

**Company Registration No. 03496076 (England and Wales)**

**HCL Healthcare Limited**

**Financial statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

**Pages for filing with the registrar**

**HCL Healthcare Limited**

**Contents**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Statement of financial position	<b>1</b>
Notes to the financial statements	<b>2 - 9</b>

---

**HCL Healthcare Limited****Statement of financial position****As at 30 June 2022**

			2022	2021
	Notes	£	£	£
<b>Current assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	4	1,606,335	8,571,293	
Cash and cash equivalents		771	547	
		<u>1,607,106</u>	<u>8,571,840</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	5	(1,003,300)	(8,478,205)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			603,806	93,635
<b>Deferred income</b>			(153,819)	(99,429)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>449,987</u>	<u>(5,794)</u>
<b>Equity</b>				
Called up share capital			5,698	5,698
Share premium account			1,810,876	1,810,876
Other reserves			65,211	65,211
Retained earnings	7	(1,431,798)	(1,431,798)	(1,887,579)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>449,987</u>	<u>(5,794)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 31 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ian Munro  
Director

Company Registration No. 03496076 (England and Wales)

## **HCL Healthcare Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2022**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

HCL Healthcare Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 33 Soho Square, London, W1D 3QU.

##### **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': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Health Care Resourcing Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 33 Soho Square, London, W1D 3QU.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.2 Going concern**

The company is a subsidiary of Twenty20 Capital Investments Limited and relies upon group facilities for the finances to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Based on the forecasts for the trade of the company over the next 12 months and beyond this time frame the Board believe that a going concern basis is correct. Therefore the board of Twenty20 Capital Investments Limited have provided a letter of support for this subsidiary and ensures the trading support for the 12 months from the date that these accounts are signed.

**1.3 Revenue**

Revenue 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue arising from temporary placements is recognised when the service has been delivered. Revenue arising from permanent placements is recognised when the individual commences their employment.

**1.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.5 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables, 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.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**1.6 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.

**1.7 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 income statement 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.

**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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

**1.8 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 non-current assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.9 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

**1.10 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.

**1.11 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

## 2 Critical accounting 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.

#### *Deferred tax asset*

The company has tax losses of £2,881,000 (2021 - £3,178,000), but only recognises a deferred tax asset of these losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. The directors consider that an appropriate period for which future taxable profits can be estimated with any reliability is seven years.

#### *Bad debt provision*

Management review the aged debtors listing on a weekly basis for any slow moving debts. If it is deemed probable that they will not be able to recover the debt a provision is made in the financial statements.

## 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	63	36
	==	==

HCL Healthcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

**4 Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade receivables	637,834	537,225
Amounts owed by group undertakings	155,845	7,379,759
Prepayments and accrued income	113,656	84,309
	<u>907,335</u>	<u>8,001,293</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 6)	699,000	570,000
	<u><u>1,606,335</u></u>	<u><u>8,571,293</u></u>

**5 Current liabilities**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade payables	7,684	2,771
Amounts owed to group undertakings	828,204	8,193,419
Taxation and social security	111,574	202,317
Other payables	55,838	79,698
	<u>1,003,300</u>	<u>8,478,205</u>

There is a cross company guarantee in place for all Health Care Resourcing Group (HCRG) subsidiary trading companies in relation to the invoice discount facility held by HCRG. The total group liability as at 30 June 2022 in respect of this facility was £22,084,398 (2021: £12,395,044).

**6 Deferred taxation**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Assets</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Balances:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Tax losses	<u><u>699,000</u></u>	<u><u>570,000</u></u>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2022**

---

**6 Deferred taxation (continued)**

	<b>2022</b>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>	<b>£</b>
Asset at 1 July 2021	(570,000)
Credit to profit or loss	(129,000)
	<hr/>
Asset at 30 June 2022	(699,000)
	<hr/>

An amount of £68,000 (2021: £70,000) of the above deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to losses available to set off against future profits.

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of tax losses of £nil (2021: £0.74m) as it is not probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or future taxable profits.

**7 Retained earnings**

Retained earnings represents accumulated losses less dividends paid.

**8 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Simon Kite BSc FCA
Statutory Auditors:	Saffery Champness LLP

**9 Events after the reporting date**

On 25 November 2022, the company entered into a guarantee and debenture secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company with Health Care Resourcing Group Limited (as security trustee). This is in relation to Loan Notes amounting to £29,507,835 held by a related party, T20 Pioneer Midco Limited.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

---

**10 Related party transactions**

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Group undertakings	828,204	8,193,419
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Group undertakings	155,845	7,379,759
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**11 Parent company**

For the year, the immediate parent undertaking was HCRG Workforce Solutions Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking was Health Care Resourcing Group Limited both of which are companies incorporated and registered in England & Wales. Copies of their financial statements are available from 33 Soho Square, London WD 3QU. On 25 November 2022, Twenty20 Capital Investments Limited became the ultimate parent undertaking.

There is not considered to be an ultimate controlling party

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.