Company Registration No. 03130118 (England and Wales)

EAST KENT MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

EAST KENT MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D Daw	
	D A Osborne	
	N S Cole	
	N M Goodger	
	G R Benn	(Appointed 20 October 2016)
	A Andreou	(Appointed 20 October 2016)
	H Munro	(Appointed 20 October 2016)
Secretary	A Fox	
Company number	03130118	
Registered office	Atina House 5-7 Bench Street Dover Kent CT16 1JH	
Auditor	Wilkins Kennedy LLP Globe House, Eclipse Park Sittingbourne Road Maidstone Kent ME14 3EN	
Business address	The Spencer Wing Ramsgate Road Margate Kent CT9 4BG	

CONTENTS

EAST KENT MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Fair review of the business
The principal activity of the company is the operation of a private hospital located in the grounds of an NHS hospital in Margate, Kent and a smaller unit in Ashford. One full year of trading has now taken place for the new outpatient facility in Ashford that had been opened at the beginning of March 2016.

Trading since April 2016 has continued to reflect a financial performance during the year, income increased 5% on prior year from £10.3m to £10.8m despite reduction in tariff prices for some procedures. Private patient income increased by 13% on prior year and profit after tax has increased from £66k to £163k. The results are considered to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business
Management continually monitor the key risks facing the company, together with assessing the controls used for managing these risks. The board of directors formally reviews and documents the principal risks facing the business at least annually.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are as follows:

- Economic downturn - the company acknowledges the importance of maintaining close relationships with its key customers in order to be able to identify the early signs of potential difficulties. Sales trends in its major markets are constantly reviewed to enable early action to be taken in the event of sales declining. NHS are under ongoing financial pressure, apart from experiencing reduction in tariff, the demand has continued to increase along with activity for NHS work.

- Competitor pressure - the market in which the company operates is considered to be relatively competitive, and therefore competitor pressure could result in losing sales. The company manages the risk by providing quality products and maintaining strong relationships with its key customers.

- Reliance on key suppliers - the company's purchasing activities could expose it to over reliance on certain suppliers and inflationary pricing measures. The uncertainty of Brexit, this has already has had an influence on costs as prices have gone up due to the weakness in sterling. The company manages this risk by ensuring there is enough breadth in its supplier base and constantly seeking to find potential alternative suppliers if necessary.

- Loss of key personnel - this would present significant operational difficulties for the company. Management seek to ensure that key personnel are appropriately remunerated and have employment practices that provide the necessary levels of support, to ensure that good performance is recognised.

Development and financial performance during the year
As reported in the company's statement of comprehensive income on turnover has increased by 5% from £10.3m to £10.8m. Profit after tax has increased from £66k to £163k. The results are considered to be satisfactory.

Key performance indicators
Management use a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business. The KPIs used to determine the progress and performance of the company are set out below:

Gross profit margin

The company's gross profit margin has decreased in the year from 14.8% to 14.7%

PLACE Inspection – Excellent
Infection Rates = Zero
CQC Inspection – Good rating and no improvements noted
ISO9001:208 – Maintained
ISO14001 – Maintained
Investors in People – Maintained.

Financial position at the reporting date
The balance sheet shows that the company's net assets at the year end have increased from £1.8m to £1.9m. The company invested £86k in tangible fixed assets in the year.

Future Developments

The company is looking at two development opportunities in Ashford and Canterbury.

On behalf of the board

D Daw
D Daw
Director
12/10/17

EAST KENT MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		2,749,242		2,815,495
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,933,066		2,300,721	
Cash at bank and in hand		404,975		24,255	
		2,338,041		2,324,976	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,938,474)		(3,150,852)	
Net current liabilities			(600,433)		(825,876)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,148,809		1,989,619
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(100,700)		(100,745)
Provisions for liabilities			(104,086)		(107,360)
Net assets			1,944,023		1,781,514
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		560,000		560,000
Revaluation reserve			673,261		700,231
Profit and loss reserves			710,762		521,283
Total equity			1,944,023		1,781,514

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been delivered 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 12/10/17 and are signed on its behalf by:

DDaw

D Daw
Director

Company Registration No. 03130118

1 Accounting policies

Company information

East Kent Medical Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Atina House, 5-7 Bench Street, Dover, Kent, CT16 1JH.

