

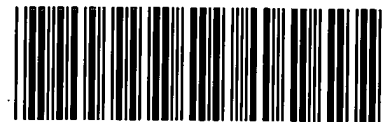
**Company Registration No. 03561960**

**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

**Annual Report and Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2020**

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# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements Year ended 31 December 2020**

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# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements Year ended 31 December 2020**

### **Company Information**

**Directors** M Templeton  
R Thompson  
S Kelly

**Company secretary** Karen Jarvie

**Registered office** 1 Park Row  
Leeds  
LS1 5AB

**Bankers** Barclays Bank Plc 1  
Churchill Place  
London  
E14 5HP

**Independent Auditor** Johnston Carmichael LLP  
7-11 Melville Street  
Edinburgh  
EH3 7PE

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Results and review of business

The principal activity of the group is undertaking a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) concession contract at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle.

The PFI concession managed by the group is in a mature operational stage and continues to operate broadly in line with long term operational plans.

The company completed the rectification of firestopping defects within the hospital in early 2020. All costs were offset by the release of provisions created in 2015 and 2017 and a surplus provision amount of £0.065m has been released in the year.

In addition to the core concession management, the group manages the delivery of capital variation projects for the Trust on a pass-through basis.

As shown in the group's profit and loss account on page 11 the group's turnover increased by £3.0m (2019: increased by £1.8m) mainly due to increased variations. The operating profit decreased by £1.2m (2019: increased by £0.68m) mainly due to the movement and reworking of the lifecycle accrual adjusted in 2019.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

Operational risks are monitored closely involving full-time representation on site through the group's management services agent, periodic reporting by an independent Technical Assessor and regular dialogue with the executive team at the North Cumbria University Hospitals NHS Trust.

The group could be exposed to subcontractor failure to perform their obligations. This risk is being monitored closely but with principal focus being on the management and monitoring of ongoing service delivery.

**Coronavirus (Covid-19):** The group is exposed to the COVID-19 risk due to the inherent uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic on UK society and economy. Whilst the group itself is not considered to be significantly exposed, its key subcontractor is considered to have exposure in relation to labour and the ability to perform required services. The group is aware of the Government guidance for public bodies on payment to suppliers to ensure service continuity during and after the Coronavirus outbreak. Additionally, performance risk under the Project Agreement and related contracts is passed on to the service provider. Due to the evolving nature of the risk, the Board continues to actively monitor developments and is currently satisfied the group is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next 12 months.

### Financial risk management

The group has exposure to a variety of financial risks which are managed with the purpose of minimising any potential adverse effect on the group's performance. The directors have policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

#### *Interest rate risk*

The senior debt interest has been fixed through the use of fixed funding rates, plus a margin, as set out in note 15. In order to hedge against interest variations on its loan, the group entered into a fixed interest rate swap arrangement during 2010. The group's exposure to interest rate fluctuation will continue to be monitored.

#### *Inflation risk*

The group's project revenue and most of its costs were linked to inflation at the inception of the project, resulting in the project being largely insensitive to inflation. In order to hedge against inflation, the group entered into a fixed-rate 22 year RPI swap during 2005. The group's exposure to inflationary fluctuation will continue to be monitored.

#### *Liquidity risk*

The group adopts a prudent approach to liquidity management by endeavouring to maintain sufficient cash and liquid resources to meet its obligations as they fall due.

## **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

### **Strategic report**

#### ***Credit risk***

The group receives its revenue from an NHS Trust and is not exposed to significant credit risk. Cash investments and swap arrangements are with institutions of a suitable credit quality.

#### ***Major maintenance replacement risk***

The group takes the risk that its projections for ongoing major maintenance replacement of the building and relevant equipment are adequate. These projections have been agreed with third parties and are subject to regular review by the directors.

#### **Key performance indicators ('KPIs')**

The group's operations are managed under the supervision of its shareholders and funders and are largely determined by the detailed terms of the PFI contract. This contract stipulates key performance criteria on operational activities as managed by the sub-contractor.

The group also monitors the ratio of operating cash flow to senior debt service costs.

Approved by the Board on 13 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Thompson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

R Thompson  
Director

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the group is undertaking a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) concession contract entered into on 26 September 1997 with the North Cumbria University Hospitals NHS Trust to refurbish certain existing hospitals, design and construct further hospital buildings and manage non-clinical support services at the hospitals. The project will run for a period of 45 years. The finance for the project is provided via a term loan facility of £64.8m due 2010-2029 (as detailed in note 15). Construction was completed in March 2000 and service operations have been provided since that date.

