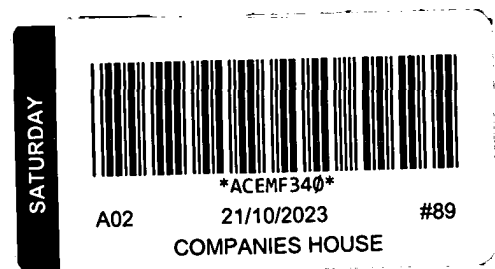




Bracken Midco1 PLC
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023



Bracken Midcol PLC
Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

GD Beckett
HN Moser

Company secretary

GD Beckett

Registered office

Lake View
Lakeside
Cheadle
Cheshire
SK8 3GW

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
2 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3DF

Strategic Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Business review

Business model and strategy

The principal activity of Bracken Midco1 PLC ('the Company') is that of an issuer of loan notes ('the Notes'), and holding company of Bracken Midco2 Limited ('Midco2'), which in turn is the holding company of Together Financial Services Limited ('TFSL'). The Company's loan notes are listed on The International Stock Exchange. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bracken Topco Limited, which is a member of the Redhill Group (Redhill Famco Limited and its subsidiaries).

The directors do not expect any significant change to the activities of the Company.

The economic environment

The UK's macroeconomic environment during the period has been characterised by high inflation and subdued economic growth, with energy, fuel and food being key drivers of inflation. As a result, the Bank of England has taken the decision at multiple points throughout the year to increase the Bank Rate, which has an impact on the price of borrowing for both businesses and consumers, with the Bank Rate rising from 1.25% at the beginning of the year to 5.00% at June 2023, with further increases after the year end. Despite interest rate increases, inflation has remained at high levels, with CPI at 7.9% at June 2023, although lower than the peak of 11.1% in October 2022, and with inflation lowering since the year end.

Throughout the ongoing cost of living crisis, unemployment has remained at relatively low levels, although it has increased to 4.2% for June 2023 (June 2022: 3.9%). In the same period, real wages have fallen which has increased pressure on households across the country. The UK's growth has also remained at continued low levels in the year, with market consensus that growth will remain stagnant at best over the short term.

While increasing interest rates may put pressure on borrowers, the Together Group is committed to good customer outcomes and is well placed to help see its customers through potential instability. The nature of the portfolio, which is characterised by low loan-to-value (LTV) ratios, protects the Together Group during periods of macroeconomic downturns by reducing potential exposure to negative equity and shortfalls in the value of security compared with the loans. The Company's and the Together Group's approach to managing risks is explained in the Principal risks and uncertainties within this Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Results

As shown in the Company's statement of comprehensive income, the Company made a profit before tax of £52.8m (2022: £40.0m).

During the year, the Company received dividends of £65.3m (2022: £48.8m).

The Board reviews the level of the Company's distributable reserves bi-annually, to align with the proposed dividend payment dates, and aims to maintain distributable reserves that allow for the payment of dividends to its parent in conformity with company law.

Financial position

As shown in the Company's statement of financial position, the Company has equity of £89.3m at 30 June 2023 (2022: £76.5m).

Regulatory and legal considerations

The Company's operations are affected by a number of laws and regulations which includes complying with the relevant regulations including anti-money laundering regulations and the UK General Data Protection Regulation.

Strategic Report (continued)

S.172 statement

S.172 of the Companies Act 2006 describes and defines the legal requirement for a director to promote the success of the company. A director of a company must act in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. S.172 requires that directors, in doing so, have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term
- b) the interests of the company's employees
- c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment
- e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- f) the need to act fairly between members of the company

The details below sets out how the Board has complied with s.172. Many of the requirements are integral to the way that the Company operates within the Redhill Group. The Company is the holding company of Bracken Midco2 Limited ('Midco2'), which in turn is the holding company of Together Financial Services Limited ('TFSL'). Where appropriate, references have been provided in this report to the TFSL annual report where more information can be found and which does not form part of this report.

