OXFORD AUNTS LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

WEDNESDAY



COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr S Mistry

Mr D J B Sandoz

Mrs J M Renton

(Appointed 1 November 2019) Mr G B Vestur (Appointed 14 October 2019)

Sodexo Corporate Services (No.2) Limited Secretary

02903352 Company number

120 Leman Street Registered office

> London E1 8EU

Auditor KPMG LLP

1 St. Peter's Square

Manchester M2 3AE

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Strategic report | 1 - 4 |
| Directors' report | 5 - 6 |
| Directors' responsibilities statement | 7 |
| Independent auditor's report | 8 - 9 |
| Profit and loss account | 10 |
| Balance sheet | 11 |
| Statement of changes in equity | 12 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 13 - 23 |

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2020 (2019: 8 month period ended 31 August 2019).

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of live in care of the elderly.

Brexit

The UK left the EU on the 31st of January 2020 and the subsequent transition, which ran to the 31st of December 2020 has also now past. The impact on the company has been carefully considered and managed by a Brexit task force under the governance and leadership of the UK&I Regional Leadership Committee. The extensive preparation which the company was able to do in advance of the end of the transition has meant that the operational and financial impact to the business to date has been limited. The directors remain vigilant for any future disruption which could arise upon future return to pre Covid-19 levels of operational activity.

Business review

This was a difficult year as we managed our way through the Covid-19 Pandemic, despite this revenues grew. At no point during the year did we ever have any uncovered care and our levels of transmission between carers and clients was almost zero. Our carers provided exceptional care and our head office staff showed huge resilience in managing the daily challenges faced. The pandemic has had more of an impact on revenues in the 2021 financial year than 2020, there has been sufficient cash and profit for the future and are still able to pay all suppliers and labour costs.

Future developments & risk management

Covid-19

2021 has been about continuing to work through the Covid-19 pandemic ensuring the safety and wellbeing of our clients and employees whilst complying with the guidelines. Impacts continue to be closely monitored and actions are being taken to protect cash and profit for the future. At this stage the Company is expected to be able to pay all suppliers and labour costs.

Workforce

Recruitment of Professional Carers has been extremely difficult following the pandemic and Brexit. We are seeing workforce losses to other sectors and a recruitment shortage in the UK. We monitor the situation closely and actions are being taken to protect cash and profit for the future.

Section 172(1) statement

The Company describes in this section of the report how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006. In particular, the section outlines how the directors have acted in a way which is most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the members as a whole and in doing so having regard for stakeholders' interests.

The Company is part of the Sodexo S.A. group of companies and falls under the stewardship of the Sodexo's UK Regional Leadership Committee (RLC). The board of directors of the Company also includes members of the UK RLC.

The following paragraphs summarise how the Directors' fulfil their duties and engage with each of the key stakeholder groups:

Employees

The Board recognises that, as an integrated facilities management service provider, its employees are key to the Company's strength and success. The Board and the RLC is committed to ensuring:

- · Health & Safety
- Support during Covid-19
- · High levels of employee engagement and communications
- · A diverse and inclusive workforce and culture.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Health & Safety

The Company is committed to ensuring a safe and healthy working environment for all its employees, contractors and visitors. Through suitable and sufficient risk assessment and the creation of resulting safe systems of work, Sodexo provides employees with information, training and instruction to enable them to work safely and to protect the safety and health of those who may be affected by its activities. Compliance with legislative requirements underpins its purpose. The Company tests and challenges itself to continually improve and to engage with its people to ensure everyone has a voice and is properly informed.

The Company believes that health and safety is everyone's responsibility and through strong leadership, supervision and holding each other to account, health and safety can become a way of life that adds value and drives improved performance. Management and monitoring of performance is achieved through robust reporting, strong audit and monitoring regimes.

Employee support during Covid-19

Across Sodexo companies, including Oxford Aunts Ltd, measures have been in place during the Covid pandemic to look after our people. These measures include furloughing staff where appropriate to preserve skills and experience and protect jobs, topping up the wages for staff on furlough in some circumstances in the spring and early summer of 2020, financial support for extreme hardship cases, redeploying employees where possible, and one off payment for front line operational staff to thank them for their work during the pandemic.

The Company is proud of all of its teams and their dedication and agility during the pandemic.

Employee engagement

Regular employee engagement surveys are conducted and results are carefully scrutinised by the RLC to identify and implement actions for improvement. The RLC monitors attrition rates, feedback from exit interviews, and absenteeism levels in an effort to identify emerging people risks, trends, and to ensure appropriate action is taken to address these. Emerging people risks and trends are highlighted to the Board together with proposed action plans.

Sodexo conducted a "voice survey" in 2020 as part of its engagement programme. Colleagues' opinions are valuable to help guide strategy and business planning. The engagement score for the UK&I region under the Voice Survey was 75.2%, and globally 80.1%.

In October 2019, in line with the World Mental Health Day, the Company launched the Wellbeing Matters campaign across UK&I. The objective was to promote, educate and support colleagues on a range of mental health issues over the upcoming year.

A dedicated communications strategy is designed to deepen employment engagement by focusing on informing, engaging, and inspiring colleagues to create an effective and inclusive workplace.

Diversity & Inclusion

Inclusivity is a key commitment to ensure colleagues 'can bring their whole selves to work'. There is a colleague-led and RLC sponsored Inclusion Network that helps drive positive change and culture; creating a safe space for colleagues, and building allies across the business. Gender diversity is a key priority. Denis Machuel CEO Sodexo has stated: "It is essential. It is beyond a moral obligation—it's a business imperative and differentiator. At Sodexo, greater diversity and inclusiveness are part of a cultural transformation that requires time and humility." We have committed to close the gender pay gap across our legal entities in the UK to 10% by 2025. Sodexo was recognised as one of The Times Top 50 Employers for Women in 2020 for the 7th consecutive year.

Clients

The company operates a Client Lifecycle approach to monitor and manage all contracts.

Client retention is the essential first step in our strategic agenda to create sustainable growth. This is underpinned by our "Clients for Life" programme. It is imperative that we continually seek to listen, understand and meet our client's expectations throughout the client lifecycle to help ensure we never knowingly lose profitable business.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Members of the RLC and our operational senior leadership team meet with our key clients at regular intervals to discuss and collaboratively agree the key strategic priorities. This determines how both organisations will invest effort and resources to drive continuous progression of the strategic partnership and service performance that positively impacts on our clients, employees and visitors.

Detailed client feedback touchpoints are executed by an independent and impartial team that captures client insight from a variety of client key stakeholders at various degrees of proximity to service delivery. This insight is shared across a range of key stakeholders within the Company to ensure that any decisions around service design and architecture places client objectives and needs at the heart of the decision-making process. The insight is shared across executive teams to ensure client insight is at the heart of our strategy and direction. Progress is tracked by the board and the UK&I RLC.

Suppliers

Sodexo manages its end-to end-supply chain to meet legislative requirements, mitigate risks and satisfy customer demands for supply chain transparency. All suppliers of goods and services to Sodexo are prequalified to ensure they are capable and competent to deliver the goods or carry out the work they are being contracted to supply. Vendors are assessed against Sodexo's Supplier Code of Conduct and the level of initial assessment and on-going monitoring relates directly to the services/products provided to be performed and the associated risk. Assessment of vendor suitability is carried out by professionals who are independent from the day to day operational management of the vendors they evaluate.

The Company is committed to ensuring that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in any of its supply chains or any part of its business and has in place measures to manage this risk. [See Standards of Business Conduct.]

Community

Sodexo's approach to creating Social Value and measuring its impact within local communities forms an integral part of the Company's regional strategy. The Company is undergoing a comprehensive programme to fully embed and coordinate its impact on local communities and the environment. This is led by our Regional Leadership Committee,

Our focus is based around four social value impact pathways:

- Our People by enabling our employees, customers and community citizens to thrive
- Our Planet by fostering a culture of environmental responsibility through protecting and enhancing our planet
- · Our Places by adopting a needs-led approach to creating equity for all across our communities
- Our Partners —by taking an inclusive approach to creating resilience and growth amongst our partner network.

Further information is set out in the Company's Social Impact Report 2019/20 [https://uk.sodexo.com/social-impact/social-impact-pledge.html]

Shareholder

The Board of the Company duly considers the views of its ultimate shareholder, Sodexo SA, and the interests of the Group as a whole, when making any major decisions and transactions on behalf of the Company. The Chair, the Board and the RLC members provide the channel of communication between the Company and its shareholder.

Long-term decision making

The directors continue to review the Company's organisational structure, cost base, service offers, investments and other business plans in light of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and other major economic, governmental, social and environmental factors.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Standards of business conduct

The Company's Code of Ethics applies to all Directors and employees of the Company and it embodies the Group's commitment to maintaining the highest standards of ethical business conduct and integrity. The Company has implemented a Whistle-blower facility whereby staff can raise issues that could be misconduct. Regular mandatory training for staff on the principles of Responsible Business Conduct is in place and completion rates are monitored.