### Future Developments

The directors expect the group's activities to remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

### Dividends

£3.8M was paid during the year (2019: £nil, £nil per ordinary share).

### Financial Instruments and financial risk management

Details of financial instruments and financial risk management are included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

### Going concern

The directors have prepared detailed model forecasts incorporating the relevant terms of the PFI contract, subcontracts and credit agreements, and have adopted prudent assumptions in relation to economic and operational factors.

The forecasts (which are updated regularly) predict that the group will have sufficient cash resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

Having considered the financial position of the group, its expected future cash flows and the ongoing support of the group's senior lender, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will have adequate resources to continue to generate positive operating cashflows and have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**Coronavirus (Covid-19):** The group is exposed to the COVID-19 risk due to the inherent uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic on UK society and economy. Whilst the group itself is not considered to be significantly exposed, its key subcontractor is considered to have exposure in relation to labour and the ability to perform required services. The group is aware of the Government guidance for public bodies on payment to suppliers to ensure service continuity during and after the Coronavirus outbreak. Additionally, performance risk under the Project Agreement and related contracts is passed on to the service provider. Due to the evolving nature of the risk, the Board continues to actively monitor developments and is currently satisfied the group is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next 12 months.

### Directors of the company

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

J S Gordon	Resigned 6 <sup>th</sup> October 2020
R Thompson	
S Kelly	
M Templeton	Appointed 6th October 2020

## **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

### **Directors' report**

#### **Disclosure of information to the auditors**

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

#### **Reappointment of auditors**

The auditor, Johnston Carmichael, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, has signified their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 13 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



R Thompson  
Director

# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

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 parent company and the group and of the profit or loss of the parent company and the group for that period. In preparing the 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the parent company and the group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the parent company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Company Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2020, and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group and parent company's financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 parent company 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.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### ***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Extent to which an audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and noncompliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

### Extent to which an audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- the nature of the industry;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities; and;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: revenue recognition and future maintenance costs. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, tax legislation.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- performing a recalculation of interest receivable for the year to ensure the amount recognised is accurate and complete;
- recalculating the unitary charge by applying the independently verified indexation to the contractual base cost and ensuring recorded within the Unitary Charge Control Account to ensure revenue is complete;
- reviewing the application of the appropriate service margin to service costs to determine revenue amount recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year, as disclosed in the accounting policy for Finance debtor and service income;
- reviewing passthrough costs and related revenue to ensure these match and are legitimate passthrough costs in line with the contract;
- considering the basis of lifecycle review prepared by the management services provider and compare with future maintenance costs as determined in the latest operating model;
- comparison of actual lifecycle expenditure to forecast;
- reviewing the financial statement disclosures to assess compliance with the laws and regulation described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud and where they consider fraud would most likely occur and safeguards in place to mitigate this;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reviewing board minutes for indicators of any breaches of laws or regulations;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias; and
- evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business..

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

## **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

#### **Use of our report**

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.



**Grant Roger (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP**

**13 July 2021**

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

**7-11 Melville Street**  
**Edinburgh**

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

## Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Turnover</b>		23,201	20,141
Cost of sales		(20,423)	(16,278)
<b>Gross profit</b>		2,778	3,863
Administrative expenses		(1,096)	(948)
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	1,682	2,915
Interest receivable and similar income	6	4,186	4,486
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(3,111)	(3,381)
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		2,757	4,020
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(1,096)	(1,473)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		1,661	2,547

All results in the current and prior years derive from the principal activities of the group wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom and which are continuing

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit for the year		1,661	2,547
<b>Other comprehensive loss:</b>			
Change in value of hedging instrument	16	3,869	4,411
Reclassifications to profit and loss	16	(2,376)	(2,392)
Deferred tax arising on unrealised gains on cash flow hedges	8	59	(343)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		1,552	1,676
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		3,213	4,223

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	12,051	10,480
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	44,932	49,655
Cash at bank and on deposit		6,802	7,890
		<u>63,785</u>	<u>68,025</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(18,360)</u>	<u>(16,115)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		45,425	51,910
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	13	(56,140)	(61,888)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	17	-	(150)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(10,715)</u>	<u>(10,128)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	18	841	841
Profit and loss	20	1,107	3,246
Cash flow hedge reserve	20	(12,663)	(14,215)
<b>Shareholders' deficit</b>		<u>(10,715)</u>	<u>(10,128)</u>

