Directors' Report and

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

<u>for</u>

React & Recover Medical Group Limited

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React & Recover Medical Group Limited

Company Information for the year ended 30 June 2017

DIRECTORS:

K J Fowlie

S B Prew (Appointed 25 October 2017)

D J L Whitmore (Appointed 20 February 2018)

REGISTERED OFFICE:

50-52 Chancery Lane

London WC2A 1HL

REGISTERED NUMBER:

07316438 (England and Wales)

<u>Directors' Report</u> for the year ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2017. The comparative period is for the year ended 30 June 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the company are the provision of consultancy services and case management, to the insurance industry and legal fraternity.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the period from 1 July 2016 to the date of this report are as follows:

K J Fowlie S B Prew (appointed 25 October 2017) D J L Whitmore (appointed 20 February 2018)

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company, and its subsidiaries, are members of the UK Slater and Gordon group ("the UK Group"), owned from 22 December 2017 by Slater and Gordon UK Holdings Limited (the "New Parent Company"), following the completion of the Senior Lender Scheme of Arrangement (the "Senior Lender Scheme") which, inter alia, resulted in the reduction of secured debt owed by the UK Group to £nil; separation of the Company and the other companies in the UK Group from Slater and Gordon Limited, its former Australian parent entity, and the provision of a £14.8m Super Senior GBP Facility ("SSF") by the New Parent Company's shareholders which was fully drawn on completion (for more details see note 15).

During the year ended 30 June 2017 the Company incurred a net loss after tax of £0.02m and generated net cash flows from operating activities of £0.05m. At 30 June 2017, the Company had net assets of £0.04m and cash of £0.06m. During the year ended 30 June 2017 the UK Group incurred a net loss after tax of £45.8m and generated negative net cash flows from operating activities of £14m. At 30 June 2017, the UK Group had net liabilities of £167.0m and cash of £14.8m. After completion of the Senior Lender Scheme and the overall reduction of UK debt from £386.4m to £14.8m, the UK Group had net assets of circa £170m, including cash of £11m.

In addition to the £14.8m of drawn SSF debt, the UK Group has arranged a £10m Cost Advance Facility (the "CAF") with a third party funder which will be drawn progressively from January 2018 as disbursement receivables on successfully settled cases are assigned to the funder pending agreement of costs. The UK Group has prepared cash flow forecasts for the foreseeable future based on management's best estimate of the achievement of revenues and the phasing of collection of the related cash, which demonstrate cash self-sufficiency in the UK Group, including the drawn cash under the SSF (which is not repayable for 3 years) and the expected drawdowns on the CAF. At the same time, management is actively taking steps to reduce the ongoing costs of the UK Group, particularly in regards to the support functions and case acquisition. If the forecast cash receipts are not received in full, and by the expected due date, and there are insufficient realised cost reductions to compensate for the lower cash receipts, the UK Group may need to seek additional cash funding from the shareholders of the New Parent Company or from other sources.

The above matters present material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the UK Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

After taking into account all available information, the Directors have concluded that there are currently reasonable grounds to believe the UK Group will be able to manage its cash flows to remain within the liquidity range provided by the facilities described above and that if the current facilities should prove insufficient the UK Group will continue to receive the support of its shareholders. As such the Directors believe that the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 on a going concern basis is appropriate.

The Directors have formed this view based on a number of factors including the support that the shareholders of the New Parent Company have afforded the UK Group to date in ensuring a stable platform for the business to re-establish itself, and the absence of advice from the shareholders of a withdrawal of their support.

<u>Directors' Report (continued)</u> for the year ended 30 June 2017

GOING CONCERN (Continued)

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the UK Group not continue as a going concern.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS101") and the Companies Act 2006. 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;
- · state that the financial statements comply with FRS101;

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

K J/fowlie - Director Date: 21 March 2018

Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 30 June 2017

en e	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2017 £	Year ended 30 June 2016 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS Revenue		-	1,238
Cost of sales			. <u> </u>
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		-	1,238
Other operating income Administrative expenses		<u>(16,507</u>)	
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		(16,507)	2,997
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME	ETAX 4	(16,507)	2,997
Income tax	5	·	<u> </u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		<u>(16,507</u>)	2,997

Statement of Financial Position 30 June 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	-	46,572
Investments	8	300_	300
		300	46,872
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	46,518	66,240
Tax receivable		1,933	1,933
Cash and cash equivalents	10	56,876	9,288
•		105,327	77,461
Total assets		105,627	124,333
Liabilities Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	61,442	63,641
Trade and exici payables		61,442	63,641
Total liabilities	•	61,442	63,641
Net assets		44,185	60,692
- Equity			
Called up share capital	11	201	201
Retained earnings	12	43,984	60,491
_	···	44,185	60,692
		,	