The Ethics & Compliance Committee receives, considers, and manages concerns raised under the Code of Ethics, Anti-Bribery Policy, Gifts & Hospitality Policy and Whistle-blower Policy, including any allegations of bribery and corruption. The committee conducts investigations, takes appropriate action, monitors and reviews incidents and training, measures trends and reports appropriately to the Board. The Committee maintains a confidential incident log.

Sodexo shares the same ethical principles as those set out in the Modern Slavery Act, 2015. We believe in the elimination of all forms of compulsory labour and work to ensure slavery and human trafficking do not take place within any part of our business supply chain.

Further details are set out in the Company's Modern Slavery Act Statement:

https://uk.sodexo.com/files/live/sites/com-uk/files/Legal%20and%20Privacy/modern-slavery-report.pdf

On behalf of the board

Mrs J M Renton

Director

Dated: 10th September 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 (2019: 8 month period ended 31 August 2019).

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mr S Mistry

Mr N J B Morel

(Resigned 14 October 2019)

Mr D J B Sandoz

Mr L P J Arnaudo

(Resigned 1 November 2019)

Mrs J M Renton

(Appointed 1 November 2019)

Mr G B Vestur

(Appointed 14 October 2019)

Supplier payment policy

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- · settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts;
 and
- · pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

Trade creditors of the company at the year end were equivalent to 1 day's purchases, based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company's continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information of matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

Auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that KPMG LLP be reappointed will be put to a General Meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Energy and carbon report

As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board

Mrs J M Renton

Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- asses the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and
- use 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 keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OXFORD AUNTS LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oxford Aunts Ltd (the 'company') for the Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities 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").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. 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. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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 absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and director's report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report 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 strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF OXFORD AUNTS LTD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they 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.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/ auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Gareth Roberts (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

1 St. Peter's Square Manchester M2 3AE

Conthe Roberts

10 September 2021

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

| | Notes | Year ended 31 August 2020 £ | 8 Months ended 31 August 2019 £ |
|--|--------|---|---|
| Turnover Cost of sales | 3 | 6,128,932 (4,323,652) | 3,886,238 (2,978,049) |
| Gross profit | | 1,805,280 | 908,189 |
| Administrative expenses | | (1,229,362) | (479,799) |
| Operating profit | 4 | 575,918 | 428,390 |
| Interest receivable Interest payable | 6 7 | 558 (535) | 345 - |
| Profit before taxation | | 575,941 | 428,735 |
| Tax on profit | 8 | (71,943) | (51,678) |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year | | 503,998 | 377,057 |

All amounts above relate to continuing operations. The notes on pages 13 - 23 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

| | | As at | As at |
|--|-------|--|-------------|
| | | 31 August | 31 August |
| | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | Notes | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible fixed assets | 9 | 25,223 | 14,736 |
| | | | |
| Current assets | | 4 400 000 | |
| Debtors | 10 | 1,132,987 | 739,142 |
| Deferred tax asset | 14 | 7,854 | 4,325 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1,508,563 | 1,339,120 |
| | | 2,649,404 | 2,082,587 |
| | | ************************************* | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | | |
| Creditors | 12 | (426,513) | (454,490) |
| Taxation and social security | | (234,745) | (149,204) |
| Lease liabilities | 13 | (15,742) | • |
| | | (677,000) | (603,694) |
| Net current assets | | 1,972,404 | 1,478,893 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 1,997,627 | 1,493,629 |
| | | | |
| Net assets | | 1,997,627 | 1,493,629 |
| | | | |
| Capital and reserves | | | • |
| Called up share capital | 16 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | 1,996,627 | 1,492,629 |
| Shareholders' funds | | 1,997,627 | 1,493,629 |
| | | = | |

Mrs J M Renton

Director

Company Registration No. 02903352

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

| | Share capital £ | Profit and loss reserves £ | Total £ |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | 1,000 | 1,115,572 | 1,116,572 |
| Period ended 31 August 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period | - | 377,057 | 377,057 |
| Balance at 31 August 2019 | 1,000 | 1,492,629 | 1,493,629 |
| Year ended 31 August 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | • | 503,998 | 503,998 |
| Balance at 31 August 2020 | 1,000 | 1,996,627 | 1,997,627 |
| | | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Oxford Aunts Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 120 Leman Street, London, E1 8EU. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 [("Adopted IFRSs")], but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

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

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64(q)(ii), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Sodexo S.A in which the entity is consolidated;
- the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38Å to 38D, 39 to 40 ,111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Sodexo S.A. The group accounts of Sodexo S.A are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 18.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

The business has remained resilient to the impact of UK-wide Covid-19 lockdowns due to the high proportion of trade with high net worth individuals, which we have been able to continue to serve with appropriate personal protective equipment in place. From review of market insight and knowledge of our business, the directors believe that the business is well placed to generate future trade and cash.

