

Inuvi Health Limited

(Formerly Medical Screening Solutions Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company Registration No. 08811416 (England and Wales)

Inuvi Health Limited

Company Information

Directors	J Benton R Allison E Schmidt-Chiari E G Nicholson D Oatley
Company number	08811416
Registered office	Unit 10 Millars Brook Business Park Molly Millars Lane Wokingham United Kingdom RG41 2AD
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Orbital House 20 Eastern Road Romford Essex RM1 3PJ

Inuvi Health Limited

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing medical screening services to the protection insurance sector.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J Benton
R Allison
E Schmidt-Chiari
E G Nicholson
D Oatley

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

J Benton
Director

23 June 2023

Inuvi Health Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the 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.

Inuvi Health Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Inuvi Health Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Inuvi Health Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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.

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Inuvi Health Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Inuvi Health Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 where 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 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' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare 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.

Inuvi Health Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Inuvi Health Limited

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Inuvi Health Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Inuvi Health Limited

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Inuvi Health Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Inuvi Health Limited

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.

Karen Wardell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

23 June 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Orbital House
20 Eastern Road
Romford
Essex
RM1 3PJ

Inuvi Health Limited

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		11,246,330	11,228,253
Cost of sales		(7,048,721)	(6,530,648)
Gross profit		4,197,609	4,697,605
Administrative expenses		(3,548,890)	(3,554,076)
Other operating income		273,483	114,390
Operating profit		922,202	1,257,919
Interest receivable and similar income		-	31
Profit before taxation		922,202	1,257,950
Tax on profit	3	(175,425)	(108,462)
Profit for the financial year		746,777	1,149,488

Inuvi Health Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	215,008	152,170
Tangible assets	5	96,991	123,174
		<u>311,999</u>	<u>275,344</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	3,690,241	3,528,904
Cash at bank and in hand		1,259,238	261,039
		<u>4,949,479</u>	<u>3,789,943</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,822,695)</u>	<u>(1,399,858)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,126,784</u>	<u>2,390,085</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,438,783</u>	<u>2,665,429</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(50,340)</u>	<u>(23,763)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,388,443</u></u>	<u><u>2,641,666</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	118	118
Share premium account		99,982	99,982
Profit and loss reserves		3,288,343	2,541,566
Total equity		<u><u>3,388,443</u></u>	<u><u>2,641,666</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Benton
Director

Company Registration No. 08811416

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Inuvi Health Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 10 Millars Brook Business Park, Molly Millars Lane, Wokingham, United Kingdom, RG41 2AD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 1A of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In the period following the year end, forecasts were produced and approved by the directors which show the company can continue to operate for at least the next twelve months following the approval of the financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer Software	33% straight line
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1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	33% straight line
Computers	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and 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 reporting end 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	65	59

3 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	148,335	229,977
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	513	(105,752)
Total current tax	148,848	124,225
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	20,198	(15,763)
Changes in tax rates	6,379	-
Total deferred tax	26,577	(15,763)
Total tax charge	175,425	108,462

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	26,624	516,341	542,965
Additions	-	170,119	170,119
	<u>26,624</u>	<u>686,460</u>	<u>713,084</u>
At 31 December 2022	26,624	686,460	713,084
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	-	390,795	390,795
Amortisation charged for the year	8,736	98,545	107,281
	<u>8,736</u>	<u>489,340</u>	<u>498,076</u>
At 31 December 2022	8,736	489,340	498,076
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	17,888	197,120	215,008
	<u>17,888</u>	<u>197,120</u>	<u>215,008</u>
At 31 December 2021	26,624	125,546	152,170
	<u>26,624</u>	<u>125,546</u>	<u>152,170</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	44,574	339,066	383,640
Additions	8,137	29,955	38,092
	<u>52,711</u>	<u>369,021</u>	<u>421,732</u>
At 31 December 2022	52,711	369,021	421,732
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	1,976	258,490	260,466
Depreciation charged in the year	17,206	47,069	64,275
	<u>19,182</u>	<u>305,559</u>	<u>324,741</u>
At 31 December 2022	19,182	305,559	324,741
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	33,529	63,462	96,991
	<u>33,529</u>	<u>63,462</u>	<u>96,991</u>
At 31 December 2021	42,598	80,576	123,174
	<u>42,598</u>	<u>80,576</u>	<u>123,174</u>

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

6 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,360,434	1,631,900
Corporation tax recoverable	-	114,352
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,182,000	1,707,259
Other debtors	147,807	75,393
	<u>3,690,241</u>	<u>3,528,904</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	412,624	413,473
Amounts owed to group undertakings	346,877	24,585
Corporation tax	661	-
Other taxation and social security	69,350	61,911
Other creditors	993,183	899,889
	<u>1,822,695</u>	<u>1,399,858</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
850 'A' Ordinary shares of 5.88p each	50	50
850 'B' Ordinary shares of 5.88p each	50	50
300 'C' Ordinary shares of 5.88p each	18	18
	<u>118</u>	<u>118</u>

All classes of share rank pari passu.

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Santander UK PLC holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, as the Company acts as guarantor for the bank loan taken out by the parent company, Inuvi Group Limited (formerly Longacre MSS Group Limited).

J Benton holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, as the Company acts as guarantor for the Loan Notes taken out by the parent company, Inuvi Group Limited (formerly Longacre MSS Group Limited).

Longacre Group Limited holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, as the Company acts as guarantor for the Loan Notes taken out by the parent company, Inuvi Group Limited (formerly Longacre MSS Group Limited).

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	76,937	103,632
Between two and five years	-	77,634
	<u>76,937</u>	<u>181,266</u>

11 Events after the reporting date

On 6 February 2023, Inuvi Health Limited acquired the trade and assets of Livesmart U.K. Limited

12 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Inuvi Group Limited (formerly Longacre MSS Group Limited) and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with Inuvi Group Limited (formerly Longacre MSS Group Limited) or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The company incurred rental charges of £118,381 (2021: £117,979) from 10 Millars Brook Limited in the year, a company owned by two of the Directors. At the year end, the outstanding creditor balance was £nil (2021: £nil).

At the year end the company owed Longacre Group International Ltd, a company with common directors a balance of £Nil (2021: £12,500).

At the year end the company owed £587 (2021: £601) in expenses to J Benton, a director.

At the year end the company owed £1,040 (2021: £230) in expenses to R Allison, a director.

Inuvi Health Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Inuvi Group Limited (formerly Longacre MSS Group Limited), a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Longacre Group Limited is the smallest and largest group to prepare consolidated financial statements which include these financial statements. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from 1 Mercer Street, London, WC2H 9QJ.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.