S.172 requirement to have regard to:	How the Board has fulfilled its s.172 duties
(a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board meets to consider its statutory, financial, legal, governance and oversight obligations in the context of protecting the long-term value of the business within the Redhill Group. Further information on the Company's activity can be found in the Strategic report. The overall governance and risk management frameworks are structured to enable the directors of all entities within the Redhill Group to have the necessary tools to make the key principal decisions crucial for creating long-term value. Further information can be found in the TFSL Annual Report and Accounts. The Board has approved the going concern basis of accounting for the year ending 30 June 2023. The Statement of Going Concern can be found in the Directors' report.
(b) the interests of the company's employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has no employees and undertakes all its statutory, financial, legal, governance and oversight responsibilities via employees of TFSL. Further details on the TFSL Group's employees can be found throughout the TFSL Annual Report and Accounts.
(c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining positive stakeholder relationships is crucial to the Redhill Group's long-term sustainability. Further information can be found within the Stakeholder Engagement Report in the TFSL Annual Report and Accounts.
(d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group continues to support charitable and community organisations whilst working to reduce its environmental footprint. This is done through its four pillars of supporting local communities, supporting charities, providing training and mentoring for young people and working to protect the environment. Further information on these programmes can be found within the Sustainability Report in the TFSL Annual Report and Accounts.
(e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and procedures are in place throughout the Redhill Group to facilitate high standards of governance and compliance in line with best practice and legal and regulatory expectations for all Redhill Group companies.
(f) the need to act fairly between members of the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is an intermediate holding company within the Redhill Group, which is wholly controlled by Henry Moser, who is a member of the Board. The overarching Governance arrangements within the TFSL Group are regularly reviewed to ensure they continue to meet the requirements of all the Redhill Group entities and their respective stakeholders.

Strategic Report (continued)

Corporate Governance

The Company is wholly owned by its ultimate parent undertaking, Redhill Famco Limited. The Company's Board provides leadership and oversight in line with legal and regulatory provisions. The Board has the responsibility for oversight of the risks set out in the Principal risks and uncertainties section below.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising as a result of default by customers or counterparties due to failure to honour obligations when they fall due.

The Company's only material credit risk relates to its intercompany loans and the ability of its subsidiary, Midco2, to meet any contractual obligations. As the Company has direct control of Midco2, which in turn wholly owns the Together Group, the Company's credit risk exposure is mitigated by the strong underlying capital resources of the Together Group and the prudent LTV of its lending.

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to access sufficiently liquid financial resources to meet the Company's financial obligations as they fall due.

Funding risk is the risk of being unable to access funding markets or to only be able to do so at excessive cost. This includes the risk of reduced funding options due to adverse conditions in the wholesale funding market, potentially caused by political and economic uncertainty leading to the inability to secure additional funding for new business, or refinance existing facilities at an acceptable cost.

Subject to certain conditions, the Company has contractual obligations to cash service the interest on the PIK toggle notes. In order to fulfil these obligations, the Company is reliant on receiving dividends from Midco2 who, in turn, is reliant on receiving dividends from its subsidiary TFSL. This risk that the Company does not receive dividends is mitigated by the fact that the Company has direct control of its subsidiary and TFSL continues to remain highly profitable. In addition, the Company has the option in certain circumstances to service the bi-annual interest payments due on the PIK toggle notes in the form of 'payment in kind' ('PIK'). This also mitigates liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from the Company's exposure to movements in market values, including movements in interest rates.

The Company has no significant interest-rate risk as it has no material variable-rate financial assets or liabilities.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Company's only activities are the receiving of cash flows from its subsidiary, ongoing payments made to service the Notes, and any payment of dividends, which mean that its exposure to operational risk is not significant.

Climate risk

The focus on climate change, and its potential to impact on financial performance and risk management, has continued throughout the year. This risk is expected to be more pronounced in the long term, with the potential for increasing risk in the short to medium-term as the UK transitions to lower carbon activities.

The risks relating to climate change are wide ranging, and the potential impact is currently uncertain. The Together Group's risk profile relating to climate change includes physical risks, for example that the impact of extreme weather events may reduce the value of securities against mortgages within the portfolio, and transition risks, such as increased regulation.

Approved on behalf of the Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



Gary Beckett
Director
19 October 2023

Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 30 June 2023. Certain information required to be included in a directors' report can be found in the other sections of the annual report, as referenced below and in each of the sections that follow. All of the information presented in these sections is incorporated by reference into this Directors' report and is deemed to form part of this report.