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.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding that as at 31 March 2017 the company had net current liabilities of £600,433 (2016: £825,876), the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors believe that adequate cashflow support to ensure that the company can meet its obligations as they fall due, will be available to the company for the foreseeable future from the continued support of its ultimate parent undertaking, East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust.

East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust is currently in financial special measures (under NHS England's Special Measures regime). The company's ability to continue to provide services and to meet its foreseeable financial commitments is therefore, in part, dependant on the ultimate parent undertaking continuing to work closely with the company to ensure financial commitments are met and is expected to do so in this way for the foreseeable future.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 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.

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 on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	over 32 years
Plant and equipment	6.67% to 33.33% on cost

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 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.

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.

1.7 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 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

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.

Critical judgements

The critical judgements and estimates that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements are discussed below.

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

Recoverability of receivables

The company establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the directors consider factors such as the ageing of the receivables, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers.

Determining residual values and useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The company depreciates tangible assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires estimates and assumptions to be applied by management. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

Judgement is applied by management when determining the residual values for tangible fixed assets. When determining the residual value management aim to assess the amount that the company would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life. Where possible this is done with reference to external market prices.

3 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Management	6	4
Administration and clerical	41	34
Nursing and clinical	72	62
Hotel services	11	11
	130	111

3 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,982,382	2,678,907
Social security costs	255,804	223,463
Pension costs	37,934	33,944
	3,276,120	2,936,314

Wages and salaries include the cost of agency staff of £447,357 (2016: £587,041).

Self employed staffing was reviewed and rationalised in line with business activity which is reflected in the nursing and clinical numbers above.

4 Directors and key management personnel

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	208,884	205,223
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	8,588	8,588
	217,472	213,811

The number of directors, who are also the key management personnel, for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2016 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	113,595	118,379
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,698	6,698

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	3,420,399	774,075	4,194,474
Additions	-	85,856	85,856
At 31 March 2017	3,420,399	859,931	4,280,330
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	773,423	605,556	1,378,979
Depreciation charged in the year	95,716	56,393	152,109
At 31 March 2017	869,139	661,949	1,531,088
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	2,551,260	197,982	2,749,242
At 31 March 2016	2,646,976	168,519	2,815,495

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Plant and equipment	52,773	65,655
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	26,436	19,257

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £2,551,260 were revalued at 1 December 2012 by Boshier & Company, Chartered Surveyors not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties. Based upon information from Boshier & Company the movement in the value of land and buildings in the year ended 31 March 2017 has not been significant.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	3,014,924	3,014,924
Accumulated depreciation	1,136,925	1,068,179
Carrying value	1,877,999	1,946,745

5 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The total amount of finance costs included in the cost of tangible fixed assets is £108,522 (2016: £108,522).

There would not be a tax liability if the leasehold property were to be disposed of at the above valuation.

6 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,775,241	2,189,449
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	2,907,142	3,152,870

7 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,775,241	2,189,449
Prepayments and accrued income	157,825	111,272
	1,933,066	2,300,721

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Loans	10	4,728	4,464
Obligations under finance leases		36,199	23,305
Trade creditors		1,550,743	1,838,346
Amounts due to group undertakings		722,205	663,314
Corporation tax		53,180	34,883
Other taxation and social security		78,852	63,844
Other creditors		10,337	8,790
Accruals and deferred income		482,230	513,906
		2,938,474	3,150,852

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Loans	10	61,547	66,278
Obligations under finance leases		39,153	34,467
		100,700	100,745

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Payable by instalments	40,025	45,818

10 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 £	2016 £
Loans	66,275	70,742
Payable within one year	4,728	4,464
Payable after one year	61,547	66,278

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets.

The loan is from East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust and is repayable in equal instalments over 20 years until March 2028 and bears interest at 4% above bank base rate. The loan is secured by a debenture over the assets of the company.

The amount due to Healthex Limited is secured by a debenture over the assets of the company.

11 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
560,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	560,000	560,000

12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1.2 to the financial statements concerning the company's capability to continue as a going concern. The company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £600,433 (2016: £825,876) as at 31 March 2017. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty, which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

The senior statutory auditor was Marc Farmer FCA.

The auditor was Wilkins Kennedy LLP.

13 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	28,692	43,190
Between two and five years	99,316	103,179
In over five years	410,465	435,294
	538,473	581,663

14 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned member of East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Section 33 Related Party Disclosures, not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the Group.

15 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust, the parent company of Healthex Limited.

Group accounts are prepared by East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust.