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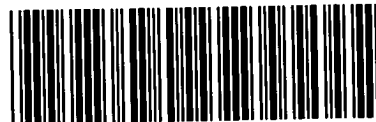
REGISTERED NUMBER: FC034688 (Cayman Islands)

HC-One Holdco Limited

Directors' Report and

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th September 2023

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HC-One Holdco Limited

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for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

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HC-One Holdco Limited

**Company Information
for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

DIRECTORS:

Mr D A Smith
Mr J W Tugendhat
Mr M Oh
Mr Z Dannaoui

REGISTERED OFFICE:

IQ EQ Corporate Services (Cayman) Limited
PO Box 2251
3rd Floor Whitehall House
238 North Church Street
KY1 1107

REGISTERED NUMBER:

FC034688 (Cayman Islands)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

KPMG LLP
Quayside House
110 Quayside
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE1 3DX

HC-One Holdco Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30th September 2023

The Directors present their Directors' Report for the year ended 30th September 2023 which they have elected to prepare as if the UK Companies Act 2006 for such a report applied to them.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company of a group of companies specialised in the management and running of care homes principally for the elderly. The Group also owns the freeholds of care homes which are leased to the operating subsidiaries (HC-One Limited, HC-One No.1 Limited, HC-One No.2 Limited, HC-One No.5 Limited & HC-One Management Limited).

DIVIDENDS

Dividends of £nil were proposed and paid in respect of the financial year (2022: £nil)

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

For further detail of the group's performance for the year ended 30 September 2023, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the holding company, HC-One TopCo Limited; these accounts can be found at Companies House.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st October 2022 to the date of this report.

Mr D A Smith
Mr J W Tugendhat
Mr M Oh
Mr Z Dannaoui

**Directors' Report
for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

GOING CONCERN

In assessing the basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023, the Directors use our anticipated future cash flows and undertake a range of sensitivities to identify any plausible situations which could put pressure on our ability to continue as a going concern. In challenging the Directors' assessment in respect of the going concern statements, which were based on anticipated future cash flows agreed by the Board as part of our planning process, the Directors focused on our headroom within our financial covenants and the liquidity available in the Group. The period of assessment is considered to be at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

As at 30 September 2023, our principal facility is a loan of £570.0m, which consisted of £540.0m towards repayment of existing Group indebtedness and a further facility of £30.0m available for draw down to fund working capital and capital expenditure. Financial covenants were tested within the period to 30 September 2023 and there is no amortisation during the term of the loan. Financial covenant testing took place on 30 September 2023, and all covenant tests were met. This loan is a mortgage without which we would pay rent. On 5 October 2023, HC-One Finco Limited entered a five year £635m Amendment and Restatement Facility Agreement relating to the facility agreement above. Further details can be found in the Contingent liabilities and guarantees note.

The Directors have undertaken a rigorous assessment of going concern and liquidity, taking into account financial forecasts, as well as the potential impact of key uncertainties and sensitivities on our future performance. In making this assessment the Directors have considered our existing debt levels, the committed funding and liquidity positions under our debt covenants, our ability to generate cash from trading activities and our working capital requirements. The Directors have also identified a series of mitigating actions that could be used to preserve cash in the business should the need arise.

The basis of the assessment continues to be the Board-approved business plan. The business plan is prepared annually for the next five-year period and is based on a bottom-up approach to all of our existing operations, potential new operations and administrative functions. As part of the planning process, consideration was given to occupancy growth, fee pricing, labour usage and labour pricing.

The Directors believe that appropriate sensitivities in assessing our ability to continue as a going concern are to model reductions in occupancy growth; lower fee increases; increased labour usage; and increased labour pricing. The Directors believe that a stress test of these sensitivities to assess the headroom available under our debt covenants and available liquidity provides meaningful analysis of our ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the headroom available, the Directors are then able to assess whether the reductions required to breach our financial covenants, or exhaust available liquidity, are plausible.

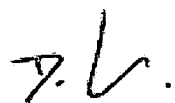
This stress test shows that, even after assuming a reduction in occupancy growth; lower fee increases; increased labour usage; and increased labour pricing, we can still retain sufficient liquidity to meet all liabilities as they fall due and remain compliant with our financial covenants.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that we will have sufficient funds to continue to meet our liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the UK Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
Mr D A Smith - Director

Date: 29 February 2024

**Directors' Responsibilities Statement
for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

The directors of HC-One Topco No. 1 Limited ('the directors') have accepted responsibility for the preparation of these financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023 which are intended by them to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss for that period. They have decided to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stated whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed; subject to any material departures being disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assessed the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- used the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

In addition, the directors have elected to prepare a Director's Report as if the UK Companies Act 2006 for such reports applied to them.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HC-One Holdco Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 30 September 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 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, as if those requirements were to apply.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and the terms of our engagement letter dated 20 July 2023 and variation letter dated 27 November 2023. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to HC-One Holdco 3 Limited's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
HC-One Holdco Limited**

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the Director's Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.