However, the business is expected to continue to be adversely impacted in FY21. To inform the basis of preparation of these accounts, the directors have considered cash and profit scenarios for forward trade over the next 13 months, based on the facts we have now. These include a further 2 lockdown periods of 1 month each with trade impacted in a similar way to FY20. The forecasts indicate that the company will continue to be resilient to the situation. Routine peaks in cash requirements during the trading cycle, will be funded from an overdraft facility with the parent company Sodexo SA if necessary. In a worst-case scenario the company could draw upon funding that has been indicated by a letter of support received from Sodexo SA, the French domiciled parent company, which currently has a strong credit rating of Baa1 from Moody's Investors Service. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe it will not do so.

Based on these analyses and facts the directors believe that the Company will be able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next 12 months and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of live in care, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of care services are recognised when the service has been provided and is based on time spent by staff during the period.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold land and buildings Leasehold improvements Fixtures and fittings Over the term of the lease Over the term of the lease 25% reducing balance

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

1.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

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

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.8 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

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

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within tangible fixed assets, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The discount rates used corresponds to the incremental borrowing rate, calculated over the initial term of each lease. The weighted-average rate applied was 1.4%.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of other tangible fixed assets. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The discount rates used corresponds to the incremental borrowing rate, calculated over the initial term of each lease. The weighted-average rate applied was 1.4%.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and judgements which affect the amounts reported for assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities as of the date of preparation of the financial statements, and for revenues and expenses for the period.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The estimates and judgements that have the most material impact on the financial performance and position of the Company are as follows:

(i) Provisions for bad debts

Provision is made for aged debts. These provisions require management's best estimate of the likelihood of recovery of each debt.

3 Turnover

| | | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|
| | | £ | £ |
| | Turnover analysed by class of business | | |
| | Live-in care | 6,128,932 | 3,886,238 |
| | | | |
| 4 | Operating profit | | |
| | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): | | |
| | Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's | | |
| | financial statements | 4,800 | 4,096 |
| | Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 34,720 | 3,503 |
| | Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables | 148,460 | - |
| | Reversal of impairment loss recognised on trade receivables | • . | (10,000) |
| | | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

| 5 | Employees | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was: | the company du | ring the year |
| | | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
| | Average employees | 162 | 195 |
| | Their aggregate remuneration comprised: | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs | 4,461,954 447,101 47,589 | 2,849,141 298,956 25,653 |
| | | 4,956,644 | 3,173,750 |
| • | No directors were employed or remunerated by the company. | • | |
| 6 | Interest receivable | 2020 € | 2019 £ |
| | Interest receivable Interest on bank deposits | 558 | 345 |
| | Total interest receivable for financial assets that are not held at fair value the (2019 - £345). | nrough profit or los | ss is £558 |
| 7 | Interest payable and similar expenses | 2020 | 2019 |
| | Interest on other financial liabilities: Interest on lease liabilities | £ 535 | - |
| 8 | Taxation | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods | 112,469 (36,997) | 56,003 |
| | Total UK current tax | 75,472 | 56,003 |
| | | * * * | – |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

| 8 | Taxation | (| Continued) |
|---|---|-----------|------------|
| | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Deferred tax | | |
| | Origination and reversal of temporary differences | (3,020) | 772 |
| | Changes in tax rates | (509) | 530 |
| | Adjustment in respect of prior periods | - | (5,627) |
| | | (3,529) | (4,325) |
| • | | | |
| | Total tax charge | 71,943 | 51,678 |
| | | | === |

On 1 April 2017, the standard rate of corporation tax changed to 19%. For the purpose of the company accounts to 31 August 2020, the standard rate of corporation tax has been applied.

