Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2010

Company Number 05532916

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# Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

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### **Directors**

M Beason

K Cotter

## Secretary and registered office

C Walker, 62 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8HP

### Company number

05532916

### **Auditors**

BDO LLP, 2 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick, West Sussex, RH6 0PA

# Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2010

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

### Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the profit for the year

### Principal activities, review of business and future developments

The company's principal activity is to act as a provider of health and wellbeing advice

	Variance	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Revenue	£(298,683)	£127,841	£426,524
Gross margin	4%	65%	61%
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	£(57,773)	£81,966	£139,739

Turnover fell 70% year on year Competition in the EAP portion of the business has remained very high. The gross margin increased slightly from 61% in 2009 to 65% in 2010. Overheads fell by 84% in 2010 due to tighter cost control and continued benefits derived from the economies of scale arising from the group companies. The profit in 2010 reduced by 41% to £81,966.

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company during the year were

M Beason K Cotter

# Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

### **Directors' responsibilities**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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.

### **Auditors**

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting

On behalf of the board

K Cotter

Director

19/09/11

#### Independent auditor's report

#### To the members of Businesshealth UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Businesshealth UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www frc org uk/apb/scope/private cfm

### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 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

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 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 and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime

BD W

Nicholas Taylor (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Gatwick
United Kingdom, L. 1

United Kingdom 21 9 2011

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

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Turnover	2	127,841	426,524
Cost of sales		45,365	165,311
Over a provide			
Gross profit		82,476	261,213
Administrative expenses		510	121,474
Profit on ordinary activities before and after taxation for the financia year	1	81,966	139,739

All amounts relate to continuing activities

All recognised gains and losses in the current and prior year are included in the profit and loss account. There are no movements in shareholders' funds in the current or prior year apart from the profit for the year.

# Balance sheet at 31 December 2010

-					
Company number 05532916	Note	2010 £	2010 £	2009 £	2009 £
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	113,616 2,344		54,782 67,937	
		115,960		122,719	
Creditors, amounts falling due within one year	10	740,019		828,744	
Total assets less current liabilities			(624,059)	<del></del>	(706,025)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11 12		1 (624,060)		1 (706,026)
Shareholders' deficit			(624,059)		(706,025)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19/09/11

K Cotter Director

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

### 1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

### Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements (Revised 1996)' not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that at least 90% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within the group headed by CIGNA corporation and the company is included in consolidated financial statements

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. Positive goodwill is capitalised and amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life of 3 years. Impairment tests on the carrying value of goodwill are undertaken.

at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition,

in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

#### Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax or local taxes on sales

Turnover is recognised when the rights to consideration has been earned by the company following completion and delivery of the service being provided

### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets, except for investment properties and freehold land, evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates

IT equipment

33% per annum

### Deferred taxation

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

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief, and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances arising from underlying timing differences in respect of tax allowances on industrial buildings are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining those allowances have been met

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the period of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor

All other leases are treated as operating leases Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease

### Related party disclosures

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CIGNA corporation and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with CIGNA corporation or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group

### Going concern

The company currently needs to meet its day to day working capital requirements through the support of its ultimate parent company. The directors are confident that such funding will continue to be available and on this basis, consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

### 2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom

### 3 Operating profit

	2010	2009 c
This is arrived at after charging	-	~
Hire of other assets - operating leases	-	22,796

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 4 Employees

Staff costs (including directors) consist of

Stati costs (including anoctors) consist of		
	2010 £	2009 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs	•	80,153 10,260
		<del></del>
	-	90,413

The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was Nil (2009 - 6)

## 5 Directors' remuneration

No director received any emoluments during the current year (2009 - £Nil)

### 6 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK applied to profit before tax

	2010 £	2009 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	81,966	139,739
Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009 - 28%) Effect of	22,950	39,127
Utilisation of brought forward losses Capital allowances for year in deficit of depreciation	(22,950)	(38,400) (727)
Current tax charge for the year	-	<u> </u>

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

7	Intangible fixed assets		
			Purchased goodwill £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010		200,000
	Amortisation At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010		200,000
	Net book value At 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010		
8	Tangible fixed assets		
			IT equipment £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010		17,560
	Depreciation At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010		17,560
	Net book value At 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010		-
9	Debtors		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	2,382 108,072 2,162	53,325
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,000	1,457
		113,616	54,782

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 *(continued)* 

10	Creditors, amounts falling due within one year		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation and social security	654 734,895 -	12,883 751,274 10,663
	Accruals and deferred income	4,470	53,924
		740,019	828,744
11	Share capital		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	Ordinary shares shares of 1p each	1	1
12	Reserves		
			Profit and loss account £
	At 1 January 2010 Profit for the year		(706,026) 81,966
	At 31 December 2010		(624,060)

## 13 Related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries oof CIGNA Corporation

## Controlling parties

The company is owned by Vielife Holdings Limited The ultimate parent company is CIGNA corporation, a company incorporated in the USA and listed on the New York Exchange