- The Company's strategy, business model and likely future developments can be found within the Strategic report.
- The Company's principal risks and risk management processes are set out in the Strategic report.
- The Company's governance arrangements can be found within the s172 statement and corporate governance section.
- Events taking place after the balance sheet date are disclosed in note 17 to the accounts.

Directors

The directors of the Company are set out on page 1.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Dividend

During the year, the Company received dividends of £32.4m and £32.8m from its subsidiary Midco2 in October 2022 and April 2023 respectively. On receipt of these dividends, the Company also paid two dividends of £20.0m each to its parent company, Bracken Topco Limited.

Following the year end, in October 2023, an interim dividend of £32.8m was received on the ordinary shares of Midco2 which are 100% owned by the Company, with a dividend of £20.0m also paid to its parent company, Bracken Topco Limited.

Environment

The Company recognises the importance of protecting the environment and acts to reduce its impact by recycling and reducing energy consumption. During the year, the Company has continued to work towards its climate-related objectives as set out in its sustainability strategy, which is detailed further within the Sustainability Report in TFSL's Annual Report and Accounts.

Statement of going concern

As set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Company is contractually required, subject to certain conditions, to cash service the payment of interest due on the Notes. For this, the Company is reliant on receiving dividends from its subsidiary, Midco2, who is, in turn, reliant on receiving dividends from its subsidiary TFSL. The payment of dividends from TFSL is subject to the Together Group having sufficient distributable reserves. In order to confirm that the preparation of the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate, the directors have considered both the Company's and the TFSL Group's forecast funding and liquidity positions. A sensitivity analysis has also been performed to assess the risk of the funding and liquidity positions materially changing over the Going Concern period.

On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have sufficient liquidity to ensure that it will continue in operational existence for a period up to 19 October 2024, which is 12 months from the signing of this report, and will continue to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Accordingly the directors of the Company have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Audit information

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the Company at the date when this report is approved:

- as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s.418 (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



Gary Beckett
Director
19 October 2023

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 101 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, 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 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 Company financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report and directors' report that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bracken Midco1 PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bracken Midco1 PLC ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 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 Company 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 as applied to listed entities, 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining an understanding of management's going concern assessment process and reviewing the going concern assessment, including verifying the accuracy and reasonableness of analysis and key assumptions, and making relevant inquiries.
- Obtaining and reviewing legal documentation relating to the Company and its issued loan notes to understand the risks arising and their impact on the going concern assumption.
- Assessing the Company's ability to meet its liabilities by evaluating the ability of the Company to draw dividends from its subsidiary undertakings and that the amounts are sufficient to service the loan notes in issue.
- Considering whether there were events subsequent to the balance sheet date which could have a bearing on the going concern conclusion.
- Reviewing the going concern disclosures included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements in order to assess whether the disclosures were appropriate and in conformity with the accounting standards.

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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period ending 19 October 2024, which is 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. 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bracken Midco1 PLC (continued)

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measurement of interest income from the intercompany loan asset.• Recoverability of the intercompany loan asset.
Materiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall materiality of £4.8m which represents 1% of total assets.

An overview of the scope of our audit

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the Company. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Company and effectiveness of controls, the potential impact of climate change and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed. All audit work was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

Climate change

The Company has determined that the most significant future impacts from climate change on its operations will be from physical and transition risks. These are explained on page 4 in the principal risks and uncertainties, which form part of the "Other information," rather than the audited financial statements. Our procedures on these unaudited disclosures therefore consisted solely of considering whether they are materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appear to be materially misstated, in line with our responsibilities on "Other information".

In planning and performing our audit we assessed the potential impacts of climate change on the Company's business and any consequential material impact on its financial statements.

The Company has explained in note 3 that no material adjustments to the judgements or methods of estimation are required to reflect the potential impacts of climate-related matters.

