

Registered number: 04851843

## **Executive Health Care Limited**

### **Annual report and financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2016**



# **Executive Health Care Limited**

## **Contents**

	<b>Page(s)</b>
<b>Company information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Strategic report</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Directors' report</b>	<b>3 - 4</b>
<b>Independent Auditors' report to the members of Executive Health Care Limited</b>	<b>5 - 6</b>
<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Notes to the financial statements</b>	<b>11 - 19</b>

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Company information**

**Directors** M C Glowasky  
P A Smith

**Registered number** 04851843

**Registered office** 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Two Snowhill  
Birmingham  
B4 6WR

**Independent auditors** PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Central Square  
29 Wellington Street  
Leeds  
LS1 4DL

**Executive Health Care Limited**  
**Strategic report**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2016**

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the establishment and running of care homes.

**Business review and matters of strategic importance**

The financial results for the year are a reflection of the trading conditions prevailing in the care home industry. With the support of the new parent company, the Directors are confident that the results will improve in the future.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

Like all businesses the Company faces a number of operating risks and uncertainties. There are a number of risks that could impact on the Company's long-term performance and steps are taken to understand and evaluate these.

The most fundamental risks faced by the Company are:-

- if the Company fails to comply with regulation, regulatory action could include, among other penalties, the revocation of a care homes licence to operate.
- the Company could suffer serious negative publicity if a serious incident was to occur at one of the care homes.
- if the average weekly fee increases do not at least rise in line with costs.
- if the Company fails to attract and retain nursing and other qualified staff, it may be unable to provide residents with the quality nursing care and may have to reduce the number of beds in its care homes.

**Financial risk management**

The Company's main financial risks are related to its borrowings. The Company's principal financial instruments comprise loans and cash as well as various items that arise directly from its operations, including trade debtors and trade creditors. The directors monitor the overall level of borrowings and interests costs to limit any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The liquidity risk of the Company is low because of the strong cash generation from operations and the use of loans for the funding of acquisitions and major capital expenditure projects.

The credit risk attributable to trade debtors is minimal as the majority of fees are paid by local authorities and the incidence of bad debt on private fee payers is minimal.

**Future developments**

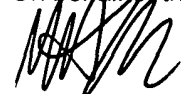
The directors continue to be focused on providing modern purpose built, high quality care homes to meet industry standards and to provide a high level of care to residents.

**Employees**

The directors recognise the benefits which arise from keeping employees informed of the Company's progress. The Company is therefore committed to providing its employees with information on a regular basis, to consulting with them on a regular basis so that their views and/or concerns may be taken into account in taking decisions which may affect their interests. The Company aims to foster a working environment in which all employees are treated with courtesy and respect and seeks at all times to provide opportunities to develop and reach their full potential.

It is the Company's policy to ensure that disabled persons are treated fairly and consistently in terms of recruitment, training, career development and promotion and that their employment opportunities should be based on a realistic assessment of their aptitudes and abilities. Wherever possible, the Company will continue the employment of persons who become disabled during the course of their employment with the Company through retraining, acquisition of special aids and/or equipment or the provision of suitable alternative equipment.

On behalf of the board



**M C Glowasky**  
Director  
29 December 2016

## **Executive Health Care Limited**

### **Directors' report**

**For the year ended 31 March 2016**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Executive Health Care Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2016.

### **Results and review of the business**

The trading results for the year and the Company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached statements. The Company's loss on ordinary activities before taxation was £2,318,603 (2015 profit - £153,886).

### **Going concern**

After making appropriate enquiries the directors have reasonable expectations that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

M C Glowasky (appointed 3 February 2016)

P A Smith (appointed 15 February 2016)

D M Harrison (resigned 30 June 2015)

G F Brown (resigned 22 May 2015)

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report and 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Directors' report  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

**Statement of disclosure of information to auditors**

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

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- that 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 auditors are aware of that information.