The financial statements of the group were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 July 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



R Thompson  
Director

## Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

### Company Balance Sheet

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	9	841	841
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	2	2
Cash at bank and on deposit		3	3
		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>846</u>	<u>846</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	18	841	841
Profit and loss	20	5	5
		<u>846</u>	<u>846</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>846</u>	<u>846</u>

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account. Profit of the company in the year was Nil (2019: £Nil)

The financial statements of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Ltd, registered number 03561960, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 July 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



R Thompson  
Director

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Profit and loss	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>(15,891)</b>	<b>(14,351)</b>
Profit for the year	-	2,547	-	2,547
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,676	1,676
Total comprehensive income	-	2,547	1,676	4,223
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>(14,215)</b>	<b>(10,128)</b>
Profit for the year	-	1,661	-	1,661
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,552	1,552
Dividends paid	-	(3,800)	-	(3,800)
Total comprehensive income	-	(2,139)	1,552	(587)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>12,663</b>	<b>(10,715)</b>



# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

## Company Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Profit and loss	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2019	841	5	846
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	841	5	846
Profit for the year	-	3,800	3,800
Dividends paid	-	(3,800)	(3,800)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	841	5	846

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

		2020	2019
	Note	£'000	£'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	19	<u>5,836</u>	<u>2,462</u>
<b>Net cash flow from operation activities</b>		<u>5,836</u>	<u>2,462</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Bank and deposit interest received	6	15	78
Interest element of finance receivable repayments	6	4,129	4,328
Dividends paid		<u>(3,800)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<u>344</u>	<u>4,406</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest paid on loan	7	(3,144)	(3,389)
Repayment of secured senior loan		(4,082)	(2,728)
Other interest	7	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(45)</u>
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<u>(7,268)</u>	<u>(6,162)</u>
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,088)	706
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>7,890</u>	<u>7,184</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<u>6,802</u>	<u>7,890</u>

# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

### **Year ended 31 December 2020**

#### **1. General information**

The group's principal activity is undertaking a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) concession contract entered into on 26 September 1997 with the North Cumbria University Hospitals NHS Trust to refurbish certain existing hospitals, design and construct further hospital buildings and manage and provide non-clinical support services at the hospitals.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The Company's registration number is 03561960.

The address of its registered office is 1 Park Row, Leeds, LS1 5AB, United Kingdom.

The group's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are recorded to the nearest thousand.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting and financial reporting standards in the United Kingdom, including FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies**

A summary of the group's principal accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, is set out below.

##### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention modified in respect of derivative financial instruments which are held at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

##### **Basis of Consolidation**

The group's financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited and Health Management (Carlisle) Limited drawn up to 31 December each year.

##### **Going concern**

The directors have reviewed the cash flow forecast and taking into account reasonably possible risks in operations to the Group the directors believe that the Group will be able to settle its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and therefore it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on the going concern basis.

**Coronavirus (Covid-19):** The group is exposed to the COVID-19 risk due to the inherent uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic on UK society and economy. Whilst the group itself is not considered to be significantly exposed, its key subcontractor is considered to have exposure in relation to labour and the ability to perform required services. The group is aware of the Government guidance for public bodies on payment to suppliers to ensure service continuity during and after the Coronavirus outbreak. Additionally, performance risk under the Project Agreement and related contracts is passed on to the service provider. Due to the evolving nature of the risk, the Board continues to actively monitor developments and is currently satisfied the group is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next 12 months.

# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

### **Year ended 31 December 2020**

#### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the group and value added taxes.

The group recognises income when it has fully fulfilled its contractual obligations. The group includes sales and purchase transactions related to variations under the original contract where the benefits and risks are retained by the group, within the financial statements as turnover and cost of sales.

Where appropriate, income received under the PFI contract in respect of services provided during the operational phase of the contract is deferred to future periods in order to match those elements of income with the costs to which they relate. The turnover and cost of sales are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period in which the relevant costs are incurred.

Transactions to which the group does not have access to all the significant benefits and risks are excluded from the financial statements.

##### **Finance debtor and interest receivable**

The group has elected to take the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10 (i) to continue to apply its previous accounting treatment in respect of Service Concession Arrangements entered into prior to the date of transition to FRS 102. The costs incurred in constructing the assets have been treated as a finance debtor. This treatment arose from applying the guidance within previous UK GAAP which indicated that the project's principal agreements transfer substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the property to the customer.