Our audit effort in considering the impact of climate change on the financial statements was focused on evaluating management's assessment of the impact of climate risks. As disclosed in note 3 of the financial statements, the effects of climate change did not materially impact the financial statements, where such impacts could be determined. This was in context of the Company's process over this emerging area being limited as a result of availability of data and modelling solutions. Based on our work we have not identified the impact of climate change on the financial statements to be a key audit matter or to impact a key audit matter.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bracken Midco1 PLC (continued)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to those charged with governance
<p>Measurement of Interest Income from the Intercompany Asset: £15.1m (30 June 2022: £22.0m)</p> <p><i>Refer to Note 4 of the Financial Statements (Page 18)</i></p> <p>The Company has provided interest-free loans to its subsidiary. As it is interest-free, the fair value of loan differs from its nominal amount. The Company generates interest income through the amortization of the fair value adjustment, which is calculated by discounting the future cash flows.</p> <p>The interest on the intercompany loan asset is the main source of income for the Company and, as such, poses an inherent risk of fraud in revenue recognition through management override of controls.</p>	<p>We understood and evaluated the design effectiveness of controls over the recording of interest income from the intercompany asset.</p> <p>We recalculated interest income using the effective interest rate applied on the intercompany loan. We assessed the reasonableness of the effective interest rate used by benchmarking against gilt rates at the time of origination. We obtained evidence relating to the effective interest rate used in the calculation.</p>	<p>We communicated that the measurement of interest income from the intercompany loan was not materially misstated.</p>
<p>Recoverability of the Intercompany Loan Asset: £194.0m (30 June 2022: £178.9m)</p> <p><i>Refer to Note 3 (page 17) and Note 9 of the Financial Statements (page 18)</i></p> <p>Bracken Midco1 PLC holds a non-interest-bearing intercompany loan asset with a subsidiary undertaking. There is a risk that the loan asset should be impaired as the value is dependent on the performance of the underlying counterparty.</p>	<p>We obtained underlying supporting documentation to establish the valuation and existence of the loan.</p> <p>We challenged the judgements used within management's impairment assessment and obtained evidence as to their reasonableness.</p> <p>We completed a sensitivity analysis to ascertain the materiality of a potential impairment.</p> <p>We considered the borrower's ability to repay the intercompany loan through an assessment of their financial position.</p>	<p>We communicated that the intercompany loan balance was not materially misstated.</p>

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Company to be £4.8m (2022: £4.7m), which is 1% of total assets. We believe that total assets are the primary focus for the users of the financial statements given the nature of the Company as a funding vehicle that is not profit-orientated.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bracken Midcol PLC (continued)

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2022: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely £3.6m (2022: £3.5m). We have set performance materiality at this percentage based upon our recent experience of auditing the Company, from which we concluded that there is a lower expectation of undetected misstatement due to the control environment.

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed that we would report to those charged with governance all uncorrected audit differences in excess of £0.2m (2022: £0.2m), which is set at 5% (2022: 5%) of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

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 this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 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 Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or 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 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 statement of directors' responsibilities 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bracken Midco1 PLC (continued)

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

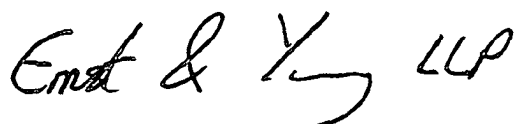
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Company and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the Companies Act 2006, The International Stock Exchange Listing Rules, and UK Tax Legislation.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance, and reviewing relevant committee minutes and board reports. We enquired as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified by the Company, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We identified the greatest potential for fraud through inappropriate journal postings, the risk of fraud in revenue recognition in relation to the measurement of interest income from the intercompany loan asset and recoverability of the intercompany loan asset.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making enquiries of management and internal audit for their awareness of any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, reviewing key policies and correspondence exchanged with regulators. We performed journal entry testing, with a focus on post-closing adjustments and journals indicating unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business, incorporated unpredictability into the nature, timing, and extent of our testing, and performed substantive testing in response to the risk of fraud in revenue recognition, as detailed in the key audit matters section above.
- The Company operates in the financial services industry, which is a highly regulated environment. As such, the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.



Stephen Littler (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester
19 October 2023

Statement of comprehensive income
Year ended 30 June 2023
Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

Income statement	Note	2023	2022
Interest receivable and similar income	4	15.1	22.0
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(27.6)	(30.8)
Net interest payable		(12.5)	(8.8)
Dividend income from subsidiary	6	65.3	48.8
Operating income		52.8	40.0
Administrative expenses	7	-	-
Profit before taxation		52.8	40.0
Taxation	8	-	-
Profit after taxation		52.8	40.0

The results for the year and preceding year relate entirely to continuing operations. There is no other comprehensive income in either year.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2023

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

	Note	2023	2022
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		0.5	0.9
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertaking	9	194.0	178.9
Investments	10	287.8	287.8
Total assets		482.3	467.6
Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	387.4	385.5
Other liabilities	12	5.6	5.6
Total liabilities		393.0	391.1
Equity			
Share capital	13	0.1	0.1
Share premium account		-	-
Non-distributable reserves		33.6	34.6
Retained earnings		55.6	41.8
Total equity		89.3	76.5
Total equity and liabilities		482.3	467.6

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 October 2023.