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies for the period ended 30 June 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2016 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 21 March 2018 and were signed by:

K J Fowlie - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2015	201	57,494	57,695
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	·	2,997	2,997
Balance at 30 June 2016	201	60,491	60,692
Changes in equity Total comprehensive expenditure	<u>-</u> -	(16,507)	(16,507)
Balance at 30 June 2017	201	43,984	44,185

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2017

		Year ended 30 June 2017 £	Year ended 30 June 2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	(1,055)	2,612
Tax paid	**		
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(1,055</u>)	<u>2,612</u>
Cash flow from investments Land and property	•	48,643	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	S	47,588	2,612
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2	9,288	6,676
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2	56,876	9,288

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £	Year ended 30 June 2016 £
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(16,507)	2,997
Depreciation charges	-	-
Profit on sale of asset	(2,070)	
•	(18,577)	2,997
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	19,721	(213)
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(2,199)	(172)
Cash generated from operations	<u>(1,055</u>)	2,612

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Period ended 30 June 2017		
	30 June 2017	1 July 2016
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u> 56,876</u>	9,288
Year ended 30 June 2016		
	 30 June 2016	1 July 2015
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	 9,288	6,676

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

React & Recover Medical Group Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The company is included in the group accounts of Slater & Gordon (UK) 1 Limited and is therefore taking advantage of the exemption in s400 Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business, net of discounts and sales taxes.

The company provides management services. Income is recognised on delivery of service. Income can be reliably estimated based on agreed charges with customers or instructing parities. Where services are delivered by external parties costs can be reliably estimated based on contractual charges agreed with those suppliers.

Taxation including deferred tax

The tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity in which case it is recognised in equity. The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. In principle deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Statement of Financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Operating profit

Operating profit is profit stated before finance income, finance expense and tax.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are held at amortised cost less any impairment provisions and this equates to their recoverable value. Amounts set aside for settlement adjustments, are based on historical experience. The resulting settlement adjustments are recognised within revenue as they relate to revisions of income estimates, not collapsibility (credit risk). Movements in the impairment provision relating to credit risk are recognised within administrative expenses as bad debt expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Trade payables

Trade payables do not carry any interest and are stated at their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the Statement of Financial Position comprises cash at banks and in hand. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements, and the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the Statement of Financial Position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

3. EMPLOYEES AND STAFF COSTS

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors. The costs of the directors were borne by the other group companies.

4. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax (income)/expense

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £	Year ended 30 June 2016 £
Current tax: Tax	-	-
Deferred tax	<u> </u>	-
Total tax (income)/expense in statement of profit or loss		

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for year ended 30 June 2017

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the period is higher (2015 - lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before income tax	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ (<u>16,507</u>)	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ 2,997
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016 – 20.00%)	(3,260)	599
Effects of: Group relief	_3,260	(599)
Tax (income)/expense	_ 	

Factors affecting future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction to the UK corporation tax rate down to 17% was announced in the 2016 Budget and substantively enacted on 6 September 2016 (to be effective from 1 April 2020).

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	·	Land & Buildings £
COST At 1 July 2016 Disposal		46,572 (<u>46,572</u>)
NET BOOK VALUE At 30 June 2017		<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2016		46,572

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2017

7. INVESTMENTS

Holdings of 20% or more

The company holds 20% or more of the share capital of the following companies:

	Company	Country of registration or incorporation	Nature Of business	Shares held class	Proportion of shares held
	React Medical Management Limited React Medical Reporting	UK	Medical reporting	Ordinary	. 100%
	Limited	UK	Medical reporting Rehabilitation	Ordinary	100%
	Recover Healthcare Limited	UK	Services Medico-legal	Ordinary	100%
	Medicalaw Limited	UK	services	Ordinary	100%
8.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVE	/ABLES			
	Current:			2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts owed by group unde Other receivables Prepayments and accrued inc		· · · · · · · · ·	46,378 140 ———————————————————————————————————	46,378 19,862 ————————————————————————————————————
				46,518	66,240

The directors consider that the net carrying amount of Trade receivables approximates to their fair value.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	56,876	9,288

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the company. The carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value.

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, is	sued and fully paid:	Nominal value:	2017	2016
Number:	Class:		£	£
200	Ordinary	£1	200	200
1	B Shares	£1	1	1
			<u>201</u>	201

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2017

11. RESERVES

12.

