REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

A G Walton

M E Turner

Company number

08302092

Registered office

The Light Box

Quorum Business Park

Benton Lane

Newcastle upon Tyne Tyne and Wear NE12 8EU

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants 1 St. James' Gate Newcastle upon Tyne United Kingdom

NE1 4AD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 30 June 2021.

Company overview

Pain Services works with the NHS providing community pain clinics in 23 different CCG contract areas providing over 6,500 patient consultations a month.

Covid-19 - Continued Innovation, Partnership and Collaboration

For a second year, the business has navigated the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The national impact of the pandemic illustrated the reliance on the businesses strong and collaborative relationship with its partners within the NHS.

Our focus continues to be to protect our colleagues and patients by remote delivery and support, whilst not impacting the quality and service to patients.

The board of directors believes the company is well positioned to continue to provide support partnership and collaboration with NHS Commissioners and clients for years to come.

Business review

The results of the trading subsidiary are set out in its accounts. In summary, turnover increased by 8.5% to £7.6m (£7m 2020) and the gross margin increased to £3.3m (£3.1m 2020). Administrative costs were lower at £2.2m (£2.6m 2020) however the business reported exceptional costs of £0.9m relating to the acquisition resulting in a profit before tax of £0.1m (£0.6m profit 2020).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Covid-19

The business has continued to reflect the impact from the Coronavirus pandemic, albeit Pain Services benefits from long term secure contracts with NHS commissioners. The main effect is that commissioners have extended contracts for existing providers rather than re-tender; this benefits Connect with current contracts but limits the opportunity to bid for new business.

Political risk / uncertainty

As a provider of integrated community services for the NHS, this is the greatest risk/uncertainty to the company and one which is wholly systemic. As with all private sector partners to the public sector, political risk and change of policy via a new government is a risk which the directors cannot mitigate directly. The directors remain confident that given the additional pressures on public spending to manage the national debt, the need for increasing efficiency and innovation, the public sector and in particular the NHS will continue to seek the private sector's partnership and support.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Financial risk

As a rapidly growing business, financial risk, and in particular overtrading, is a risk. The director's mange this risk via the preparation and detailed review of key financial information, including: short and long-term forward forecasting incorporating profit and loss, balance sheet and cashflow reporting, aligned with a detailed review of capital and subsequent funding support requirements. In addition, regular monitoring, and detailed analysis of profitability by division, contract, and department, ensures the actual performance to expectations are tracked and the outlook is continually monitored. If and where necessary, corrective actions and or changes to strategy and or financial funding is updated to support the business operations and minimise any financial risk.

Liquidity risk

The directors regularly monitor the financial information to ensure that any risks in this area are considered in a timely basis. The company has the facility, if required to draw against an overdraft facility with their bank to support any rare negative liquidity timing events. During the course of the current financial year, there have been no negative liquidity events and the company has always maintained positive cash balances throughout the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the financial loss to the company if a client fails to meet its contractual obligations. The company is mainly exposed to credit sales. The company monitors credit risk via credit monitoring and business credit reports via Dun and Bradstreet and considers that its current policy and subsequent creditor analysis meets its objectives of managing this exposure. The overall strength and quality of the debtors' ledger is strong as the majority of the debtor balance is with the UK government via CCGs who commission services to Connect to operate on behalf of the NHS.

Credit risk also arises from cash and equivalents deposited with financial institutions and potential risk of their failure. To reduce the risk, cash is only held with institutions with an overall long-term rating of AA- or better, as rated independently by Standard and Poor.

Key performance indicators

The Board of Directors use a number of key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor the trading and financial performance, including gross margin and return on sales.

On behal	f of the boar
M.	
M E Turn Director	er
Date:	26/01/22

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company for all community based long term conditions management services.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

L J Ali	(Appointed 23 December 2020 and resigned 24 September 2021)
J C Lowe	(Appointed 23 December 2020 and resigned 3 September 2021)
A G Walton	(Appointed 23 December 2020)
R J Bradford	(Resigned 23 December 2020)
D M Petrie	(Resigned 23 December 2020)
A G Searle	(Resigned 23 December 2020)
M E Turner	(Appointed 10 January 2022)

Auditor

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board

n:	7	
M E Tur		
Date:	26/01/22	

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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; 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONNECT HEALTH PAIN SERVICES HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Connect Health Pain Services Holdings Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONNECT HEALTH PAIN SERVICES HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework:
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONNECT HEALTH PAIN SERVICES HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures and inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business and challenging judgments and estimates applied in the financial statements.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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.

