Registration number: 04610622

The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020



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Company Information

Directors

A J Watson

R L Turnbull

S R T Beauchamp

D North

Company secretary

SPC Management Limited

Registered office

Third Floor

Broad Quay House Prince Street Bristol BS1 4DJ

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

2 Glass Wharf

Bristol BS2 0FR

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited, which is a holding company of three subsidiary companies; The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC.

The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited was established to undertake the design, construction, financing, commissioning and maintenance of a new acute general hospital and the provision of non-clinical services for a period of 60 years pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of an agreement with the Dartford and Gravesham National Health Service Trust. Operational activities commenced on 13 July 2000 and the hospital has been fully operational since 10 September 2000.

Results and review of business

The profit for the year is set out in the profit and loss account on page 9. The directors consider the performance of the company during the year and the financial position at the end of the year, to be in line with the long term expected performance of the project, and its prospects for the future to be satisfactory.

On 15 January 2018, Carillion plc and certain of its subsidiary entities went into liquidation. Carillion Services Limited acted as principal Facilities Management contractor to The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, the full impact of this event is detailed in the financial statements of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited.

Principal risks and uncertainties and key performance indicators ('KPIs')

As described above, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited acts as a holding company for its subsidiary, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited, which in turn acts as a holding company for its subsidiaries, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC. The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC do not have any trading activities. As such the principal risks and key performance indicators adopted by The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited is applicable to the management of its investment in The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited and is detailed in the directors' report of the financial statements for The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In addition, the holding company also takes the risk of impairment of its investment in the subsidiary. This risk is directly related to the performance of the subsidiary.

Approved by the Board on ...30th July 2020... and signed on its behalf by:

A J Watson Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Registration number: 04610622

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

Future developments

No significant changes are expected to the company's activities, as set out in the Strategic Report, in the foreseeable future.

Dividends

A dividend of £6,467,000 (£64,670.00 per ordinary share) was paid during the year (2019: £nil, £nil per ordinary share). On 1 May 2020, further dividends of £326,403 (£3,264.00 per ordinary share) were paid.

Financial risk management

As described in the strategic report, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited acts as a holding company for its subsidiary, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited, which in turn acts as a holding company for its subsidiaries, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC. The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC do not have any trading activities. As such the financial risk management adopted by The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited is applicable to the management of its investment in The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited and is detailed in the directors' report of the financial statements for The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) impact on the financial statements

The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of infections. Measures taken to contain the virus have affected economic activity and include limiting the movement of people and the temporary closure or disruption of businesses and public services.

The company acts as a holding company for The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited, which in turn acts as a holding company for its subsidiaries, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC. The subsidiary company, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, is engaged in an infrastructure project under a PFI contract. The company would therefore only be impacted by the coronavirus outbreak insofar as this impacted the performance of its subsidiary company. The impact of the coronavirus outbreak on The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited is detailed in the Directors' report of that company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. Whilst there may be short term disruption as the company seeks to assist our client in dealing with current challenges, there is expected to be no significant overall impact on performance over the life of the project. The opinion of the Directors is that the coronavirus outbreak will have no impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Brexit risk

The directors have assessed the impact, on the company, arising from the uncertainty attached to the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. At this stage the impact cannot be fully understood, and political and economic commentators differ in their assessment of the potential severity of the risks associated with each potential outcome.

As the company operates solely in the United Kingdom the directors do not expect the company will be directly impacted by changes to future trading arrangements, with the EU and the rest of the world, however the directors continue to monitor any potential impact arising from the wider financial markets and the company's supply chain.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

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:

P J Dodd (resigned 17 October 2019)

A J Watson

D R Hardingham (resigned 15 July 2020)

C James (resigned 27 September 2019)

R L Turnbull (appointed 17 October 2019)

S R T Beauchamp (appointed 27 September 2019)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

D North (appointed 15 July 2020)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company 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 company will continue in business.

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

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the 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 company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the company and its subsidiaries' projected profits and cashflows by reference to a financial model covering accounting periods up to September 2032. Having examined the current status of the other group companies' principal contracts and likely developments in the foreseeable future, the directors consider that the company will be able to settle its liabilities as they fall due and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors of the Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited have confirmed that the loan to the company will not be recalled within 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

Reappointment of auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, have signified their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on ...30th July 2020 ... and signed on its behalf by:

A J Watson Director

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared 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); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020; the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Andrew Latham (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Bristol

Date:

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Income from shares in group undertakings		8,327	1,860
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(1,860)	(1,860)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		6,467	
Taxation	6	- -	
Profit for the financial year		6,467	

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other Comprehensive Income for the year other than the profit/(loss) for the financial year stated above.