The finance debtor represents the costs arising on the construction of the assets including initial tender costs. During asset construction, finance debtor interest income is recognised on an accruals basis and is capitalised within the finance debtor receivable. Once the project reached its operational phase and was accepted by the customer a constant proportion of the planned net revenue arising from the project was allocated to remunerate the finance debtor. Imputed interest receivable is allocated to the finance debtor using a property specific rate to generate a constant rate of return over the life of the contract. Over the course of the contract term the finance debtor is expected to be fully repaid.

##### **Investments**

Except as stated below, fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

In the company balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries, acquired consideration is measured by reference to the nominal value only of the shares issued. Any premium is ignored.

##### **Tax**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

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

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis. Deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

##### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **Financial instruments**

###### *(i) Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

###### *(ii) Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

# **Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

### **Year ended 31 December 2020**

#### **3. Summary of significant accounting policies (*continued*)**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### **(iii) *Offsetting***

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **(iv) *Derivatives and Hedging arrangements***

Derivatives, which may include interest rate swaps and RPI swaps, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate, unless they are included in hedging arrangements.

The group applies hedge accounting for transactions entered into to manage the cash flow exposures of borrowings. Interest rate swaps are held to manage the interest rate exposures and are designated as cash flow hedges of floating rate borrowings. RPI swaps are held to restrict the group's exposure to the effect of RPI fluctuations on its income.

Changes in the fair values of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, and which are effective, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Any ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship (being the excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument since inception of the hedge over the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item since inception of the hedge) is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the profit and loss account in the same period in which the hedged transaction is recognised in the profit and loss account or when the hedge relationship ends. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, no longer meets the hedging criteria, the forecast transaction is no longer highly probable, the hedged debt instrument is derecognised or the hedging instrument is terminated.

##### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

##### **Dividends**

Dividends and other distributions to the group's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the group's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

##### **Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102**

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The exemptions which the company has taken are:

- (i) the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows includes the company's cash flows;

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- (ii) certain financial instrument disclosures providing equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated;
- (iii) the requirement to disclose related party transactions, with the members of the same group, that are wholly owned;

#### 4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are based upon historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may subsequently differ from these estimates.

The judgements, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates made are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Certain critical accounting judgements and estimates, adopted by management, in applying the group's accounting policies are described below:

##### Finance Debtor

The group has elected to continue to apply its previous accounting treatment in respect of service concession arrangements entered into prior to the date of transition to FRS 102. This has resulted in the measurement of the finance debtor being different from that which would have resulted had the requirements of FRS 102 Section 34 been fully adopted. Accounting for service concession contracts and finance debtors requires estimation of service margins, finance debtors interest rates and the associated amortisation profile which are based on the forecast results of the PFI contracts over the respective concession length. See notes 10 and 11 for the carrying value of the finance debtor.

##### Impairment of debtors

Management makes an estimate of the likely recoverable value of trade and other debtors by considering factors including the current credit rating, the ageing profile and the historical experience of the respective debtor. See note 11 for the carrying value of the debtors.

##### Provisions for other liabilities

Where management become aware of contractual or other disputes, with either customers or suppliers, or of potentially onerous contract arrangements, they make an estimate of the likely outcome of each situation by considering factors including the likelihood and timing of any cash flows, and the historical experience of similar situations.

##### Treatment and measurement of derivatives

The directors have adopted a policy of cash flow hedge accounting for derivative financial instruments and have assessed that the group's interest rate swap and RPI swap meet the criteria for hedge accounting under FRS 102. This allows unrealised gains and losses to be deferred in a cash flow hedge reserve and only recognised through the profit and loss account at the same time as the hedged cash flows.

The derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The measurement of fair value is based on estimates of future market interest and inflation rates and will therefore be subject to change. The group has used a third party valuation to ascertain the fair value of such instruments.

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 5. Operating profit

The group had no employees, other than the directors, during the year (2019: none). The emoluments of the directors are paid by the controlling parties. The directors' services to this company and to a number of fellow group companies are primarily of a non executive nature and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to the controlling parties. The controlling parties charged £102,000 (2019: £100,000) to the company in respect of these services.

Operating expenses for the year ended 31 December 2020 include a credit of £85k (2019: £587) in respect of firestopping rectification, legal and professional costs associated with the defects work referred to in the Strategic report. A surplus provision of £65,000 (2019: £587,000) in respect of these works has been released to the P&L in the year.

The audit fee in respect of the company was £1,000 for the year (2019: £15,000), payable to Johnston Carmichael LLP.