Company Registration No. 10219097

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



HN Moser
Director



GD Beckett
Director

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 June 2023

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

2023	Called-up share capital	Non-distributable reserves	Retained earnings	Total
At beginning of the year	0.1	34.6	41.8	76.5
Retained profit for the year	-	-	52.8	52.8
Dividend paid	-	-	(40.0)	(40.0)
Transfer between reserves	-	(1.0)	1.0	-
At end of the year	0.1	33.6	55.6	89.3

2022	Called-up share capital	Non-distributable reserves	Retained earnings	Total
At beginning of the year	0.1	35.5	20.9	56.5
Retained profit for the year	-	-	40.0	40.0
Dividend paid	-	-	(20.0)	(20.0)
Transfer between reserves	-	(0.9)	0.9	-
At end of the year	0.1	34.6	41.8	76.5

Notes to the financial statements

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

1. Reporting entity and general information

Bracken Midco1 PLC ('the Company') is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The registered address of the Company is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW. The Company is a public company and is limited by shares. The principal activity of Bracken Midco1 PLC is that of an issuer of loan notes and an intermediate holding company.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and preceding year.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (FRS 101). This applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) but provides certain exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in 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 the individual accounting policies, and in Note 3 to the financial statements.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Redhill Famco Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements, and therefore the Company is exempt from the obligation to prepare and deliver consolidated accounts. The consolidated financial statements of Redhill Famco Limited may be obtained from Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW. In these financial statements, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement, disclosures in respect of IFRS 7 and IFRS 13, standards not yet effective and related party transactions.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Going concern

The directors have assessed, in the light of current and anticipated economic conditions, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In order to fund the payment of interest due on the Notes, the Company is reliant on receiving dividends from its subsidiary, Bracken Midco2 Limited ('Midco2'). In turn, Midco2 is reliant on receiving dividends from its subsidiary TFSL, the payment of which is subject to the Together Group having sufficient distributable reserves. The amount of interest on the Notes due for payment within the next 12 months from the signing of these accounts totals £25.7m.

In order to confirm that the preparation of the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate, the directors have considered both the Company's and the Together Group's forecast funding and liquidity positions over the 12 month going concern period from the date of approval of the accounts. A sensitivity analysis has also been performed to assess the risk of the funding and liquidity positions materially changing over the Going Concern period. The current position, and the sensitivity analysis, indicates that the Together Group will continue to generate sufficient returns to allow the payment of a dividend. The Company and Together Group closely monitors and manages its liquidity, funding and capital position and compliance with financial covenants and produces regular forecasts and scenarios.

In the event that the Company did not receive sufficient dividend income to cash service the interest payments on the PIK toggle note, then the Company could pay in kind through the issuance of further notes. This scenario would be subject to certain criteria being met as set within the terms of the PIK toggle note indenture.

On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have sufficient liquidity to ensure that it will continue in operational existence for a period up to 19 October 2024, which is 12 months from the signing of this report, and will continue to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Accordingly the directors of the Company have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Operating segments

The Company has listed PIK instruments in issue, and thus whilst in the scope of *IFRS 8 Operating Segments*, the Company only has one segment and accordingly does not disclose segment information in these financial statements.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that, at inception of the instrument, discounts its estimated future cash payments or receipts to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that relate to the origination of the instrument. Interest on impaired financial assets is recognised at the original effective interest rate applied to the carrying amount as reduced by an allowance for impairment.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments which are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition, including short-term highly liquid debt securities.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment. The initial cost measured on investments in subsidiaries is calculated as the difference between the fair value at origination on related party loans, and the notional amount of the loan.