**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
HC-One Holdco Limited**

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements, which are intended by them to give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.



Clare Partridge (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP
Quayside House
110 Quayside
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE1 3DX

29th February 2024

HC-One Holdco Limited**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

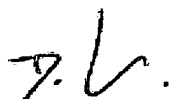
	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
TURNOVER		-	-
Administrative expenses		(76)	(66)
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(76)	(66)
Tax on loss	6	-	-
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(76)	(66)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(76)	(66)

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
30th September 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	7	374,986	374,986
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	8	(145)	(69)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(145)	(69)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>374,841</u>	<u>374,917</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	10	10
Share premium		374,976	374,976
Retained earnings		(145)	(69)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>374,841</u>	<u>374,917</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 February 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
Mr D A Smith - Director

HC-One Holdco Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Share premium £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1st October 2021	10	(3)	374,976	374,983
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(66)	-	(66)
Balance at 30th September 2022	10	(69)	374,976	374,917
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(76)	-	(76)
Balance at 30th September 2023	10	(145)	374,976	374,841

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

HC-One Holdco Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Cayman Islands. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the UK Companies Act 2006 as applicable to overseas companies as set out in SI 2009/1801, The Overseas Companies Regulations 2009. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The average monthly number of employees (excluding executive directors) was nil (2022: nil).

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by 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 paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirement of paragraph 33.7.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 402 (a) from the requirement to prepare consolidated accounts.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Going concern

In assessing the basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023, the Directors use our anticipated future cash flows and undertake a range of sensitivities to identify any plausible situations which could put pressure on our ability to continue as a going concern. In challenging the Directors' assessment in respect of the going concern statements, which were based on anticipated future cash flows agreed by the Board as part of our planning process, the Directors focused on our headroom within our financial covenants and the liquidity available in the Group. The period of assessment is considered to be at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

As at 30 September 2023, our principal facility is a loan of £570.0m, which consisted of £540.0m towards repayment of existing Group indebtedness and a further facility of £30.0m available for draw down to fund working capital and capital expenditure. Financial covenants were tested within the period to 30 September 2023 and there is no amortisation during the term of the loan. Financial covenant testing took place on 30 September 2023, and all covenant tests were met. This loan is a mortgage without which we would pay rent.

On 5 October 2023, HC-One Finco Limited entered a five year £635m Amendment and Restatement Facility Agreement relating to the facility agreement above. Further details can be found in the Contingent liabilities and guarantees note.

The Directors have undertaken a rigorous assessment of going concern and liquidity, taking into account financial forecasts, as well as the potential impact of key uncertainties and sensitivities on our future performance. In making this assessment the Directors have considered our existing debt levels, the committed funding and liquidity positions under our debt covenants, our ability to generate cash from trading activities and our working capital requirements. The Directors have also identified a series of mitigating actions that could be used to preserve cash in the business should the need arise.

The basis of the assessment continues to be the Board-approved business plan. The business plan is prepared annually for the next five-year period and is based on a bottom-up approach to all of our existing operations, potential new operations and administrative functions. As part of the planning process, consideration was given to occupancy growth, fee pricing, labour usage and labour pricing.

The Directors believe that appropriate sensitivities in assessing our ability to continue as a going concern are to model reductions in occupancy growth; lower fee increases; increased labour usage; and increased labour pricing. The Directors believe that a stress test of these sensitivities to assess the headroom available under our debt covenants and available liquidity provides meaningful analysis of our ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the headroom available, the Directors are then able to assess whether the reductions required to breach our financial covenants, or exhaust available liquidity, are plausible.

This stress test shows that, even after assuming a reduction in occupancy growth; lower fee increases; increased labour usage; and increased labour pricing, we can still retain sufficient liquidity to meet all liabilities as they fall due and remain compliant with our financial covenants.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that we will have sufficient funds to continue to meet our liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Investments in subsidiaries

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

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

Deferred tax is provided in full on 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 tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing differences and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense and 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.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise that assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: (a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and (b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis; or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Dividends

Dividend receivable and dividend payable are recognised in the financial statements when amounts have been declared and paid.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Impairment of assets

Assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

Investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication. If there is any indication, the Directors then performs a full impairment review and recognises any resulting impairment.

Management have assessed and considered there to be no indicators of impairment during the year and have subsequently not performed a full impairment review and recognised any impairment in the year.

4. **DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

The Directors of the Company are also directors of the other companies within the HC-One Holdco 3 Limited group. The Director's emoluments are paid by HC-One Limited, a group undertaking during the current year, and there are no recharges to the Company.

5. **OPERATING LOSS**

The Company had no employees during the current year.

The audit fee for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements is £5,940 (2022: £1,000)

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th September 2023**

6. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30th September 2023 nor for the year ended 30th September 2022.