#### 6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Imputed interest receivable on finance debtor	4,129	4,328
Interest receivable on loans from related parties	42	80
Interest income on bank deposits	15	78
	<u>4,186</u>	<u>4,486</u>

#### 7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest on bank borrowings	1,331	1,624
Interest rate swap costs	1,738	1,712
Other financing costs	42	45
	<u>3,111</u>	<u>3,381</u>

The terms relating to the long-term bank loan are detailed in note 15.



**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2020**

**8. Taxation**

**(a) Tax expense included in profit or loss:**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	918	1,612
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(11)	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	907	1,623
<b>Deferred tax movement (note 14)</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	138	(150)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	51	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax	189	(150)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge for the year	<u>1,096</u>	<u>1,473</u>

**(b) Tax (income)/expense included in other comprehensive income or equity**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Deferred Tax</b>		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(59)	343
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(59)	343
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**(c) Reconciliation of tax charge**

The tax on profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2019: higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2019: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,757	4,020
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Corporation tax at standard rate	524	764
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and income not taxable	51	14
Adjustment to brought forward values	372	873
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(11)	11
Re-measurement of deferred tax- change in UK tax rate	51	(23)
Tax charged directly to equity	59	(343)
Timing differences	50	177
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge	<u>1,096</u>	<u>1,473</u>

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 8. Taxation (continued)

##### Tax losses

In the Budget on 11 March 2020, it was announced that the UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020. Subsequent to the year end, in the Budget on 3 March 2021, it was announced that the rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will increase the group's future current tax charge accordingly. Deferred tax at 31 December 2020 has been calculated at 19%, the rate substantively enacted at the year end date.

Tax losses arising in previous years have been surrendered to the shareholder and former shareholder of the parent company by way of consortium relief (note 10). The shareholder and former shareholder are contracted to make payments to the group for such losses, surrendered at the rate which will be payable, as and when the group becomes liable to Corporation Tax which would not have been payable but for the surrender of the losses.

The group has agreed to defer these contractually due payments via loans which are repayable at the end of the concession or earlier on demand if the company's cash flows require it.

Amounts of £1,676,762 (2019: £2,433,201) and £1,231,562 (2019: £2,463,124) have been included as consortium relief debtors and loans respectively (as detailed in note 10) in respect of these payments receivable from the shareholder and former shareholder, representing valuations at current tax rates of the expected future cash inflows.

#### 9. Investments

	Company	
	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investment in subsidiary	841	841
	<u>841</u>	<u>841</u>

The company owns the entire ordinary issued share capital of Health Management (Carlisle) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office of Health Management (Carlisle) Limited is 1 Park Row, Leeds, LS1 5AB. The principal activity of Health Management (Carlisle) Limited is described on page 2 to the financial statements.

**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2020**

**10. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Finance debtor	2,735	2,414	-	-
Trade debtors	9,022	7,626	-	-
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	-	-	2	2
Prepayments and accrued income	56	64	-	-
Consortium Relief interest receivable	237	376	-	-
Other debtors	-	-	-	-
	<u>12,051</u>	<u>10,480</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

**11. Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Finance debtor	42,024	44,759
Consortium relief receivable (note 8)	1,677	2,433
Loans receivable (note 8)	1,231	2,463
	<u>44,932</u>	<u>49,655</u>

The loans are repayable on demand or at the end of the project term, and bear interest at bank base rate plus 2.5% per annum.

**12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Trade creditors	436	290
Taxation and social security	1,241	897
Senior secured loan (note 15)	4,256	4,003
Accruals and deferred income	11,345	9,249
Corporation Tax	522	1,246
Deferred Tax (note 14)	560	430
	<u>18,360</u>	<u>16,115</u>

**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2020**

**13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Group relief payable	800	800
Senior secured loan (note 15)	39,706	43,962
Derivative financial instruments (note 16)	15,634	17,126
	<u>56,140</u>	<u>61,888</u>

**14. Deferred Tax**

	<b>Group</b>
	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
At 1 January 2020	430
Additions dealt with in profit or loss	189
Additions dealt with in other comprehensive income	(59)
	<u>560</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>560</u>

The deferred tax liability/(asset) consists of the following;

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	3,531	3,342
Fair value of financial instruments	(2,971)	(2,912)
	<u>560</u>	<u>430</u>

**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2020**

**15. Long-term loan**

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Senior secured loan	44,307	48,389
Amounts repayable:		
In one year or less	4,328	4,082
In one year to five years	18,880	17,766
In more than five years	21,099	26,541
	44,307	48,389
Less: unamortised issue expenses	(345)	(424)
	43,962	47,965
Less: included within creditors due within one year	(4,256)	(4,003)
	39,706	43,962

The senior secured loan represents amounts borrowed under a facility agreement with Barclays Bank.

