Registration number: 00427272

Serco-IAL Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016



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Company Information

S M Ashby Directors

P J Mohring

D J Greer

Serco Corporate Services Limited

Registered office

Serco House 16 Bartley Way Business Park Bartley Way Hook Hampshire RG27 9UY

KPMG LLP Auditors

15 Canada Square

London E14 5GL United Kingdom

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of management services for airports and air traffic control through branches operating in the Middle East. It also supplies, installs and maintains air traffic and related equipment in the communications and security fields through these branches. The financial statements have been prepared using pound sterling as the reporting currency.

Business Review

The company's turnover of £73.2m (2015: £75.0m) showed a 2% decline from 2015 level (2015: £75.0m 6% decline from 2014). Despite the decline there remains a solid core of Aviation contracts in the UAE (Dubai and Sharjah), Iraq (Baghdad) and Bahrain. The business margin decreased by 8.7% which was impacted by both an adverse exchange rate and underlying changes in the existing contract portfolio; namely the Dubai contract which has decreased in scope as per the agreed transition plan with the customer. Additionally the Baghdad aviation contract has a lower margin as a result of a one-off bad debt reversal in 2015 (£6.6m).

Subsequent to the year end, the Baghdad contract expired mid-January 2017 however, the company received a confirmation to continue services until end of 2017.

The company did not pay a dividend in the year which is consistent with 2015.

The directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory given the challenging environment the business is under.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal financial instruments are amounts payable to other group companies. The directors do not consider that the company is exposed to significant interest rate or liquidity risk because the interest payments on its intercompany payables are expected to be funded by returns from investments. Further discussion of the financial risk management is included in the consolidated Annual Report and Accounts of Serco Group plc.

Financial risk management for all Serco Group entities is undertaken by Serco Group plc. The Group risk register is updated at least quarterly, reviewed six-monthly by the Risk Oversight Group and discussed at quarterly board meetings. Risk management is fundamental to how the business is managed. Risk management policies, systems and processes form part of the Serco Management System (SMS). Certain risks identified at Group level also apply to the company and procedures are put in place within the company to manage these risks with guidance from the Risk Oversight Group.

The company is operating in an environment of uncertainty and this has presented challenges for the company during the period with significant operating risks, including, staff retention, use of ageing technology and continued supply of parts. The directors are pleased with how the company has managed the various operational risks associated with this uncertainty.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, as stated in the Business review and therefore the going concern basis of accounting continues to be adopted in preparing the financial statements.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Approved by the Board on 24/9/17 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Directors Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016,

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S M Ashby

P J Mohring

D J Green

Serco Corporate Services Limited

Employment of disabled persons

Full and fair consideration is given to applications for employment made by the disabled, having regard to their aptitude and ability. Appropriate training is arranged, including retraining of employees who have become disabled.

Employee involvement

Managers are tasked with developing employees' awareness of factors affecting business and matters concerning them as employees and noting employees' views so that they can be taken in to account when making decisions that may affect them or the business. Regular meetings are held with employee representatives where trade union or staff associations are recognised or where works councils are constituted.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

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

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP has not been re-appointed as the Company's auditor. Following a competitive tender process, KPMG LLP have confirmed their willingness to be appointed as the Company's auditor for the year ending 31 December 2016.

Approved by the Board on .

.. and signed on its behalf by:

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Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101'); 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has 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 mappropriate 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Serco-IAL Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 5), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Strategic Report and Directors' Report:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's Report

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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

Anna Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL United Kingdom

Date: 25/9/17

Serco-IAL Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Типночег	4	73,239	75,048
Cost of sales	•	(65,331)	(64,796)
Gross profit		7,908	10,252
Administrative expenses	٠.	1,054	(164)
Operating profit		8,962	10,088
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	· 148	44
Interest payable and similar charges	7	·	(299)
	•	148	(255)
Profit before tax	**	9,110	9,833
Tax on profit	11	(845)	(724)
Profit for the year		8,265	9,109

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Profit for the year		8,265	9,109
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation gains		8,748	2,002
Total comprehensive income for the year		17,013	11,111

(Registration number: 00427272) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Fixed assets		•	
Property, plant and equipment	12	23	43
Investments	13	58	58
	· _	. 81	101
Current assets		•	
Debtors	14	72,901	54,681
Cash at bank and in hand	· -	5,286	5,081
	· _	78,187	59,762
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	s 1/5 .	(3;837)	(3,429)
Corporation tax	11	(146)	(124)
Deferred income	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(80)	(21)
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	_	(4,063)	(3,574)
Net current assets	·	74,124	56,188
Total assets less current liabilities		74,205	56,289
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than o	one year		•
Loans and borrowings	16	•	(36)
Provisions for liabilities	17, 11	(5,567)	(4,689)
Net assets	-	68,638	51,564
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 19	11,503.	11,503
Share premium reserve		7,183	7,183
Other reserves		1,146	1,085
Profit and loss account	_	48,806	31,793
Sharcholders' funds	· .	68,638	51,564
2 1/-			