Steven Cleugh

Steven Cleugh FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
1 St. James' Gate
Newcastle upon Tyne
United Kingdom, NE1 4AD
31/01/22

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	Period ended 30 June 2021 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2020 £'000
Interest receivable and similar income	4	990	-
Profit before taxation		990	-
Tax on profit	5	28	-
Profit for the financial period		1,018	- +

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		1,394		1,394
Current assets					
Debtors	•	28			
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	8			(990)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			28		(990)
Total assets less current liabilities			 1,422	,	404
Total assets less current habilities			====		===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		5	•	5
Share premium account	11		493		493
Other reserves	11		400		400
Profit and loss reserves	11		524		(494)
Total equity			1,422		404

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{26/01/22}{\dots}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

M E Turner

N.J.

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 October 2019	5	493	400	(494)	404
Year ended 30 September 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
Balance at 30 September 2020	5	493	400	(494)	404
Period ended 30 June 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period				1,018	1,018
Balance at 30 June 2021	5 ——	493 ====	400	524 ——	1,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Connect Health Pain Services Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Light Box, Quorum Business Park, Benton Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear, NE12 8EU.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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 £'000.

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

Reduced disclosures

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Connect Health Group Limited. The consolidated financial statements for both groups are available from their registered office, The Light Box, Quorum Business Park, Benton Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EU.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Reporting period

The company changed its reporting period to 30 June 2021 in order to bring the accounting reference date in line with other group companies. These accounts represent a 9 month period and so the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable to the previous accounting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Fixed asset investments

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

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

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade investments, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts owed to group undertakings and other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate 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 where the contractual returns, repayment of the principal, or other terms (such as prepayment provisions or term extensions) do not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost, 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, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

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.

3 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee for the company is borne by subsidiary entity Connect Health Pain Services Limited.

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from shares in group undertakings	990	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

5	Taxation			
			2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Deferred tax			
	Origination and reversal of timing differences		(28) ====	·
	The total tax (credit)/charge for the period included in t before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follo		n be reconciled to	the profit
	•		2021	2020
			£'000	£,000
	Profit before taxation		990	-
			===	
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corp	poration tax in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)		188	-
	Dividend income		(188)	-
	Remeasurement of deferred tax for change in tax rates		(7)	-
	Deferred tax not recognised		(21)	
	Taxation credit for the period		(28) 	
6	Fixed asset investments			
•			2021	2020
		Notes	£,000	£'000
	Investments in subsidiaries	7	1,394	1,394
			=	
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Shares in
	•		und	group ertakings
	·		und	£'000
	Cost or valuation			2000
	At 1 October 2020 & 30 June 2021			1,394
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2021			1,394
	At 30 September 2020			1,394

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

7	Subsidiaries				
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 Jur	ne 2021 are as	follows:		
	Name of undertaking	Address	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direc
	Connect Health Pain Services Limited	1	Pain management services	Ordinary	100.00
	Registered office addresses (all UK unless other	erwise indicate	ed):		
	1 The Lightbox Quorum Business Park, Bent	ton Lane, New	castle upon Tyne, Ty	ne and Wear, N	E12 8EU
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one y	ear			
				2021	2020
				£'000	£'000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		•	_	989
	Accruals and deferred income			-	1
					990
					
	Deferred taxation				
	The major deferred tax liabilities and assets red	cognised by the	e company are:		
				Assets	Assets
				2021	2020
	Balances:			£'000	£'000
	Tax losses			28	-
	•				2021
	Movements in the period:				£'000
	Liability at 1 October 2020				_
	CONTROL OF TAXABLE AND CONTROL OF TAXABLE PARTY.				-

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

(28)

Asset at 30 June 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

10	Share capital	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£'000	£'000
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,881	4,881	5	5
			===		

The Ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

11 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

12 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company, which heads the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts incorporating the results of the company is Connect Health Group Limited. Its registered office is The Light Box, Quorum Business Park, Benton Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EU.

On 23 December 2020, the group was acquired by Connect Health Group Limited. From 23 December 2020, the directors do not consider there to be a controlling party of Connect Health Pain Services Holdings Limited.