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Executive Health Care Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 December 2017

Company Number 04851843



Executive Health Care Limited

Company Information

Directors	M C Glowasky P A Smith
Registered number	04851843
Registered office	11th Floor Two Snowhill Birmingham B4 6WR
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX

Executive Health Care Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Review of the business

During the year the Company sold its care homes and the Company effectively ceased trading at that point.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M C Glowasky

P A Smith

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, BDO LLP, who was appointed in June 2017, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30 August 2018 and signed on its behalf.



P A Smith
Director

Executive Health Care Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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 period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare 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'. 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 for the Company's financial statements 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; 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 to 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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Executive Health Care Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Executive Healthcare Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Executive Health Care Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Executive Health Care Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to produce a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Executive Health Care Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Executive Health Care Limited (continued)

Use of our report

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.

BDO LLP

30 August 2018

Martin Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Glasgow
United Kingdom

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Executive Health Care Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

		Year ended 31 December 2017 £	Nine month period ended 31 December 2016 £
	Note		
Turnover	4	492,301	804,567
Cost of sales		(442,755)	(703,911)
Gross profit		49,546	100,656
Administrative expenses		(273,022)	(242,524)
Impairment of freehold properties	6	-	(86,247)
Other operating income	5	36,988	-
Exceptional administrative expenses	6	(69,782)	(262,858)
Operating loss	6	(256,270)	(490,973)
Tax on loss	8	(23,667)	-
Loss for the financial year/period		(279,937)	(490,973)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Executive Health Care Limited

Registered number: 04851843

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	-	1,723,462
		-	1,723,462
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	-	179,534
Cash at bank and in hand	11	-	70,487
		-	250,021
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,998,480)	(4,692,026)
Net current liabilities		(2,998,480)	(4,442,005)
Total assets less current liabilities		(2,998,480)	(2,718,543)
Net liabilities		(2,998,480)	(2,718,543)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account	15	(2,998,580)	(2,718,643)
		(2,998,480)	(2,718,543)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
30 August 2018



P A Smith
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Executive Health Care Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	100	(2,227,670)	(2,227,570)
Comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(490,973)	(490,973)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(490,973)	(490,973)
At 1 January 2017	100	(2,718,643)	(2,718,543)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(279,937)	(279,937)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(279,937)	(279,937)
At 31 December 2017	100	(2,998,580)	(2,998,480)

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The Company's principal activity during the financial year was that of the establishment and running of care homes. The Company sold its care homes in the year. The Company is a private limited company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is shown on the Company information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006, applicable to small entities.

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has net current liabilities and net liabilities at the balance sheet date. After making appropriate enquiries the directors have decided to continue to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, based on the fact that the Company's only significant creditor is a group undertaking. A letter of support has been obtained from the parent undertaking and the director is therefore satisfied that the financial support will continue for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the financial statements do not include any adjustments that would arise if the financial support was withdrawn.

As disclosed in note 1 the Company sold its care homes in the year and was effectively dormant. However it is not the intention of the director to wind the Company up in the short term, and the going concern bases is still considered appropriate.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 1% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 15-25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Freehold property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors on the basis of reports compiled by external valuers. These reports provide both a market value and a range of values around this with a 5% sensitivity, based on the properties value on the open market.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised as other comprehensive income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of 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.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

Valuation of freehold property (note 9)

The fair value of freehold property is determined annually by the director on information provided by valuations made by Colliers International, the Company's independent property advisers. These reports provide both a market value and a range of values around this with a 5% sensitivity, based on the properties value on the open market. Consideration is also taken by the director of the volatility of the market from quarter to quarter.

Trade debtors

The bad debt provision is considered via a review of the debtors listing, with debts provided for on a specific basis. Factors considered include customer payment history and aging.

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

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

4. Turnover

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

5. Other operating income

	Year ended 31 December 2017 £	Nine months ended 31 December 2016 £
Rents receivable	36,988	-
	<u>36,988</u>	<u>-</u>

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Year ended 31 December 2017 £	Nine months ended 31 December 2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	29,995	37,171
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	-	86,247
Gain on sale of tangible fixed assets	(2,531)	-
Exceptional administrative expenses - provision for / write off of intra group balances	69,782	262,858
Pension cost	2,012	1,769

The audit fees for this Company has been paid by another group company.

7. Employees

The average number of employees in the period was 71 up to the date the homes were sold (2016: 71).

In the year no director received any emoluments (2016: £Nil).

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

8. Taxation

	Year ended 31 December 2017 £	Nine months ended 31 December 2016 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(8,613)	-
	<u>(8,613)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>(8,613)</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	32,280	-
Total deferred tax	<u>32,280</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	<u>23,667</u>	<u>-</u>

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2017 £	Nine months ended 31 December 2016 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(256,270)	(490,973)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)	(49,332)	(98,195)
Effects of:		
Deferred taxation	32,280	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	13,995	-
Difference between capital allowances and depreciation	3,038	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(8,613)	-
Other timing differences	(487)	-
Group relief surrendered	32,786	98,195
Total tax charge for the year/period	23,667	-

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	4,241,715	97,016	4,338,731
Disposals	(4,241,715)	(97,016)	(4,338,731)
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-
At 1 January 2017	2,565,058	50,211	2,615,269
Charge for the period	21,209	8,786	29,995
Disposals	(2,586,267)	(58,997)	(2,645,264)
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	1,676,657	46,805	1,723,462

The 2016 valuations are based on the directors' valuations, which are driven from valuations made by Colliers International, the company's independent property advisers, on an open market value for existing use basis. These reports provide the basis for an assessment to be made of the volatility of this market quarter to quarter.

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Cost	-	4,241,715
Accumulated depreciation	-	(31,813)
Net book value	-	4,209,902

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

10. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	-	127,613
Prepayments and accrued income	-	19,641
Deferred taxation (note 13)	-	32,280
	<u>-</u>	<u>179,534</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	70,487
	<u>-</u>	<u>70,487</u>

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	-	83,018
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,998,480	4,519,933
Group relief payable	-	8,613
Other taxation and social security	-	8,574
Other creditors	-	5,177
Accruals and deferred income	-	66,711
	<u>2,998,480</u>	<u>4,692,026</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

13. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Asset at beginning of year	32,280	32,280
Charged to profit or loss	(32,280)	-

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Difference between capital allowances and depreciation	-	32,280
	-	32,280

A potential deferred tax asset of £403,640 (March 2016: £406,171) in relation to unrealised capital losses as at 31 December 2017 has not been recognised due to uncertainty of the availability of future capital gains against which to offset the losses.

As the fixed assets here disposed of in the year, the deferred tax amount has been released accordingly.

14. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

15. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

16. Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £2,012 (2016 - £1,769). Contributions totalling £Nil (2016 - £2,020) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

Executive Health Care Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

17. 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 transaction on the grounds that all related party transactions with other companies are wholly owned by the Group.

18. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Papillon Care 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 financial statements. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from 11th Floor, Two Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6WR. Its ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Monarch Master Funding Limited a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The directors are of the opinion that there is no single ultimate controlling party of Monarch Master Funding Limited.