

Registered No. 03135049

HCA UK LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

HCA UK Limited

Registered No. 03135049

DIRECTORS

M T Neeb
T F Pritchard
J Loyal
J R Midkiff

SECRETARY

J Loyal

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP
Apex Plaza
Forbury Road
Reading
RG1 1YE

BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
St. John's Wood and Swiss Cottage Branch
P.O. Box 2764
London
NW3 6JD

REGISTERED OFFICE

242 Marylebone Road
London
NW1 6JL

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

HCA UK Limited ceased trading as a lease operator on 31 December 2014 and has since continued as a non-trading entity. As a result the sole source of income is derived from interest on intercompany balances totalling £68,000 (2015: £72,000).

Net assets at 31 December 2016 remain strong at £2,861,000 (2015: £2,807,000), which consist of intercompany and cash balances.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties in the company's business relate to a risk of non-recoverability of debtors. This risk is minimised through the provision of group support to other group entities where required. Management continue to monitor the recoverability of intercompany receivables and ensure provisions are made where required.

On behalf of the board



J R Midkiff
Director

/s/ September 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

A review of the business has been provided in the Strategic Report.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The directors do not propose any dividend for the year (2015: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who served during the year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

J R Bugos (resigned 12 August 2016)

J Loyal

M T Neeb

T F Pritchard (appointed 22 August 2016)

J R Midkiff (appointed 1 September 2016)

DIRECTORS INDEMNITY

The company has granted indemnity to its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company ceased to trade under its principal activity on 31 December 2014 and has since continued as a non-trading entity.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant events after the end of the reporting period.

GOING CONCERN

No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors. On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the Directors' Report are listed on page 1.

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

HCA UK Limited

Registered No. 03135049

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP will continue as auditor of the company.

On behalf of the board



J R Midkiff
Director

12 September 2017

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The financial statements are required by law to 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have 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 to 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 HCA UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of HCA UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 9. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland').

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HCA UK LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

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

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Ian Oliver (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Reading

14 September 2017

HCA UK Limited

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 December 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2015</i> <i>£000</i>
OPERATING RESULT	2	-	-
Interest receivable and similar income	4	68	72
PROFIT \ (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		<u>68</u>	<u>72</u>
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	5	(14)	(83)
PROFIT \ (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		<u>54</u>	<u>(11)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME \ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u>54</u>	<u>(11)</u>

All activities relate to continuing operations.

HCA UK Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION at 31 December 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i> £000	<i>2015</i> £000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	2,560	2,491
Cash at bank and in hand		329	329
		<u>2,889</u>	<u>2,820</u>
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	7	(28)	(13)
		<u>2,861</u>	<u>2,807</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		2,861	2,807
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,861	2,807
NET ASSETS		<u>2,861</u>	<u>2,807</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8	-	-
Capital reserve		102	102
Profit and loss account		2,759	2,705
		<u>2,861</u>	<u>2,807</u>
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			
		<u>2,861</u>	<u>2,807</u>

These accounts were approved by the board of directors on 12 September 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



J R Midkiff
Director

Registered No. 03135049

HCA UK Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2016

	<i>Share capital £000</i>	<i>Share premium £000</i>	<i>Profit and loss account £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
At 1 January 2015	-	102	2,716	2,818
Loss for the year	-	-	(11)	(11)
At 1 January 2016	-	102	2,705	2,807
Profit for the year	-	-	54	54
At 31 December 2016	-	102	2,759	2,861

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out below and are consistent with the previous year.

Statement of compliance

HCA UK Limited is a company incorporated in England.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The results of HCA UK Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of HCA Healthcare Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 September 2017.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company, and rounded to the nearest £'000.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions under FRS 102:

- (a) the requirements of section 4 *Statement of Financial Position* paragraph 4.12 (a)(iv)
- (b) the requirements of Section 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and Section 3 *Financial Statement Presentation* paragraph 3.17
- (c) the requirements of Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments* paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29
- (d) the requirement of Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures* paragraph 33.7

Going concern

No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors. On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following estimates are dependent upon assumptions which could change in the next financial year and have a material effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised at the balance sheet date:

Impairment

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment (continued)

The cash flows are derived from past performance and future budgets and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Significant accounting policies

Turnover

In the prior year turnover from discontinued operations is derived from operating lease income from subsidiaries within the United Kingdom. Turnover was measured at the fair value of the consideration received excluding VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance revenue in the statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in administrative expenses.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or (ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced, with the amount of the loss recognised in administrative expenses.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the company becomes party to the related contracts and are measured initially at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or otherwise cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance revenue and finance cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

Current tax is provided as amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rate and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying time difference can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2. OPERATING RESULT

The auditors of the company are also the auditors of HCA International Limited and are remunerated in respect of their services to the company by HCA International Limited. The audit fee for the company was £2,200 (2015: £3,180). There were no non-audit services provided during the year (2015: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

at 31 December 2016

3. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors of the company are also directors of the holding company and fellow subsidiaries. The directors received total remuneration for the year of £2,078,000 (2015: £1,601,000), all of which was paid by the holding company. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of the holding and fellow subsidiary companies.

4. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Interest receivable on intercompany trading balances	<u>68</u>	<u>72</u>

5. TAX CHARGE ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES**(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year:**

	2016 £000	2015 £000
UK current tax:		
UK corporation tax	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
Total current tax	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
UK deferred tax:		
Effect of under \ (over) providing for deferred tax in previous periods	-	76
Effect of changes in tax rates	<u>-</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>75</u>
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	<u>14</u>	<u>83</u>

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge:

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are reconciled below:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	68	72
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK, 20% (2015: 20.25%)	14	15
Effect of:		
Tax over provided in previous years	<u>-</u>	<u>(7)</u>
Total current tax for the year	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
at 31 December 2016

5. TAX CHARGE ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges:

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19%, with effect from 1 April 2017, was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction from 19% to 17% was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016 and will take effect from 1 April 2020.

(d) Deferred tax asset:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-
Asset at the start of the year	-	76
Utilised during the year	-	(76)
Asset at the end of the year	-	-

The deferred tax asset related principally to capital allowances and was recognised as there were anticipated future taxable profits against which the asset was to be utilised. The rate used for deferred tax is 20% (2015: 20.25%).

6. DEBTORS

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Amounts due from parent company	2,560	2,491
	<u>2,560</u>	<u>2,491</u>

Intercompany balances receivable are held on an arm's length basis. The balances are repayable on demand of the company so have been presented within amounts falling due within one year. All interest is borne at a variable rate of 1 month euro LIBOR plus 2.25%.

7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
UK corporation tax	28	13
	<u>28</u>	<u>13</u>

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016 No.	2015 No.	2016 £	2015 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is HCA International Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is HCA Healthcare Inc., which is incorporated in the United States of America. HCA Healthcare Inc. is the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the parent's consolidated accounts may be obtained from HCA, Investor Relations, One Park Plaza, I-4W, Nashville, TN 37203, USA.