

Registered number: 03496076

HCL HEALTHCARE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

THURSDAY



ACIUP61T

A14

21/12/2023

#277

COMPANIES HOUSE

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

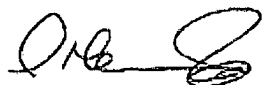
	Note	31 March 2023 £	30 June 2022 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	8,362,797	1,606,335
Cash at bank and in hand		2,077	771
		<u>8,364,874</u>	<u>1,607,106</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(7,800,328)	(1,157,119)
Net current assets		<u>564,546</u>	<u>449,987</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>564,546</u>	<u>449,987</u>
Net assets		<u>564,546</u>	<u>449,987</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,698	5,698
Share premium account	8	1,810,876	1,810,876
Other reserves	8	-	65,211
Profit and loss account	8	(1,252,028)	(1,431,798)
		<u>564,546</u>	<u>449,987</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
Ian Munro
Director

Date: 20 December 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

HCL HEALTHCARE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 July 2021	5,698	1,810,876	65,211	(1,887,579)	(5,794)
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	455,781	455,781
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	455,781	455,781
At 1 July 2022	5,698	1,810,876	65,211	(1,431,798)	449,987
Comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	114,559	114,559
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	114,559	114,559
Transfer	-	-	(65,211)	65,211	-
At 31 March 2023	5,698	1,810,876	-	(1,252,028)	564,546

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

1. General information

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

The financial statements presented this year are for a 9-month period to bring the year-end in line with other entities in the Group. In the prior year the financial statements covered a 12-month period, this will mean the comparative amounts shown are not entirely comparable.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of HCRG Workforce Solutions Limited as at 31 March 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from its registered office, 33 Soho Square, London, W1D 3QU..

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

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.

2.4 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.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

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 income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are initially classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The Group 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.

Subsequently, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separately embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the Group 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 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 as an exchange or modification, this is treated as a derecognition of the original liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, 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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

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 £2,718,000 (2022 - £2,881,000), 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.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 43 (2022 - 63).

5. Debtors

	31 March 2023 £	30 June 2022 £
Trade debtors	1,109,068	637,834
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,816,599	155,845
Amounts owed by companies under common control	3,686,656	-
Prepayments and accrued income	82,342	113,656
Deferred taxation	668,132	699,000
	8,362,797	1,606,335

HCL HEALTHCARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2023 £	30 June 2022 £
Trade creditors	114,981	7,684
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,224,579	828,204
Amounts owed to companies under common control	240,553	-
Other taxation and social security	76,710	111,574
Other creditors	30,035	55,838
Accruals and deferred income	113,470	153,819
	<u>7,800,328</u>	<u>1,157,119</u>

There is a cross company guarantee in place for the Company in relation to the invoice discounting facility held by HCRG Workforce Solutions Limited. The total liability as at 31 March 2023 in respect of this facility was £6,768,291.

Invoice discounting facilities are secured by debentures and fixed and floating charges over all the assets of the company.

HCL HEALTHCARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

7. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	699,000
Charged to profit or loss	(30,868)
At end of year	<u>668,132</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	31 March 2023 £	30 June 2022 £
Tax losses carried forward	<u>668,132</u>	<u>699,000</u>

8. Reserves**Share premium account**

Share premium represents the excess paid on issue of share capital.

Other reserves

The tax equalisations reserve represents the corporation tax that was group relieved at a gross value through the intercompany account and the net tax charge to surrender.

Profit and loss account

Retained earnings represents accumulated profits or loss for the period and prior periods, less dividends paid.

9. Related party transactions

At the reporting date HCL Healthcare Limited had amounts due to Health Care Resourcing Group Limited of £240,553 (2022 - £nil) and the amounts due from HCRG Support Services Limited of £3,686,656 (2022 - £nil).

The company has taken advantage of the provisions under FRS102 not to report transactions with fellow group members wholly owned by the ultimate parent undertaking.

HCL HEALTHCARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

10. Controlling party

For the year, the immediate parent undertaking was HCRG Workforce Solutions Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking was Twenty20 Capital Investments Limited both of which are companies incorporated and registered in England and Wales. Copies of their financial statements are available from 33 Soho Square, London W1D 3QU.

There is not considered to be an ultimate controlling party.

11. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 21 December 2023 by Guy Hodgkinson BA ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA.