoiced for the provision of health assessments (excluding value added tax).

Revenue is recognised on the basis of the 5-step model under IFRS 15, which sets out the rules for revenue from contracts with customers based on the satisfaction of performance obligations. Management has undertaken a detailed assessment of all revenue streams using the 5-step approach specified by IFRS 15:

- Identify the contract(s) with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any transaction prices for the time value of money.

Rendering of services

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and when performance obligations are satisfied. The Company typically satisfies its performance obligations as services are rendered on a "per procedure" basis, depending upon the terms of the contract. Revenue is recognised when control over the services transfers to the end customer ie. when the end customer has the ability to control the use of the transferred services provided and derive substantially their remaining benefits. Revenue is recognised when a contract with enforceable rights and obligations exists and the receipt of consideration is likely, taking into account the customer's credit quality. Revenue reflects all sales made by the Company, whether delivered directly or by sub-contractors as the Company remains the principal in all transactions.

For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Where contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

1.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the year.

Management periodically evaluates its estimates and judgements and bases them on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other resources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management concluded that estimates and assumptions have no significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

3. Revenue

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Provision of services	4,600	2,985

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	10	10

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

5. Employees

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wages and salaries	787	941
Social security costs	86	98
Cost of defined contribution scheme	33	38
	<u>906</u>	<u>1,077</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Operations	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>

Employee numbers in the current year have been calculated on headcount basis. The prior year comparatives have been restated to be shown on same basis, where previously it was calculated using WTE.

All Directors' remuneration was borne by InHealth Limited during the year. The notional cost of Directors to the Company was £82,000 (2020: £4,000) during the year. Notional cost of Directors' remuneration is allocated on a proportion of time basis and remuneration from long-term growth share plan awards is allocated in line with the method of award valuation. For full disclosure of Directors' remuneration see note 6 in the accounts of InHealth Group Limited. See note 12 for details of where these are available.

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Bank interest payable	<u>35</u>	<u>103</u>

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

7. Taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(327)	-
	<u>(327)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>(327)</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	<u>(327)</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>53</u>	<u>(1,716)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	10	(326)
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(327)	-
Group relief	-	327
Deferred tax not recognised	(10)	(1)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(327)</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A change in the UK corporation tax rate, announced in the Spring Budget on 3 March 2021, was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The rate applicable from 1 April 2021 remained at 19.00%, with the future corporation tax rate increasing to 25.00% from 1 April 2023. The deferred tax asset at 30 September 2021 has been calculated based on these rates.

The company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £403,000 (2020: £319,000). This has not been recognised as it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

8. Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	612	81
Amounts owed by group undertakings	251	-
Prepayments and accrued income	19	29
	882	110

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, repayable in accordance with credit terms and there is no security.

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade creditors	414	257
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,379	3,439
Accruals and deferred income	338	194
	4,131	3,890

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand and there is no security.

10. Share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
558,613 (2020: 558,613) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	559	559

EUROCLINICS (UK) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2021

11. Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Management continually monitor the credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk affecting the business and its financial assets and liabilities.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk are not considered material for the Company. These financial risks are considered on a consolidated basis in the Company's ultimate parent company, InHealth UK Holdings Limited.

12. Ultimate parent undertaking and parent company of larger group

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is The Damask Trust, the Trustees of which are I H Bradbury and The Embleton Trust Corporation Limited.

The largest Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by InHealth UK Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The smallest Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by InHealth Group Limited, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated Financial Statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from Beechwood Hall, Kingsmead Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP11 1JL.