

Company Registration No. 10339450 (England and Wales)

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

**KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
DIRECTORS' REPORT**

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of back office and administrative support services to the Kuro Health Group of entities.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuro Health Limited (formerly known as Premier Medical Holdings Limited).

Directors

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

Dr H O Brunjes

Mr R Brunjes

(Appointed 31 July 2020)

Mr G J Sampson

Mr J D Warner

Auditor

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Dr H O Brunjes

Director

22 September 2021

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kuro Health Services Limited (the 'Company') for the period ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit or loss 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

**KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBER OF KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED**

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 Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

**KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBER OF KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED**

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.

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

29 September 2021

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

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

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 June 2019 £
Turnover	2,975,502	1,900,001
Cost of sales	-	(344,789)
Gross profit	2,975,502	1,555,212
Administrative expenses	(3,074,201)	(1,550,125)
Other operating income	120,728	-
Profit before taxation	22,029	5,087
Tax on profit	(14,202)	(1,200)
Profit for the financial period	7,827	3,887

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		196,697		138,962
Current assets					
Debtors	5	189,290		198,323	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,524		1,027	
		<u>190,814</u>		<u>199,350</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(196,714)</u>		<u>(220,091)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(5,900)		(20,741)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>190,797</u>		<u>118,221</u>
Provisions for liabilities	7		<u>(137,372)</u>		<u>(73,622)</u>
Net assets			<u>53,425</u>		<u>44,599</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>52,425</u>		<u>44,598</u>
Total equity			<u>53,425</u>		<u>44,599</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Dr H O Brunjes
Director

Company Registration No. 10339450

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2018		1	40,711	40,712
Period ended 30 June 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	3,887	3,887
		<u>-</u>	<u>3,887</u>	<u>3,887</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019		1	44,598	44,599
Period ended 31 December 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	7,827	7,827
Issue of share capital	8	999	-	999
		<u>999</u>	<u>7,827</u>	<u>8,826</u>
Balance at 31 December 2020		<u>1,000</u>	<u>52,425</u>	<u>53,425</u>

**KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

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':
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures':

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

1.2 Going concern

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

As part of their review, the Directors have considered the implications of the current Coronavirus Pandemic within the going concern assumption. The Company provides office and administrative services to other Group companies who have been impacted by the national lockdowns. The Directors have continued to monitor and assess the impact of these on the business and to continuation as a going concern, the company has made use of the government's Furlough Scheme and has also conducted a full review of resources.

The Company and Group were profitable during the period. However, the company held little cash at bank at the period, therefore on-going parent company support may be necessary to support working capital requirements. The Directors have received assurances that Kuro Health Limited will continue to provide financial support to the Company if required, and therefore, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements are for an 18 month period. The financial period was extended to its maximum length to try and encompass the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic within one accounting period. The pandemic has continued past the financial accounting period. The comparative figures including related notes are for 12 months.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised on completion of work undertaken as prescribed by the terms of each of the contracts.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Computers	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

The company is using the accrual model to account for government grants. Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received. Relevant grants in this period are:

Government grants relating to the 'Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme' are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred.

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Delapidation provision

Provisions for dilapidations are recognised on a lease by lease basis and are based on the best estimate of the likely committed cash outflow in respect of the costs to remove leasehold improvements to restore the property back to the original condition prior to lease commencement, and the costs to return the property to its original state of repair prior to lease commencement.

3 Employees

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	36	23
	==	==

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	41,666	113,940	-	155,606
Additions	-	-	99,871	99,871
At 31 December 2020	41,666	113,940	99,871	255,477
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2019	4,514	12,130	-	16,644
Depreciation charged in the period	6,250	17,091	18,795	42,136
At 31 December 2020	10,764	29,221	18,795	58,780
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	30,902	84,719	81,076	196,697
At 30 June 2019	37,152	101,810	-	138,962

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,400	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	99,327	16,327
Other debtors	87,563	181,996
	189,290	198,323

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	77,430	25
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	102,400
Corporation tax	452	-
Other taxation and social security	39,897	32,131
Other creditors	78,935	85,535
	196,714	220,091

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

KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2020	2019
	£	£
Dilapidations	100,000	50,000
Deferred tax liabilities	37,372	23,622
	<u>137,372</u>	<u>73,622</u>

Movements on provisions apart from deferred tax liabilities:

	Dilapidations
	£
At 1 July 2019	50,000
Additional provisions in the year	50,000
	<u>100,000</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>100,000</u>

The provisions for dilapidations are in respect of leases on properties occupied by the group.

8 Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid of £1 each	1,000	1	1,000	1
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1</u>

The company allotted and issued 999 ordinary shares of £1 each amounting to £999 consideration from the allotment.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2020	2019
£	£
929,142	1,002,460
<u>929,142</u>	<u>1,002,460</u>

The lease commitments are in respect of rental agreements for properties occupied by fellow group companies. Kuro Health Services Limited is the principle leaseholder, however, the associated annual rental costs are paid by the individual fellow group entity occupying the property. The company has calculated its commitment excluding any contractual break clauses, the above disclosure reflects the full contractual liability for the full lease term.

**KURO HEALTH SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PREMIER MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The company made consultancy payments totalling £25,215 (30 June 2019: £700,818) to companies controlled or associated to various directors.

The company made payments on behalf of Kuro Health Limited (formerly known as Premier Medical Holdings Limited) to the directors of Kuro Health Limited of £0 (30 June 2019: £12,000) for qualifying services as a director.

No details are included for transactions with fellow group subsidiaries that are 100% owned as the exemption for such companies is being claimed.

11 Parent company

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

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.