Approved by the Board on

D J Green

Director

.....and signed on its behalf by:

Serco-IAL Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

			Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Share based payments reserve £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2015			11,500	2,670	979	20,682	35,831
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	•		-	-		9,109 2,002	9,109 2,002
Total comprehensive income New share capital subscribed Share based payment transactions			3	4,513	106	11,111	11,111 4,516 106
At 31 December 2015			11,503	7,183	1,085	31,793	51,564
			Share capital	Share premium £ 000	Share based payments reserve £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2016			11,503	7,183	1,085	31,793	51,564
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income			1 <u>4</u> 5 4			8,265 8,748	8,265 8,748
Total comprehensive income Share based payment transactions		·	*		61	17,013	17,013
At 31 December 2016			11,503	7,183	1,146	48,806	68,638

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements: Page 11 $\,$

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 3.

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

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. This is because the Company is included within the consolidated financial statements of Serco Group ple which are available from the address provided in note 20.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and on the going concern basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

Exemption from preparing group accounts

These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales and is therefore exempt, by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, from the requirement to prepare and deliver group accounts. The only group company for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Serco Group plc.

Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2016 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Turnovér

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities.

Turnover is deferred when payment is received in advance in advance of performing the related service of delivering the associated goods, and released when the relevant contractual commitment is fulfilled. Turnover on repeat service-based contracts is recognised as services are provided. Where initial contract costs (phase in costs) are paid for by the customer, turnover is recognised when the related costs are incurred. The Company has a number of long-term contracts for the provision of complex, project-based services. Where the outcome of such long-term project-based contracts can be measured reliably, income and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts. This is normally measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs, but where a more accurate basis is available that alternative methodology is used. Contract costs include a rational allocation of overheads. Where the outcome of a long-term project-based contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that contract costs will be recovered. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract income, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. Such amounts are not discounted.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery

Depreciation method and rate

20% - 33%

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Share capital

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

Defined contribution pension obligation

Contributions for the year in respect of defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit and loss account as they fall due. Differences between charges accruing during the year and cash payments are included as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit pension obligation

The Company contributes to a Group defined benefit scheme. The structure of the benefit scheme does not enable any of the Group companies to identify their share of the schemes' underlying assets or liabilities, and consequently the scheme has been treated in the same way as defined contribution schemes in the Company's financial statements (see below).

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, which are described above, management has made the following judgment that has a most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of trade and other receivables

Identifying whether there are indicators of impairment for trade and other receivables, involves a high level of judgement and a good understanding of the drivers of value behind the asset. At each reporting period an assessment is performed in order to determine whether there are any such indicators. The largest asset in the company's balance sheet is a receivable from a related party of £59.1m. This balance is supported by a letter of support from the company's ultimate holding company, Serco Group plc.

Key sources of estimation uncertanty

No key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date have been noted that would have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

5	Operating profit		•
	Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
		2016	2015
		£ 000	£ 000
	Depreciation expense	44	53
	Amortisation expense	-	. 1
	Foreign exchange gains Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,010)	(500
	Loss on disposar of property, plant and equipment		
_	Other interest receivable and similar income	·	
6	Other interest receivable and simular income		
		2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
	Interest received from group companies	. 148	± 0,00 44
		·	
7	Interest payable and similar charges		
'	Therest payable and simual Charges	***	2012
		2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
	Interest payable to group companies		299
8	Staff costs		
_		• •	
	The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as fo	llowe	•
•	The aggregate payron costs (including directors remaineration) were as to	2016	2015
•		£ 000	£ 000
	Wages and salaries	37,661	41,998
	Pension costs, defined benefit scheme	965	1,064
	Other employee expense	14,624	19,868
		53,250	62,930
	The average number of persons employed by the company (including dire		
	The average number of persons employed by the company (mending dire		2015
		2016 No.	No.
	Total .	383	447
	The Company had no employees during either the current or preceding fin	ancial year	
•	The company had no employees during entire the current of proceeding his	unciai yeai.	
•	Directors' remuneration	•	
	The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
		2016	2015
		£ 000	£ 000
	Remuneration	357	266

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Received or were entitled to receive shares under long term incentive schemes	1	1
In respect of the highest paid director:		
	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Remuncration	357	266

During the year the highest paid director received or was entitled to receive shares under a long term incentive scheme.

The Company considers that there is no practicable method to accurately allocate a portion of the emoluments two of the Directors receive from their respective Group company employer to the qualifying services they provide to the Company. The Company is also of the opinion any allocation would be immaterial.