**Independent Auditors**

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board



**M C Glowasky**  
Director

29 December 2016

---

## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

---

### Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities 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 & Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

---

### What an audit of financial statements involves

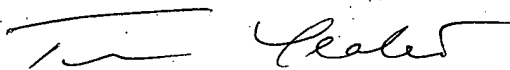
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Tom Yeates (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Leeds

30 December 2016

**Executive Health Care Limited**  
**Independent auditors' report to the members of Executive Health Care Limited**

**Report on the financial statements**

---

**Our opinion**

In our opinion Executive Health Care Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
  - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
  - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.
- 

**What we have audited**

The financial statements, included within the Annual report, comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2016;
- the Profit and loss account for the year ended;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

---

**Opinions on matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

---

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

---

**Other matters on which we are required to report by exception**

---

**Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received**

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

**Directors' remuneration**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Profit and loss account  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Turnover	5	1,232,637	1,342,606
Cost of sales		<u>(902,222)</u>	<u>(907,443)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>330,415</b>	<b>435,163</b>
Administrative expenses		(169,926)	(280,110)
Revaluation of freehold property		(2,480,463)	-
Other operating income	6	<u>1,371</u>	<u>734</u>
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	7	<b>(2,318,603)</b>	<b>155,787</b>
Interest payable and similar charges	8	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,901)</u>
<b>(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(2,318,603)</b>	<b>153,886</b>
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	9	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,671)</u>
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		<b><u>(2,318,603)</u></b>	<b><u>143,215</u></b>

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Statement of comprehensive income  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<b>(2,318,603)</b>	143,215
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year</b>		<b><u>(2,318,603)</u></b>	<b><u>143,215</u></b>

**Executive Health Care Limited**  
**Registered number: 04851843**  
**Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 March 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	1,818,701	4,274,263
		<u>1,818,701</u>	<u>4,274,263</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors:	11	962,820	630,705
Cash at bank and in hand		6,712	75,467
		<u>969,532</u>	<u>706,172</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(172,507)	(175,125)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>797,025</u>	<u>531,047</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,615,726</u>	<u>4,805,310</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(4,867,839)	(4,738,920)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	14	(119,900)	(119,900)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(2,372,013)</u>	<u>(53,510)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	15	100	100
Profit and loss account		(2,372,113)	(53,610)
<b>Total shareholders' deficit</b>		<u>(2,372,013)</u>	<u>(53,510)</u>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 19 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 December 2016 and were signed on its behalf by



**M C Glowasky**  
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Statement of changes in equity  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 April 2015	100	(53,510)	(53,410)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the financial year	-	(2,318,603)	(2,318,603)
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,318,603)</u>	<u>(2,318,603)</u>
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>(2,372,113)</u>	<u>(2,372,013)</u>

**Statement of changes in equity  
For the year ended 31 March 2015**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 April 2014	100	(196,725)	(196,625)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the financial year	-	143,215	143,215
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(53,510)</u>	<u>(53,510)</u>
<b>At 31 March 2015</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>(53,510)</u>	<u>(53,410)</u>

## **Executive Health Care Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016**

#### **1. General information**

The Company's principal activity during the financial year was that of the establishment and running of care homes. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 11th Floor, Two Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6WR.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of Executive Health Care Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies**

##### **3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The principal accounting policies which have been applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

##### **3.2 Exemption for qualifying under FRS 102**

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Butterfly Group Healthcare Limited, which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement contained in FRS 102.

The company has exemption from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures.

##### **3.3 Going concern**

After making appropriate enquiries the directors have reasonable expectations that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

##### **3.4 Turnover and other operating income**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account comprises total gross invoices charged to residents during the period.

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.5 Intangible assets**

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is 20 years. Provision is made for any impairment.

**3.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible assets, other than freehold property, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings	- 15-25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 15% straight line

Freehold buildings are held at the fair value of the property. Freehold buildings are professionally valued annually to determine the fair value of the property. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are recognised within 'Other comprehensive income'.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investment properties are held at the fair value of the property. Investment properties are professionally valued annually to determine the fair value of the property. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the profit and loss account.