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Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	36,104	36,104
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	- 8	4,823	4,823
Cash at bank and in hand	_	3	3
		4,826	4,826
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9 .	(40,776)	(40,776)
Net current liabilities		(35,950)	(35,950)
Net assets		154	154
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	-	-
Retained earnings		154	154
Total equity	5	154	154

Approved and authorised by the Board on ...30th July 2020... and signed on its behalf by:

A J Watson

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Note	Called up share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity
At 1 April 2018			154	154
At 31 March 2019		- :	154	154
		Called up share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 April 2019			154	154
Profit for the year			6,467	6,467
Total comprehensive income		-	6,467	6,467
Dividends	11	<u> </u>	(6,467)	(6,467)
At 31 March 2020	,	- ,	154	154

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1 General information

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited, which is a holding company of three subsidiary companies; The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited and The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer PLC.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

The address of its registered office is:

Third Floor Broad Quay House Prince Street Bristol BS1 4DJ

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured 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 3.

The financial statements contain information about The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information. The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements, under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, as its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the company and its subsidiaries' projected profits and cashflows by reference to a financial model covering accounting periods up to September 2032. Having examined the current status of the other group companies' principal contracts and likely developments in the foreseeable future, the directors consider that the company will be able to settle its liabilities as they fall due and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors of The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited have confirmed that the loan to the company will not be recalled within 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

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. Cash balances are held in bank accounts which are subject to controls, exercised by the providers of the company's long term debt facilities, under the terms of its facility agreements.

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, finance debtors, 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.

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) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future 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.

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.

Called up 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

Final dividends and other distributions to the company'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 company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised when paid. 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

- (i) the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows;
- (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;
- (iv) the requirement to provide consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Judgements, estimates and associated 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.

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. Actual results may subsequently differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements

Treatment of derivatives

The directors have adopted a policy of cash flow hedge accounting for derivative financial instruments and have assessed that the company's interest rate swaps 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.

Estimates

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 historic experience of the respective debtor. See note 8 for the carrying value of the debtors.

Impairment of investments

Management makes an estimate of the likely recoverable value of investments by considering factors including the historical performance, and future forecasts of the respective investment. See note 7 for the carrying value of the investments.

Taxation

The assessment of the tax charge may include uncertain tax positions where the tax treatment has not yet been agreed with the taxation authorities. Management make an estimate of the taxation charge for the period and the value of balances, with reference to legislation, discussions with taxation authorities, advice from taxation advisors, and the determination of similar taxation cases.

Deferred tax is recognised at tax rates that are expected to be applicable when the timing differences reverse, to the extent that such rates have been substantially enacted.

4 Operating result

The company had no employees 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 £nil (2019: £nil) to the company in respect of these services.

The audit fee of £2,390 (2019: £2,319), has been paid on the company's behalf by a fellow group undertaking, The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited, for which no recharge has been made.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

5 Interest payable and similar charges

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	1,860	1,860

6 Tax on profit/(loss)

(a) Reconciliation of tax charge

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

The differences are reconciled below:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Profit before tax	6,467	***
Corporation tax at standard rate	1,229	-
Income not subject to tax	(1,582)	(353)
Group relief surrender for no payment	353	353
Total tax charge	-	

(b) Tax rate changes

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17% as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are included in these financial statements, with the 19% rate therefore applied to all tax balance sheet items.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

7 Investments		
Investments in subsidiaries and related undertakings	2020 £ 000 36,104	2019 £ 000 36,104
8 Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,823	4,823
9 Creditors		
	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Subordinated debt	40,006	40,006
Amounts owed to group undertakings	770	770
	40,776	40,776
The loan is with a fellow group undertaking and is unsecured, reprof £40,006,000 bearing interest at 4.65% per annum.	ayable on demand, with the p	rincipal balance
10 Called up share capital		

10 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

, .	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

The company was incorporated with an authorised share capital of £100 comprising 100 ordinary shares of £1 each. Two ordinary shares were allotted for cash and fully paid on incorporation and a further 98 ordinary shares were allotted for cash and fully paid on 24 March 2003.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

11 Dividends

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Dividends paid of £64,670.00 (2019: £nil) per ordinary share	6,467	•

12 Related party transactions

As a majority owned subsidiary of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 - paragraph 33.1A of the requirement to disclose transactions between it and other group companies.

13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is The Hospital Company (Dartford) Holdings 2005 Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, incorporated in Jersey. The smallest group and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from the Company Secretary at Third Floor, Broad Quay House, Prince Street, Bristol, BS1 4DJ.

14 Subsidiary and related undertakings

The company holds investments in the following undertakings incorporated in the UK:

Subsidiary and related undertakings	Activities	of ordinary shares held
The Hospital Company (Dartford) Group Limited	Holding company	100%
The Hospital Company (Dartford) Limited	Hospital services (indirectly held)	100%
The Hospital Company (Dartford) 2005 Limited	Non trading (indirectly held)	100%
The Hospital Company (Dartford) Issuer Plc	Non trading (indirectly held)	99.9%

The registered office for the companies shown above is: Third Floor, Broad Quay House, Prince Street, Bristol, BS1 4DJ.