		Retained earnings £
At 1 July 2016	v	60,491
Deficit for the period		<u>(16,507</u>)
At 30 June 2017		43,984
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	2017	2016
Commont	£	£
Current: Trade payables	<u>_</u>	972
Amounts owed to group undertakings	61,442	61,443
Payroll and other taxes including social	- 1, 1 1	21,170
security		-

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The directors consider that the amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

1,226

63,641

61,442

13. **DEFERRED TAX**

Other liabilities

	2017	2016
Movement in provision	<u> </u>	
Balance at 30 June		<u>-</u>

14. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

At 30 June 2017, the ultimate parent undertaking was Slater and Gordon Limited, a company incorporated in Australia. Copies of the consolidated accounts of Slater and Gordon Limited can be obtained from 485 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3000.

From 22 December 2017, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Slater and Gordon UK Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

15. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The Company is party to a GBP currency Super Senior Facility Agreement ("SSFA") dated 22 December 2017 pursuant to which the Company's direct parent company, Slater and Gordon (UK) 1 Limited, is a borrower. Pursuant to the terms of the SSFA, the Company has given a cross-guarantee (along with other UK Group Companies) in relation to all liabilities outstanding under the SSFA in favour of the Finance Parties (as defined under the SSFA), which are all shareholders of Slater and Gordon UK Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2017

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

The Company is also party to a debenture dated 22 December 2017 (the "Debenture") pursuant to which the Company (together with other UK Group Companies) covenants with GLAS Trust Corporation Limited (acting as Security Trustee for itself and the Secured Parties (as defined in the Debenture), which are all shareholders of Slater and Gordon UK Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company) that it will on demand pay all liabilities outstanding under the SSFA (and associated finance documents) when they are due and payable and grants security over all of its assets in favour of GLAS Trust Corporation Limited (acting as Security Trustee for itself and the Secured Parties).

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's financial instruments comprise borrowings, cash and liquid resources and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise from its operations. The company does not use derivatives. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the company's operations. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the policy of the company that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

Credit risk

The company is not subject to significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread across many companies. Policies are maintained to ensure that the company enters into sales contracts that are tailored to the customer's respective credit risk. The credit quality of the company's trade receivables is considered by management to be good, as evidenced by the low rates of impairment provided and amounts written off.

No interest is charged on the receivable balances. The company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor has the legal right of offset with any amounts owed by the company to the receivables counterparty.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. At the reporting date the principal assets were:

		30 June 2017	30 June 2016 £
	Note	£	
Non-current assets			•
Property ·	7	-	46,572
Investments in subsidiaries	8	300	300
Loans and receivables			
Amounts due from group companies	9 .	46,378	46,378
Other receivables	9	140	19,862
Cash and cash equivalents	10	56,876	9,288
		103,394	75,528

The receivables are all based in the UK and denominated in sterling.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2017

17. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 22 December 2017 (the "Implementation Date"), the Company's former Australian parent, Slater and Gordon Limited, completed the Senior Lender Scheme of Arrangement (the "Senior Lender Scheme") which resulted in, amongst other things:

- A reduction of secured debt owed by the Global Group under its Syndicated Facility Agreement of A\$636.6m (of this, £386m was owed by the Company's UK parent which was reduced to £nil);
- Separation of the Company and the other companies in the UK Group from Slater and Gordon Limited, and transfer of these entities and their operations to Slater and Gordon UK Holdings Limited, the "New Parent Company", a newly incorporated company wholly owned by the New Senior Lenders under the Senior Lender Scheme:
- The provision of a new syndicated facility agreement by the New Parent Company's shareholders (the "Super Senior GBP Facility") for £14.8m of working capital funding, which amount was fully drawn on the Implementation Date:
- Agreement that the UK Group would pay any proceeds of the claim against Watchstone Group plc (formerly Quindell Plc), arising from the acquisition of the Slater Gordon Solutions business from Quindell Plc on 29 May 2015, for which proceedings were issued and served on 13 June 2017, first to recover any expenses incurred, second to pay up to A\$40m deferred consideration to Slater and Gordon Limited under the Share Sale Agreement, third to repay any amounts drawn under the Super Senior GBP Facility, fourth to pay up to £250m to convertible note holders and fifth to retain by the Company's UK parent.

Following completion, the consolidated balance sheet position of the UK Group has moved from net liabilities of £167m at 30 June 2017 to net assets of approximately £170m from the Implementation Date.