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Loss before tax	(76)	(66)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 22.010% (2022 - 19%)	(17)	(13)
Effects of: Effects of group relief/ other reliefs	17	13
Total tax charge	-	-

Finance Act 2021 which was Substantively Enacted on 24 May 2021 included provisions to increase the rate further to 25% effective from 1 April 2023 and the rate has been applied when calculating the deferred tax at the year end.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

Pillar Two legislation was substantively enacted in the UK on 20 June 2023, the jurisdiction in which the company is incorporated, and will come into effect for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2024. Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the group has no related current tax exposure. The group applies the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to accounting standards issued in May 2023.

The group is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect. Due to the complexities in applying the legislation and calculating GloBE income, the quantitative impact of the enacted or substantively enacted legislation is not yet reasonably estimable. Therefore, even for those entities with an accounting effective tax rate above 15%, there might still be Pillar Two tax implications. The group is currently engaged with tax specialists to assist it with the assessment of the potential impact of the legislation.

7. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £'000
COST	
At 1st October 2022 and 30th September 2023	374,986
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30th September 2023	374,986
At 30th September 2022	374,986

7. INVESTMENTS - continued

Shares in group undertakings

At 30th September 2023, the Company held investments either directly or indirectly in the following subsidiary undertakings:

Name	Principal activity
HC-One Holdco 1 Limited**	Holding Company
HC-One Holdco 2 Limited**	Holding Company
HC-One Holdco 3 Limited**	Holding Company
HC-One Finco Limited*	Holding Company
HC-One Holdings Limited*	Holding Company
HC-One Management Limited*	Management Company
	Holding
HC-One Properties Group Limited*	Company/Investment in
	care home properties
HC-One Properties 1 Limited*	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One Properties 4 Limited*	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One Upper Midco Limited*	Holding Company
HC-One Intermediate Holdco 1 Limited *	Holding Company
	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP5) Limited*	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP6) Limited*	Investment company in
	group undertaking with
	investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP1) Limited*	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP3) Limited*	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP8) Limited*	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP7) Limited*	Management of care
	home property portfolios
	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP4) Limited **	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One (NHP2) Limited **	properties
HC-One Intermediate Holdco 4 Limited***	Holding Company
HC-One Limited *	Care Home Operator
	Investment in care home
	properties
HC-One Properties 5 Limited *	
HC-One No.2 Limited *	Care Home Operator

HC-One Holdco Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th September 2023

7. INVESTMENTS - continued

HC-One No.4 Limited *	Care Home Operator
	Investment in care home
HC-One Properties 3 Limited****	properties
HC-One Intermediate Holdco 2 Limited *	Holding Company
	Investment in care home
HC-One Properties 2 Limited ****	properties
HC-One No.3 Limited *	Care Home Operator
HC-One No.6 Limited *	Care Home Operator
HC-One Intermediate Holdco 3 Limited **	Holding Company
HC-One No.1 Limited *	Care Home Operator
HC-One Alium Holdco Limited *	Holding Company
HC-One Intermediate Holdco 5 Limited*	Holding Company
HC-One No.5 Limited*	Care Home Operator

Country of incorporation

* United Kingdom

** Cayman Islands

*** Jersey

**** Isle of Man

All investments are at 100% holdings.

HC-One Holdco 1 Limited shares directly held by HC-One Holdco Limited. All others are indirect. All shares held are ordinary shares.

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	139	67
Accruals and deferred income	6	2
	<u>145</u>	<u>69</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings due on demand with no repayment date, bearing no interest.

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
1,001,005	Ordinary	0.01	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

10. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking is HC-One Topco No.1 Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The Directors regard Skyfall LP, a limited partnership incorporated and registered in the Cayman Islands, as the ultimate parent undertaking. The ultimate controlling party, beyond Skyfall LP, is Skyfall GP Limited, a company incorporated in Cayman Islands.

The smallest and largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated is HC-One TopCo Limited with registered office at C/O Maples Corporate Services Limited PO BOX 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

Copies of the financial statements of all the companies for the year ended 30th September 2023 are available from the Companies House at Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND GUARANTEES

There are no noted contingent liabilities and guarantees.

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There are no intercompany transactions between the Company and other group undertakings during the current year.

There are no transactions between the Company and the Directors during the current year.

The key management personnel of the Company are also the key management personnel of the HC-One Holdco 3 Limited and other group undertakings. Management do not believe it is possible to allocate these costs to each individual company. Further details can be found in the consolidated financial statements of HC-One Holdco 3 Limited.

13. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 12 October 2023, HC-One Holdings Limited, a subsidiary undertaking acquired a 100% share capital of Ideal Carehomes Topco Limited at total purchase consideration of £105.7m. The purchase consideration was funded by a combination of new equity and debt facility. Ideal Carehomes Topco Limited and its subsidiary undertakings operate 37 care homes across the UK.