

Priory Healthcare Limited
Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
Registration number: 06244860



Priory Healthcare Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	3 to 5
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	6
Profit and Loss Account	7
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Balance Sheet	9 to 10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	12 to 26

Priory Healthcare Limited

Company Information

Directors	David Hall
	Jim Lee
Company secretary	David Hall
Registered office	Fifth Floor 80 Hammersmith Road London W14 8UD

Priory Healthcare Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 6 and the position of the company as at the year end is set out in the balance sheet on page 9.

The company is focussed on the healthcare sector and the performance of the company can be impacted by external factors. The principal factors are changes in the UK government's policy towards outsourcing of healthcare, changes in the regulatory regime and competitive threats from other independent providers. Management uses a range of financial and non-financial indicators to manage the business. These are derived from all areas of the business and include sales growth by unit, occupancy and profit margins achieved.

The company's management is satisfied with the performance for the year, and is committed to a continued growth strategy.

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The development, performance and position of Priory Group UK 1 Limited, an intermediate parent of the company, is discussed in the group's financial statements which includes the company and does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principle risks and uncertainties of Priory Group UK 1 Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the group's financial statements which do not form part of this report.

Statement on Section 172(1)

The following Section 172 statement, which is required by the Companies Act 2006, describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1a to 1f) including key decisions and matters that are of strategic importance to the company. The directors, in line with their duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, act in a way they consider, in good faith would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard to a range of matters when making decisions for the long term.

From the perspective of the company, decisions and policies relating to Section 172(1) are determined at group level and applied to the company, where relevant, by the directors. Accordingly, further details in relation to how the directors have engaged with suppliers, customers, employees and other stakeholders are included in the financial statements of Priory Group UK 1 Limited, an intermediate parent of the company, which includes the company and does not form part of this report.

Approved by the Board on 9 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

David Hall

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David Hall
Company secretary and director

Priory Healthcare Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

This report should be read in conjunction with the strategic report on page 2. The company has chosen in accordance with Section 414C(ii) of the Companies Act 2006 to set out in the strategic report the following which the directors believe to be of strategic importance:

- Business review;
- Principal risks and uncertainties; and
- Statements in relation to how directors have engaged with employees, suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the operation of hospitals providing in-patient and out-patient treatment in the areas of general psychiatry, addiction treatment, eating disorders and adolescent psychiatry.

Directors' of the company

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

Trevor Torrington (resigned 12 July 2021)

Ryan Jervis (resigned 12 July 2021)

The following directors were appointed after the year end:

David Hall - Company secretary and director (appointed 12 July 2021)

Jim Lee (appointed 12 July 2021)

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil). No dividends were paid during the year (2019: £nil).

Financial instruments

The company's operations mean that it is exposed to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The directors monitor the risks in order to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance by reviewing levels of debt finance and the related finance costs, however these are integrated with the risks of the group and not managed separately. Accordingly, the financial risk management policies of Priory Group UK 1 Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the group's financial statements which do not form part of this report.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Employee involvement

The directors recognise that the continued position of the company in this sector depends on the quality and motivation of its employees and as such the company is committed to pursue employment policies which will continue to attract, retain and motivate its employees.

Good and effective employee communications are particularly important and throughout the business it is the directors' policy to promote the understanding by employees of the company's business aims, performance and individual opportunities for personal and career development. This is achieved through internal publications, presentations on performance and a variety of other approaches appropriate for a particular location. Employees are consulted on issues through the "Your Say" forum. Employees have a personal development plan that is monitored, assessed and modified during the annual appraisal process.

The directors monitor the results of staff surveys, both regular and ad hoc, together with employee forums, to *enable them to discuss human resourcing matters with the interests of the workforce at heart*. Annual salary reviews are undertaken with reference to the importance of employee retention, changes in the National Living Wage, and commercial factors. The directors are committed to communicating the results of any wage reviews in a transparent manner.

Employment of disabled persons

The directors believe that it is important to recruit and retain capable and caring staff regardless of their sex, marital status, race or religion. It is the company's policy to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment from people who are disabled, to continue wherever possible the employment of and to arranged appropriate training for, employees who become disabled and to provide equal opportunities for the career development, training and promotion of disabled employees.

Future developments

The future developments of the company are aligned to the strategy of the UK group, headed by Priory Group UK 1 Limited. The group's strategy for the future development of the business is included in the group's financial statements, which do not form part of this report.

Going concern

The intermediate parent company, Priory Group UK 1 Limited, has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future and for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Corporate governance

The company has not formally applied any prescribed code of corporate governance for the year ended 31 December 2020. The company is an operating subsidiary of the group of companies intermediately headed by Priory Group UK 1 Limited, and as such is governed by the overarching principles and policies to the group as a whole, as well as those pertaining to the governance structures of its ultimate parent, Acadia Healthcare Company, Inc., a publicly listed group in the US.

The aforementioned notwithstanding, the directors of the company are satisfied that governance policies, procedures and practices applied at group level as well as specifically applicable to the company are appropriate and robust in the context of the company's operational activities and pertinent stakeholders. Corporate governance policy and behaviours apply in areas such as the composition of the company's board of directors, its individual and collective responsibilities and its strategic purpose and leadership. The board is cognisant of the opportunities and risks represented by the company's current and future operations. Engagement with key stakeholders is considered elsewhere in this annual report.

Further detail regarding the group's governance environment is available at:
<https://www.priorygroup.com/about-us/governance-at-priory>.

Approved by the Board on 9 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

David Hall

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David Hall
Company secretary and director

Priory Healthcare Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Turnover	4	149,592	150,380
Cost of sales		<u>(159,142)</u>	<u>(155,048)</u>
Gross loss		(9,550)	(4,668)
Administrative expenses		<u>6,350</u>	<u>7,046</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(3,200)	2,378
Interest payable and similar charges	6	<u>(23,381)</u>	<u>(24,415)</u>
Loss before tax		(26,581)	(22,037)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	9	<u>5,684</u>	<u>5,363</u>
Loss for the year		<u><u>(20,897)</u></u>	<u><u>(16,674)</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Loss for the year		<u>(20,897)</u>	<u>(16,674)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>(20,897)</u></u>	<u><u>(16,674)</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Priory Healthcare Limited

(Registration number: 06244860)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	30,512	30,512
Tangible assets	11	65,648	65,631
Investments	12	7,803	7,803
Right of use assets	13	<u>286,873</u>	<u>327,982</u>
		<u>390,836</u>	<u>431,928</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		128	118
Debtors	14	16,098	15,012
Cash at bank and in hand	15	<u>161</u>	<u>104</u>
		16,387	15,234
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(93,770)</u>	<u>(84,619)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(77,383)</u>	<u>(69,385)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		313,453	362,543
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(354,208)	(383,112)
Provisions for liabilities	9	<u>(817)</u>	<u>(106)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(41,572)</u>	<u>(20,675)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	10	10
Profit and loss account		<u>(41,582)</u>	<u>(20,685)</u>
Shareholders' deficit		<u>(41,572)</u>	<u>(20,675)</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Priory Healthcare Limited

(Registration number: 06244860)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020 (continued)

For the financial year ending 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved by the Board on 9 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Jim Lee

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Jim Lee

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2020	10	(20,685)	(20,675)
Loss for the year	-	(20,897)	(20,897)
Total comprehensive income	-	(20,897)	(20,897)
At 31 December 2020	10	(41,582)	(41,572)

	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2019	10	(4,011)	(4,001)
Loss for the year	-	(16,674)	(16,674)
Total comprehensive income	-	(16,674)	(16,674)
At 31 December 2019	10	(20,685)	(20,675)

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

Fifth Floor
80 Hammersmith Road
London
W14 8UD
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 9 September 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a "qualifying entity" as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted IFRS.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 20 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

The principle disclosure exemptions adopted by the Company in accordance with FRS 101 are as follows:

- Statement of cash flows;
- IFRS 7 financial instrument disclosures;
- IAS 1 information on management of capital;
- IAS 8 disclosures in respect of new standards and interpretations that have been issued but which are not yet effective;
- IAS 24 disclosure of key management personnel compensation;
- IAS 24 disclosures in respect of related party transactions entered into between fellow group companies (the company had no other related party transactions); and
- Roll-forward reconciliations in respect of share capital (IAS 1) and property, plant and equipment (IAS 16).

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The intermediate parent company, Priory Group UK 1 Limited, has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future and for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The financial statements contain information about Priory Healthcare Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Priory Group UK 1 Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom.

Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2020 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Payment is generally made for group relief at the current tax rate at the time of first estimating the tax provision. To the extent that amendments are subsequently made to the group relief plan, there is generally no payment or receipt in respect of the change.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment is stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Short leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Fixtures and fittings	over 3 to 16 years
Motor vehicles	over shorter of the lease term and 4 years

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Goodwill is not subject to amortisation but is tested for impairment.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised directly in the income statement. On disposal of a subsidiary or a jointly controlled entity, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss recognised in the income statement on disposal.