Finance Act 2016 included provisions to reduce the rate of corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. However, this reduction was subsequently reversed by Finance Act 2020. Accordingly, deferred tax balances for the comparative period were at 17% and the current period balances have been revalued to the standard rate of 19%. To the extent that the deferred tax reverses before 1 April 2021 then the impact on the net deferred tax asset will be reduced.

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

| | · | | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Profit before taxation | | | 575,941 | 428,735 |
| | | , | | · | |
| | Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19 | 9.00% (201 | 9: | | |
| | 19.00%) | • | | 109,429 | 81,460 |
| | Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable p | rofit | | 20 | - |
| | Adjustment in respect of prior years | | | (36,997) | (5,627) |
| | Group relief | | | - | (24,685) |
| | Tax at marginal rate | | | (509) | 530 |
| | Taxation charge for the year | | | 71,943 | 51,678 |
| 9 | Tangible fixed assets | | | | |
| | | Leasehold land and i buildings | Leasehold improvements | Fixtures and fittings | Total |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | Cost | | | | |
| | At 31 August 2019 | - | 38,360 | 69,734 | 108,094 |
| | Additions | 45,207 | • | • | 45,207 |
| | At 31 August 2020 | 45,207 | 38,360 | 69,734 | 153,301 |
| | | | | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

| 9 | Tangible fixed assets | | | (0 | Continued) |
|----|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | · | Leasehold land and buildings | Leasehold improvements | Fixtures and fittings | Total |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | Accumulated depreciation and impairment | | | | |
| | At 31 August 2019 | • | 32,352 | 61,006 | 93,358 |
| | Charge for the year | 30,000 | 1,626 | 3,094 | 34,720 |
| | At 31 August 2020 | 30,000 | 33,978 | 64,100 | 128,078 |
| | Carrying amount | | | | |
| | At 31 August 2020 | 15,207 ———— | 4,382 | 5,634 = | 25,223 |
| | At 31 August 2019 | | 6,008 | 8,728 | 14,736 |
| | Right-of-use assets Net values | | | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
| | Property | | | 15,207 ———— | |
| | Depreciation charge for the year | | | | |
| | Property | | | 30,000 | - |
| 10 | Debtors | | a. | | |
| | | | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | | | £ | £ |
| | Trade debtors | | | 779,889 | 423,532 |
| | Amount owed by parent undertaking | | | 175,000 | 175,000 |
| | Other debtors | | | 146,033 | 106,841 |
| | Prepayments and accrued income | • | | 32,065 | 33,769 |
| | | | | 1,132,987 | 739,142 |
| | Deferred tax asset | | | 7,854 | 4,325 |
| | | | | 1,140,841 | 743,467 |
| | | | | | |

Trade debtors disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

The intercompany loan with The Good Care Group London Ltd is repayable on demand and no interest is charged.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

| 11 | Creditors | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | • | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | Notes | £ | £ |
| | Creditors | 12 | 426,513 | 454,490 |
| | Taxation and social security | | 234,745 | 149,204 |
| | Lease liabilities | 13 | 15,742 | - |
| | | | 677,000 | 603,694 |
| | | | | - |
| 12 | Creditors | | | |
| | | | 2020 | 2019 |
| | • | | £ | £ |
| | Trade creditors | | 37,344 | 68,427 |
| | Other creditors | | 389,169 | 386,063 |
| | | | 426,513 | 454,490 |
| | | | | |

13 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|------|
| | £ | £ |
| Current liabilities | 15,742 | |
| | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following: | £ | £ |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 535 | - |
| | | = |

The fair value of the company's lease obligations is approximately equal to their carrying amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

| | ACAs Short term timing differences | | Total |
|--|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Deferred tax asset at 1 September 2019 | (517) | (3,808) | (4,325) |
| Credit to profit or loss Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss | (787) (61) | • • | (3,020) (509) |
| Deferred tax asset at 31 August 2020 | (1,365) | (6,489) ==== | (7,854) |

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements only where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The total costs charged to income in respect of defined contribution plans is £47,589 (2019 - £25,653).

16 Share capital

| • | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Ordinary share capital | Number | Number | £ | £ |
| Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| Ordinary of £1 each | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

17 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments in place as at 31 August 2020.

18 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is The Good Care Group London Ltd, registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 120 Leman Street, London, E1 8EU.

The ultimate controlling party is Sodexo SA and its registered office is 255 quai de la Bataille de Stalingrad, 92130 Issy les Mounlineaux, France.

The smallest group to which the entity is consolidated is Sodexo Holdings Ltd, the largest being Sodexo SA Group.