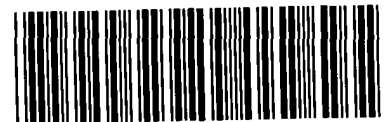


Company Registration No. 07127207 (England and Wales)

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M S Ellice Mr R Sanderson Mr R Martin Mr D Rancombe
Secretary	Mr R Sanderson
Company number	07127207
Registered office	The Northern & Shell Building Number 10 Lower Thames Street London United Kingdom EC3R 6EN
Auditor	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London United Kingdom E14 5GL
Bankers	Barclays Bank 27 Soho Square London United Kingdom W1D 3QR

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 17

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of money handling and money transfer services, relating to the operations of The Health Lottery.

Directors

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

Mr M S Ellice
Mr R Sanderson
Mr R Martin
Mr D Rancombe

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The company recorded a profit before taxation of £2.5 million (2018: £2.6 million).

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

Review of the period and future developments

The directors consider the result for the year to be satisfactory. It is the intention of the company to continue in its principal activity for the foreseeable future.

The risks, uncertainties and key performance indicators pertaining to the company are consistent with those experienced by the company's fellow subsidiaries. They are discussed in the Strategic Report of Northern & Shell Plc, the ultimate parent of the company.

The company's net assets were £24.5 million as at 31 December 2019 (2018: £22.0 million).

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include liquidity and interest rate risks. The company has mechanisms in place that seek to limit the impact of the adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the company.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Interest rate risk

The company has interest bearing assets and liabilities. The interest bearing assets are cash balances and amounts owed by group undertakings subject to floating interest rates. The interest bearing liabilities are amounts owed to group undertakings. The directors keep these measures under constant review.

Employee involvement

During the year, the company maintained its practice of keeping employees informed about current activities and progress of the business using various methods, including formal briefings and emails. Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring their views are taken into account where decisions are likely to affect their interests. This practice is reviewed regularly.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Disabled persons

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

Political donations

The company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2018: £nil).

Auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr R Sanderson

Director

22 June 2020

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Health Lottery Financial Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including of FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Going concern

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

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mark Prince (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square
London
United Kingdom
E14 5GL

24 June 2020

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	3	2,346	2,621
Administrative expenses		(517)	(619)
Operating profit		1,829	2,002
Interest receivable and similar income	7	645	636
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(2)	-
Profit before taxation		2,472	2,638
Taxation	9	-	-
Profit for the financial year		2,472	2,638
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,472	2,638

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	24,878	24,180
Cash at bank and in hand		2,428	2,398
		<u>27,306</u>	<u>26,578</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,819)	(4,563)
Net current assets		<u>24,487</u>	<u>22,015</u>
Net assets		<u>24,487</u>	<u>22,015</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	-	-
Profit and loss reserves		24,487	22,015
Total equity		<u>24,487</u>	<u>22,015</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr R Sanderson
Director

Company Registration No. 07127207

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2018	-	19,377	19,377
Year ended 31 December 2018:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,638	2,638
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	22,015	22,015
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,472	2,472
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	24,487	24,487
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Health Lottery Financial Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, United Kingdom, EC3R 6EN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000 (unless stated otherwise).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Northern & Shell Plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in section 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group members of Northern & Shell Plc.

Northern & Shell Plc and its subsidiary undertakings are hereinafter referred to as the "group".

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors also recognise that in case of severe downside scenarios, caused by any potential impacts of COVID-19, then financial support might be required. Consequently, the ultimate parent company, Northern & Shell Plc, has indicated its intention to make available such funds as are needed by the company until at least 31 December 2021. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Consequently, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Turnover is recognised when the lottery draw to which the service relates has taken place.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

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

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the standard enacted rate of corporation tax in the UK of 17% (2018: 17%). Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

1.8 Retirement benefits

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The directors consider the judgement associated with these financial statements to be over the recoverability of debtor balances.

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Provision of services	2,346	2,621

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Turnover (Continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2019 £000	2018 £000
United Kingdom	2,346	2,621

4 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £19,000 in respect of the audit of these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £18,000) is borne by The Health Lottery Limited, the immediate parent undertaking, and recharged to the company. There were no non audit services (2018: £nil).

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Administration	6	7

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	57	68
Social security costs	7	8
Pension costs	6	3
	70	79

Staff costs include directors wages, salaries and pension costs recharged from The Health Lottery Limited, the immediate parent undertaking.

6 Directors' remuneration

All directors who served during the year were employed by other group companies and were remunerated for the qualifying services they provided to them. The value ascribed to these qualifying services in 2019 is £nil (2018: £nil).

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest on bank deposits	6	3
Interest receivable from group undertakings	639	633
Total income	<u>645</u>	<u>636</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Taxation

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. In the 11 March 2020 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will remain at the current rate of 19% and not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. This change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 and will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge.

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit before taxation	<u>2,472</u>	<u>2,638</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	470	501
Group relief not paid for	<u>(470)</u>	<u>(501)</u>
Taxation for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has no deferred tax assets, either recognised or unrecognised (2018: £nil).

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due from group undertakings	24,191	23,083
Other debtors	687	1,097
	<u>24,878</u>	<u>24,180</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base rate, are unsecured and repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts due to group undertakings	442	-
Other creditors	2,351	4,527
Accruals and deferred income	26	36
	<u>2,819</u>	<u>4,563</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base rate, are unsecured and repayable on demand.

12 Share capital

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

13 Related party transactions

There were no transactions with related parties other than with the group.

HEALTH LOTTERY FINANCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is The Health Lottery Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom with a registered office at The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN. The ultimate parent undertaking is Northern & Shell Plc.

The ultimate controlling party is Richard Desmond, the Chairman of Northern & Shell Plc.

The largest and smallest group into which these accounts are consolidated are Northern & Shell Plc and The Health Lottery Limited, respectively. Northern & Shell Plc and The Health Lottery Limited are registered in England. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Northern & Shell Plc and The Health Lottery Limited can be obtained from: The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN, United Kingdom.