Investments

Investments in securities are classified on initial recognition as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, except where their fair value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are carried at cost, less any impairment.

Unrealised holding gains and losses other than impairments are recognised in other comprehensive income. On maturity or disposal, net gains and losses previously deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income are recognised in income.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For each lease, the company recognises a "right of use" asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be easily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate for financial instruments of a duration commensurate with the lease term. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and the exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is remeasured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

For motor vehicle leases that were classified as finance leases applying IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at initial application are the carrying amount of the finance lease asset and liability immediately prior to the redesignation as right of use assets and liabilities.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 16 sets out a number of practical expediciencies that an entity can utilise upon adoption of the standard. The company has made use of the following practical expediciencies:

- Short-term leases - the company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of property and equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The company recognises the lease payments associated with short-term leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- Leases of low-value assets - the company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets, including sundry IT and office equipment. The company recognises the lease payments associated with low-value leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- Portfolio approach to discount rates - the company has elected to apply a single discount rate to portfolios of leases with *reasonably similar characteristics, namely leases with a similar remaining lease term*.
- Impairment review on initial application - the company has elected to rely on its assessment of whether leases are onerous (through the application of IAS 37) as an alternative to performing an impairment review on initial application.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade debtors

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stock

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment by management when a trigger event that might affect asset values has occurred. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account to the extent that the carrying amount cannot be recovered either by selling the asset or by the discounted future earnings from an income-generating unit, which is an individual business operational unit.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans contributions are paid publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory or contractual basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as an asset.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period then ended. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are considered to be reasonable in the particular circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates are used in accounting for allowances for uncollected receivables, depreciation, taxes and contingencies. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of the revision are reflected in the financial statements in the period that an adjustment is determined to be required.

Significant accounting judgements have been applied with respect to the valuation of deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgement in determining the amounts to be recognised. In particular, judgement is used when assessing the extent to which deferred tax assets should be recognised with consideration given to the timing and level of future taxable income.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

4 Turnover

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Rendering of services	<u>149,592</u>	<u>150,380</u>

All turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation arose within the United Kingdom and from one class of business.

5 Operating profit/(loss)

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Depreciation of tangible assets	5,866	5,356
Depreciation of right of use assets	16,951	17,412
Short term property lease expense	80	75
Variable lease payments	(266)	141
Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>51</u>	<u>(28)</u>

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Interest expense on other financing liabilities	2,171	2,300
Interest on right of use liabilities	<u>21,210</u>	<u>22,115</u>
	<u>23,381</u>	<u>24,415</u>

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Wages and salaries	85,040	82,523
Social security costs	5,696	5,587
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,220</u>
	<u>91,996</u>	<u>89,330</u>

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

7 Staff costs (continued)

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Administration and support	721	702
Other departments	<u>2,088</u>	<u>2,046</u>
	<u>2,809</u>	<u>2,748</u>

8 Directors' remuneration

The costs relating to the directors' services have been borne by Priory Central Services Limited, a fellow group company. No amounts have been recharged to the company in respect of the directors' services and the directors do not believe that it is practical to allocate these costs between group companies.

9 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	(6,395)	(5,557)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>711</u>	<u>194</u>
Tax receipt in the profit and loss account	<u>(5,684)</u>	<u>(5,363)</u>

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

9 Income tax (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2019 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2019 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Loss before tax	(26,581)	(22,037)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(5,050)	(4,187)
Increase (decrease) in current tax from adjustment for prior periods	14	104
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	245	223
Increase (decrease) from transfer pricing adjustments	(868)	(690)
Deferred tax expense (credit) from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	(15)	(673)
Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	16	(102)
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	(26)	(38)
Total tax credit	(5,684)	(5,363)

The company's profits for this accounting year are taxed at an effective rate of 19% (2019: 19%).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Asset £ 000	Liability £ 000	Net deferred tax £ 000
2020			
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(941)	(941)
Other items	124	-	124
	<u>124</u>	<u>(941)</u>	<u>(817)</u>
2019			
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(171)	(171)
Other items	65	-	65
	<u>65</u>	<u>(171)</u>	<u>(106)</u>

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

9 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2020 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2020 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	(171)	(770)	(941)
Other items	65	59	124
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>(106)</u>	<u>(711)</u>	<u>(817)</u>

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2019 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2019 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	48	(219)	(171)
Other items	40	25	65
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>88</u>	<u>(194)</u>	<u>(106)</u>

Deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences are recognised if it is probable that they can be offset against future taxable profits or existing temporary differences. On the basis of the approved business plans, it is considered probable that the temporary differences can be offset against future taxable profits.