The loan bears interest at a margin of 2.1% over LIBOR and is repayable in six-monthly instalments between 2010 and 2029. The loan is secured by fixed and floating charges over the property, assets and rights of the company, and has certain covenants attached.

**16. Financial instruments RPI and interest rate swaps**

In May 2005 the company entered into a 22 year fixed RPI swap arrangement designed to restrict its exposure to the effect of RPI fluctuations on its income. The swap was affected on a notional total of £114 million payable in six-monthly amounts between October 2005 and October 2027.

In order to hedge against interest variations on the loan, in March 2010 the company entered into a 19 year fixed interest rate swap arrangement with the bank to hedge its exposure to the effect of interest rate fluctuations. The swap was affected on a maximum notional amount of £64.8 million payable in six-monthly intervals between

March 2010 and September 2028. Sums are exchanged reflecting the difference between floating and fixed interest rates, calculated on a predetermined notional principal amount.

**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2020**

**16. Financial instruments RPI and interest rate swaps (continued)**

The fair value of derivatives used for hedging in the Balance Sheet are:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
RPI swap liability at period end	6,860	8,421
Interest rate swap liability at period end	8,774	8,705
	<u>15,634</u>	<u>17,126</u>

The movement in the fair value of derivatives used for hedging are:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Recognised through Other Comprehensive Income - RPI swap	(2,205)	(2,420)
Recognised through Other Comprehensive Income – Interest Rate swap	(1,664)	(1,991)
	<u>(3,869)</u>	<u>(4,411)</u>
Recognised through P&L – RPI swap	643	680
Recognised through P&L – Interest Rate swap	1,733	1,712
	<u>2,376</u>	<u>2,392</u>

**17. Provision for liabilities**

	<b>Group</b>
	<b>Provision for</b>
	<b>firestopping</b>
	<b>defects</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
At 1 January 2020	150
Utilised in the year	(85)
Released to the Income Statement	(65)
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>

The prior year provision was in respect of professional fees and other costs relating to the rectification of firestopping defects. All works were complete during 2020 and the remaining surplus provision was released in the year.

**Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2020**

**18. Share capital**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
420,501 ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	420.5	420.5
420,501 ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	420.5	420.5
	<u>841</u>	<u>841</u>

Both classes of shares rank pari passu and have identical rights in all respects.

**19. Notes to the cash flow statement**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Operating profit	1,682	2,915
Taxation	(1,631)	(403)
Decrease in debtors	3,194	3,557
Decrease in creditors	(2,591)	(3,607)
Cashflow from Operating activities	<u>5,836</u>	<u>2,462</u>

	<b>Group</b>		
	At 1 January 2020 £'000	Cashflows £'000	Non-cash changes £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	7,890	(1,088)	0
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>7,890</u>	<u>(1,088)</u>	<u>0</u>
Senior Debt	(47,965)	4,082	(79)
Finance receivable	47,173	0	(2,414)
<b>Total</b>	<u>7,098</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>(2,493)</u>

# Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 20. Reserves

Called-up share capital- represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss- includes all current and prior period profits and losses.

Cash flow hedge reserve- used to record transactions arising from the group's cash flow hedging arrangements.

#### 21. Related parties

The following companies, who have part ownership of the group, are considered to be related parties who incurred transactions with the group.

Dalmore Capital Fund LP  
PFI 2005 Limited (formerly Interserve PFI 2005 Limited)

##### Amounts paid during the year

		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dalmore Capital Fund LP	Directors' Fees	365	-

##### Amounts owed to / (from) at

		31 December 2020 £'000	31 December 2019 £'000
Dalmore Capital Fund LP	Directors' Fees	25	302
Dalmore Capital Fund LP	Consortium relief surrendered	(2,741)	(2,741)
Dalmore Capital Fund LP	Consortium relief interest	(222)	(188)

#### 22. Parent undertaking and controlling parties

In the directors' opinion there is no ultimate controlling party.

The ultimate parent company is Dalmore Capital Fund LP, acting by their general manager, Dalmore Capital Limited.

These are the smallest and largest group accounts that are prepared of which the company is a member. Copies of the financial statements of Health Management (Carlisle) Holdings Limited are available from 1 Park Row, Leeds, LS1 5AB.