**3.7 Investments**

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

**3.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits with banks.

## **Executive Health Care Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016**

#### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **3.9 Taxation**

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in equity. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

###### **(i) Current tax**

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

###### **(ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

##### **3.10 Leasing and hire purchase agreements**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

##### **3.11 Borrowings**

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement on redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

##### **3.12 Related party transactions**

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.13 Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**3.14 Financial instruments**

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

**(i) Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (i) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (ii) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (iii) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**(ii) Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including other payables and loans from fellow group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**4.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies**

No critical judgements have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

**4.2 Key accounting estimates and assumptions**

No key accounting estimates and assumptions have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

## Executive Health Care Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

#### 5. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the Company's main activity which is carried out in the United Kingdom.

#### 6. Other operating income

	2016 £	2015 £
Other operating income	<u>1,371</u>	<u>734</u>

#### 7. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>14,824</u>	<u>7,783</u>
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements	<u>1,385</u>	<u>1,385</u>

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015 - £nil).

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

**8. Interest payable and similar charges**

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,057
Other interest and similar charges	-	844
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,901</u>

**9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities**

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	10,671
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,671</u>
<b>Tax on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,671</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>(2,318,603)</u>	<u>153,886</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 21%)	(463,721)	32,316
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible/(income not taxable)	496,093	(1,455)
Group relief claimed	(32,372)	(20,190)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,671</u>

**Executive Health Care Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

**10. Tangible assets**

	<b>Freehold property</b>	<b>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2015	4,241,715	68,835	4,310,550
Additions	-	39,725	39,725
Revaluation	(2,480,463)	-	(2,480,463)
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	<b>1,761,252</b>	<b>108,560</b>	<b>1,869,812</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2015	-	36,287	36,287
Charge for the year	-	14,824	14,824
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,111</b>	<b>51,111</b>
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	<b>1,761,252</b>	<b>57,449</b>	<b>1,818,701</b>
At 31 March 2015	4,241,715	32,548	4,274,263

**Executive Health Care Limited****Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2016****11. Debtors**

	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Trade debtors	<b>87,518</b>	98,303
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>783,216</b>	514,297
Prepayments and accrued income	<b>81,583</b>	-
Other debtors	<b>10,503</b>	18,105
	<b><u>962,820</u></b>	<b><u>630,705</u></b>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are due after more than one year.

**12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Trade creditors	-	47,278
Other taxation and social security	<b>21,121</b>	10,947
Other creditors	<b>142,773</b>	108,287
Group relief payable	<b>8,613</b>	8,613
	<b><u>172,507</u></b>	<b><u>175,125</u></b>

**13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	<b>2,982,778</b>	2,982,778
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>1,885,061</b>	1,756,142
	<b><u>4,867,839</u></b>	<b><u>4,738,920</u></b>

## Executive Health Care Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

#### 14. Deferred taxation

	£
At 1 April 2015	119,900
Charged to the profit and loss account	-
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	<b>119,900</b>

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2016 £	2015 £
Tax losses available	(3,730)	(3,730)
Accelerated capital allowances	123,630	123,630
	<b>119,900</b>	<b>119,900</b>

Deferred tax assets of £446,483 in relation to unrealised capital losses as at 31 March 2016 have not been recognised due to uncertainty of the availability of future capital gains against which to offset the losses.

#### Called up share capital

#### 15.

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Allotted and fully paid</b>		
100 (2015 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### 16. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose related party transactions on the grounds that all related party transactions are with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

#### 17. Ultimate parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is System Cycle Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The company's intermediate parent undertaking is Butterfly Group Healthcare Limited which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financials statements. Copies of these financial statements be obtained from 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Two Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6WR. Its ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Monarch Alternative Capital LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in the US. The directors are of the opinion that there is no single ultimate controlling party of Monarch Alternative Capital LLP.

#### 18. First time adoption of FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements prepared under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. There were no changes in accounting policies arising on the transition from UK GAAP to FRS 102.