

Company registration number 02706045 (England and Wales)

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS 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 health screening information for the life insurance industry.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuro Health Limited.

Directors

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

Dr H O Brunjes	(Resigned 11 September 2023)
Mr T J M Aspinall	(Resigned 11 September 2023)
Mr G J Sampson	
Mr J D Warner	(Resigned 11 September 2023)
B Gray	(Appointed 11 September 2023)

Auditor

The auditor, Price Bailey LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Mr G J Sampson

Director

27 September 2023

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS 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;
- 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.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Medicals Direct Screenings Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the related notes, 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).

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 or 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Auditors' 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.

Opinion 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.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

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 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.

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 Auditors' 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.

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:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of the Company not complying with the applicable laws and regulations including fraud in particular those that could have a material impact on the financial statements. This included those regulations directly related to the financial statements, including financial reporting, tax legislation and distributable profits. In relation to the industry, this included employment law and health & safety. The risks were discussed with the audit team and we remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We carried out specific procedures to address the risks identified. These included the following:

- A review of legal fees incurred;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Enquiring of management including those responsible for the key regulations;
- Reviewing the key accounting policies and estimates;
- Agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

To address the risk of management override of controls, we carried out testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness. We reviewed systems and procedures to identify potential areas of management override risk. In particular, we carried out testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions to identify large or unusual transactions. We reviewed key authorisation procedures and decision-making processes for any unusual or one-off transactions. We also assessed management bias in relation to the accounting policies adopted and in determining significant accounting estimates.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

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 Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or the opinions we have formed.

Darren Amott (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Price Bailey LLP

28 September 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

3rd Floor, 24 Old Bond Street
London
W1S 4AP

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3,903,435	3,594,027
Cost of sales	(3,288,735)	(3,169,486)
Gross profit	614,700	424,541
Administrative expenses	(964,422)	(1,072,416)
Other operating income	120,525	90,695
Loss before taxation	(229,197)	(557,180)
Tax on loss	34,741	89,942
Loss for the financial year	(194,456)	(467,238)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	313,706	404,624
Tangible assets	5	18,048	35,094
Investments	6	1,001	1,001
		<u>332,755</u>	<u>440,719</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	576,659	512,814
Cash at bank and in hand		77,659	176,519
		<u>654,318</u>	<u>689,333</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(759,787)</u>	<u>(708,310)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(105,469)</u>	<u>(18,977)</u>
Net assets		<u>227,286</u>	<u>421,742</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	14,001	14,001
Share premium account		33,499	33,499
Profit and loss reserves		179,786	374,242
Total equity		<u>227,286</u>	<u>421,742</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 27 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G J Sampson
Director

Company Registration No. 02706045

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Medicals Direct Screenings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Kuro Health Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AF.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Forecasts have been prepared that show the Company will have sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this financial report.

This assessment undertaken by the Directors has been predominantly considered from a cash-flow perspective, as the group operating profits remain positive, supported by a strong balance sheet. The Directors have considered the implications of current rates of inflation and wider market conditions. To ensure the Business continues to operate as a going concern, the Company continually monitor the longer-term impacts of the pandemic on key stakeholders caused by issues such as court delays and availability of medical experts, which have extended case life cycles.

The Directors have implemented a number of strategies to mitigate the impact of the change in collection profiles discussed above. These strategies include a review of all commercial arrangements, operational processes and associated costs and have the aim to reduce the working capital requirements of the Group in both short term and long term.

The Company along with the wider Group, have a long-term and close working relationship with its bankers. The Group's facilities have been renegotiated during the year with a temporary increase invoice discounting facility, as well as drawing on other short-term finance that has been made available. Facilities have been agreed until August 2024 at a level consistent with forecasted requirements. The Group and the shareholders have confirmed they will support the working capital requirements if necessary via loans and personal guarantees.

The Directors have prepared forecasts for a period of more than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and are confident that the sources of funding available, together with the mitigation strategies that are in place, will provide sufficient liquidity.

The Company and Group is well funded and capitalised, and despite the uncertainty above, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recorded at the fair value of the consideration receivable in the normal course of business, net of VAT, other sales related taxes and discounts.

The company provides medical screening services. Medical work is invoiced once medical evidence is provided to the customer, and recorded as turnover. At the balance sheet date, the company accrues for turnover in respect of services performed but un-invoiced, accrued income is included within other debtors. Any associated expected costs of services provided are accrued and included in other creditors.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of acquisition of a business 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.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, the goodwill is charged on a straight line basis over ten 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.

1.5 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, the assets classes included within the category of plant and machinery are depreciated on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its fixed asset investments, 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.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Taxation

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

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.

1.12 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.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Payments to the defined contribution scheme are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 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.

1.15 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Goodwill

The directors have made key assumptions regarding the useful economic life of the goodwill, as outlined in the accounting policy note number 1.4.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	46	54

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	909,175
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	504,551
Amortisation charged for the year	90,918
At 31 December 2022	595,469
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	313,706
At 31 December 2021	404,624

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	102,226
Disposals	(18,392)
At 31 December 2022	83,834
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	67,132
Depreciation charged in the year	17,046
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(18,392)
At 31 December 2022	65,786
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	18,048
At 31 December 2021	35,094

6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1,001	1,001

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Medicals Direct Group Ltd	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	0	100.00
Medicals Direct Healthcare Ltd	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	0	100.00
Medicals Direct Holdings Ltd	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Medicals Direct Screenings Services	England & Wales	Medical Screening Services	Ordinary	100.00	-

8 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	436,742	326,317
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,655	99,092
Prepayments and accrued income	74,722	56,951
	<u>541,119</u>	<u>482,360</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	35,540	30,454
	<u>35,540</u>	<u>30,454</u>
Total debtors	<u>576,659</u>	<u>512,814</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	151,296	145,314
Amounts owed to group undertakings	327,869	291,573
Taxation and social security	135,557	92,521
Other creditors	10,768	11,060
Accruals and deferred income	134,297	167,842
	<u>759,787</u>	<u>708,310</u>

Included in creditors due within one year are amounts owed to group undertakings. The loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

MEDICALS DIRECT SCREENINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	14,001	14,001	14,001	14,001
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Kuro Health Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The financial statements of Kuro Health Limited are available from the registered office at 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, United Kingdom, BN1 6AF.

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.