Financial assets

The majority of the Company's financial assets are amounts owed by the Company's subsidiary, Bracken Midco2 Limited that are held at amortised cost. All of the Company's financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transactions costs. All of the Company's financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost, being the gross carrying amount less expected impairment allowance, using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities largely consist of external borrowings and amounts owed to Bracken Topco Limited and are classified as measured at amortised cost. All of the Company's financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, less any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when their contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange of financial liabilities with substantially different terms or a substantial modification to the terms of an existing financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new one. It is assumed that terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original liability. All gains or losses on non-substantial modifications, calculated as a change in the net present value of future cash flows, will be recognised immediately in the income statement. The Company may also consider qualitative factors in determining whether a modification is substantial.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the Company's management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the amounts reported for the Company's performance and financial position. Where possible, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, objective information, or other relevant factors and are reviewed at each reporting date. Actual results may differ from these estimates, and revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Impairment of financial assets

The Company regularly assesses whether there is evidence that financial assets are impaired. The financial assets of the Company consist of term loans to its subsidiary, Midco2. The Together Group, which is directly owned by Midco2, has continued to report substantial profits and to pay dividends to its parent. This has in turn allowed Midco2 to make dividend payments to the Company, allowing it to cash service the interest on its PIK toggle notes where deemed appropriate and/or required. The directors consider that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk of the loans to its subsidiary, and accordingly any ECL for the loans, which should be calculated on a 12-month basis, is immaterial.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Intercompany loans

The Company has received interest-free loans from its parent and provided interest-free loans to its subsidiary. The loans are financial instruments initially recognised at their fair values. As the instruments are interest-free rather than at market rates, their original fair values differed from their nominal amounts. Their fair values were estimated by discounting the related expected future cash flows. As market rates are not observable for these loans the discount rates were derived by management by reference to other arm's length transactions with investors and making allowance for the tenor, seniority and payment terms of the loans.

Intercompany receivables

In November 2016, the Company provided interest-free loans to its subsidiary consisting of £100.0m and £212.4m, both originally maturing in 2022, and £43.0m maturing in 2036. To determine the fair value of the loans at initial recognition £100.0m was discounted at a rate of 7.75%, £212.4m was discounted at a rate of 8.0% and £43.0m was discounted at a rate of 9.0%.

In April 2022, the terms of the loans due to mature in 2022 were extended to 2030. As this changed the cash flows, it resulted in the derecognition of the original loans and the recognition of two new loans of the same value but with a revised discount rate of 8.375%.

The discounts to the nominal amounts represent economic benefits contributed to the subsidiary, and so in the Company accounts the reductions in the loan amounts were treated as investments in the subsidiary. Further details on the amortisation of the fair value adjustments and the current carrying value of the instruments can be found in Notes 4 and 10 respectively.

Intercompany payables

When it was founded, the Company received an interest-free loan of £43m from its parent company maturing in 2036. The loan was discounted to its fair value at the time of initial recognition. The discount to the nominal amount represented economic benefits contributed to the Company by its parent and therefore, in the Company accounts is treated as a non-distributable capital contribution. The fair-value discount unwind is recognised in the income statement as an interest expense on the intercompany payable and transferred from the related non-distributable reserve. Further details on the amortisation of the fair value adjustments and the current carrying value of the instruments can be found in Notes 4 and 10 respectively.

Climate-related matters

In making the judgements and estimates required for preparation of these financial statements, the directors have had regard to the potential impacts of climate-related factors. For the current reporting period, it has been judged that no material adjustment to the judgements or methods of estimation is required to reflect the potential impacts of climate-related matters, based upon the information available at the balance sheet date. However, management remain cognisant of the developing governmental and societal responses to climate risk.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
Amortisation of the fair value adjustments to amounts owed by subsidiary	15.1	22.0

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2023	2022
On borrowings	26.6	29.9
Amortisation of fair value adjustments to amounts owed to parent company	1.0	0.9
Total interest payable and similar charges	27.6	30.8

The fair-value discount unwind is recognised in the income statement as an interest expense on the intercompany payable and transferred from the related non-distributable reserve.

6. Dividend income

	2023	2022
Dividend income from subsidiary	65.3	48.8

7. Administrative expenses

The audit fee in respect of the Company for the year was £14,000 (2022: £11,000). The audit fee is borne by Together Financial Services Limited.

The Company had no employees and the apportionment of directors' emoluments to the company is £nil.