10 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2020	<u>30,512</u>	<u>30,512</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>30,512</u>	<u>30,512</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020	<u>30,512</u>	<u>30,512</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>30,512</u>	<u>30,512</u>

The company tests goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there is an indicator that goodwill might be impaired. The recoverable amount is determined from either value in use or fair value less costs to sell calculations.

No reasonably likely changes in underlying assumptions would result in a material impairment charge.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

11 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £ 000	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Properties under construction £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	37,850	43,504	2,258	83,612
Additions	-	5,457	476	5,933
Disposals	-	(2,070)	(50)	(2,120)
Transfers	<u>2,140</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>(2,477)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>39,990</u>	<u>47,228</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>87,425</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	3,069	14,912	-	17,981
Charge for the year	1,195	4,671	-	5,866
Eliminated on disposal	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,070)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,070)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,264</u>	<u>17,513</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,777</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	<u>35,726</u>	<u>29,715</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>65,648</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>34,781</u>	<u>28,592</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>65,631</u>

12 Investments

Subsidiaries	£ 000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	<u>8,328</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,328</u>
Provision	
At 1 January 2020	<u>525</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>525</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	<u>7,803</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>7,803</u>

Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

12 Investments (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2020	2019
C O Developments*	Property company	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Life Works Community Limited*	Care delivery	United Kingdom	100%	100%

* indicates directly held subsidiary

13 Leases and IFRS 16 right of use assets and liabilities

The company leases a number of assets, information about leases for which the company is a lessee is presented below.

	Land & Buildings £ 000	Motor vehicles £ 000	Total £ 000
Right of use assets			
At 1 January 2020	327,790	192	327,982
At 31 December 2020	<u>286,656</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>286,873</u>
Additions and depreciation			
Additions during the year	670	99	769
Depreciation charge for the year	<u>(16,877)</u>	<u>(74)</u>	<u>(16,951)</u>

See note 17 for right of use liabilities recognised in relation to leases. Interest on lease liabilities of £21,210,000 (2019: £22,115,000) was recognised in the profit and loss account.

The company leases motor vehicles with lease terms generally of 4 years.

The company leases land and buildings with a weighted average remaining lease term of 20.2 years.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

14 Trade and other debtors

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Trade debtors	7,532	7,325
Provision for impairment of trade debtors	<u>(596)</u>	<u>(631)</u>
Net trade debtors	6,936	6,694
Income tax asset	6,395	5,557
Accrued income	2,113	2,284
Prepayments	548	296
Other debtors	<u>106</u>	<u>181</u>
Total current trade and other debtors	<u>16,098</u>	<u>15,012</u>

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Cash at bank	<u>161</u>	<u>104</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Accrued expenses	7,774	6,619
Deferred income	8	3,014
Amounts due to group undertakings	57,735	47,165
Social security and other taxes	1,685	1,631
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	250	252
Other creditors	1,169	1,233
Loans and borrowings	<u>25,149</u>	<u>24,705</u>
	<u>93,770</u>	<u>84,619</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

17 Loans and borrowings

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	67,260	67,260
Right of use liabilities	<u>286,948</u>	<u>315,852</u>
	<u>354,208</u>	<u>383,112</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest at December LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum and are repayable on demand. It is not expected that the demand would be made or that these amounts will be paid within one year and accordingly these amounts have been shown as amounts falling due after more than one year.

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Current loans and borrowings		
Right of use liabilities	<u>25,149</u>	<u>24,705</u>

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No. 000	2020 £ 000	No. 000	2019 £ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

19 Commitments

Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £81,000 (2019 - £292,000).

Priory Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Priory Holdings Company No 3 Limited.

The ultimate parent is Acadia Healthcare Company Inc..

The parent of the largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Acadia Healthcare Company Inc., incorporated in the United States of America. The address of Acadia Healthcare Company Inc. is 830 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 610, Franklin, TN 37067, United States of America.

The parent of the smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Priory Group UK 1 Limited incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of Priory Group UK 1 Limited is Fifth Floor, 80 Hammersmith Road, London, W14 8UD, United Kingdom.

On 19 January 2021 the entire share capital of AHC-WW Jersey Limited, a subsidiary of Acadia Healthcare Company Inc., was acquired by RemedcoUK Limited, a subsidiary of Waterland Private Equity Fund VII C.V., registered in the Netherlands. From this date the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Waterland Private Equity Fund VII C.V..