8. Taxation

There was no tax charge to the income statement for the year. The amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2023	2022
Profit before tax for the year	52.8	40.0
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.5% (2022: 19.0%)	10.8	7.6
Effects of:		
Income not taxable	(13.4)	(9.3)
Group relief*	2.6	1.7
Tax charge for the year	-	-

*The group referred to is a tax group headed by Redhill Famco Limited, the ultimate parent company of Bracken Midco1 PLC.

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

9. Amounts owed by subsidiary undertaking

	2023	2022
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertaking	194.0	178.9

These amounts are owed by the Company's immediate subsidiary, Bracken Midco2 Limited.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

10. Investments

The Company held the following direct investment in subsidiary undertakings:

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	287.8	147.5
Modification adjustment	-	140.3
At end of year	287.8	287.8

The fixed asset investment comprises ordinary shares in the following subsidiary undertaking:

	Country of registration	Shares and voting rights	Principal activity
Bracken Midco2 Limited	England and Wales	100%	Financial services holding company

Bracken Midco2 Limited is incorporated in Great Britain and operates in the United Kingdom. Its registered address is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW.

Investments in the Company relate to loans to Midco2 of £100m and £212.4m that were originated in 2016. Both loans reached their expiry date in the prior year resulting in an amendment to the terms of the loans in 2022. The counterparties and amounts of the loans remained consistent with the only change relating to an extension of the terms of the loans to May 2030.

Given the impact of the amendment on cash flows, the revision of the terms had resulted in derecognition of the 2016 loans and a recognition of the revised loans. As the loans are interest free, they represent an economic benefit transferred from the Company to its subsidiary in the form of an investment in subsidiary. Overall, this resulted in a decrease in the carrying value of the loans and an increase in the carrying value of the investment in subsidiaries as highlighted by the modification adjustment in the schedule above.

11. Borrowings

	2023	2022
Senior secured notes	380.0	380.0
Debt issue costs	(2.1)	(3.0)
Amounts owed to parent company, Bracken Topco Limited	9.5	8.5
Total borrowings	387.4	385.5

All borrowings are due for settlement after 12 months in both the current and preceding year.

In November 2021, the Company issued £380m in aggregate principal amount of Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2027 at a coupon of 6.75% cash interest and 7.50% PIK interest. This was part of the refinancing of its existing £368.2m aggregate principal amount of Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2023 at a coupon of 8%% cash interest and 10%% PIK interest.

When it was founded the Company received an interest-free loan of £43m from its parent company maturing in 2036. The loan was discounted to its fair value at the time of initial recognition. The discount to the nominal amount represented economic benefits contributed to the Company by its parent and therefore in the Company accounts is treated as a non-distributable capital contribution.

12. Other liabilities

	2023	2022
Accruals and deferred income	5.6	5.6

13. Share capital

All amounts are stated in pounds.

Authorised, issued, allotted and fully paid	2023	2022
5,500,000 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	55,000	55,000

The dividend paid of £40.0m (2022: £20.0m) represents £7.27 per share (2022: £3.64 per share).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £m

14. Contingent liabilities

The Company has fixed and floating charges in respect of £380m Senior PIK Toggle Notes against shares in its subsidiary, Bracken Midco2 Limited, and against amounts owed to the Company by Bracken Midco2 Limited.

15. Related Parties

Relationships

The Company has the following related parties:

a) Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Redhill Famco Limited, a company controlled by HN Moser, a director of the Company.

b) Parent company

The Company transacts with its immediate parent company Bracken Topco Limited, a company indirectly owned by HN Moser.

c) Subsidiary company

The Company transacts with its subsidiary company Bracken Midco2 Ltd.

Balances outstanding with related parties are shown in notes 9, 10 and 11. The Company has utilised the exemption within FRS 101 from disclosing related party transactions occurring during the year.

16. Ultimate parent company

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Bracken Topco Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Redhill Famco Limited (the Company's ultimate parent undertaking). The registered office of Redhill Famco Limited is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK8 3GW, and this company is privately owned and limited by shares.

17. Events after the reporting date

Following the year end, in October 2023, an interim dividend of £32.8m was received on the ordinary shares of Midco2 which are 100% owned by the Company. In the same month, a dividend of £20.0m was paid to the Company's immediate parent company, Bracken Topco Limited.