10 Auditors' remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £5,000 (2015: £3,750) for the audit of the Company's annual accounts was borne by another group company in both the current and preceding financial years. There have been no non-audit fees incurred by the Company and payable to the company's auditor during the year (2015: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

11 Tax

Tax charged in the income statement

•					2016	2015	
• .			*•		£ 000	£ 000	
Foreign tax					845		724

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2015 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000	
Profit before tax	9,110	9,833.	
Corporation tax at standard rate	1,822	1,991	
Decrease arising from group relief tax reconciliation	•	(4)	
Increase from effect of foreign tax rates	846	724	
Statutory tax benefits	(1,823)	(1,987)	
Total tax charge	845	724	

Deferred tax

There are £13,000 of capital allowances in excess of depreciation (2015: £14,000) for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. Deferred tax at 31 December 2016 has been calculated based on these rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Other property, plant and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2015		.362	362
Foreign exchange	•	19	19
Disposals		(82)	(82)
At 31 December 2015	· <u>-</u>	299	299
At 1 January 2016	-	299	299
Foreign exchange	-	61	61
Additions	17		17
At 31 December 2016	<u> </u>	360	377
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2015	-	263	263
Charge for year		53	53
Eliminated on disposal	-	(74)	(74)
Transfers	-	1	1
Foreign exchange movements		13	13
At 31 December 2015	-	256	256
At 1 January 2016	•	256	256
Charge for the year	-	44	44
Foreign exchange movements		. 54	54
At 31 December 2016		354	354
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	17	6	23
At 31 December 2015		43	43
At 1 January 2015			99

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

13 Investments				
Subsidiaries			£ 000	
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015		٠.		- 58
At 31 December 2015		,		58
At 31 December 2016		ے		58
Provision				
Carrying amount	•			
At 31 December 2016		•		58
Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2016 are as follo	ows.			
beling of the shoulding to a transfer 2010 are as tone		Proporti	on of	
	of incorporation and place of business	ownersh	ip interest a ghts held	nd
		2016	2015	
Serco Saudi Arabia Transportation services PO Box 3	66877, Riyadh, udi Arabia	5%	5%	•
14 Trade and other receivables	20	`. 16	2015	
•	£(100	£ 000	
Trade receivables		7,352	8,5	
Amounts owed by group companies, Prepayments	•	59,119 6,430	38,6	570 124
ricpayments	 .		· · · · · ·	
		72,901	54,6	
Less non-current portion		<u>(59,119)</u>	(25,5	35)
Total current trade and other receivables	<u></u>	13,782	29,1	46
15 Trade and other payables		•		
	20 £ 0		2015 £ 000	
Trade payables		98 .		20
Accrued expenses		3,124	2,7	
Social security and other taxes		530	4	06
Other payables	<u>·</u>	85		3
		3,837	3,4	29

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £ 000	2015 £ 000
Non-current loans and borrowings Other borrowings	<u>.</u> <u>-</u>	36
17 Other provisions		
	· ·	Employee benefits £ 000

		£ 000
At 1 January 2016		4,689
lucrease in existing provisions		1,096
Decrease through disposals		(1,115)
Increase due to foreign exchange differences		897
At 31 December 2016	,	5,567
Non-current liabilities	٠	5,567

Employee related provisions are for long-term service awards and terminal gratuities liabilities which have been accrued and are based on contractual entitlement, together with an estimate of the probabilities that employees will stay until retirement and receive all amounts.

18 Pension and other schemes

16 Loans and borrowings

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme amounted to £311,000 (2015: £328,000).

Contributions totalling £nil (2015: £nil) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

The company contributes to a Group defined contribution scheme. The structure of the defined contribution scheme does not enable any of the Group companies to identify their share of the schemes' underlying assets or liabilities, and consequently the scheme has been treated in the same way as defined contribution schemes in the company's financial statements.

Further details on this Group defined contribution scheme can be found in note 33 of the consolidated Annual Review and Accounts of the company's ultimate parent, Serco Group plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Defined benefit pension schemes

The company paid employer contributions of £28,000 (2015: £53,000) into UK defined benefit schemes. Contributions totaling £nil (2015: £nil) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

As stated in note 2, the company contributes to a Group defined benefit scheme. The structure of the defined benefit scheme does not enable any of the Group companies to identify their share of the schemes' underlying assets or liabilities, and consequently the scheme has been treated in the same way as defined contribution schemes in the company's financial statements.

The total net pension asset on this Group defined benefit scheme at 31 December 2016 was £150.4m (2015: £127.1m asset).

The Group's major schemes are valued by independent actuaries annually using the projected unit credit method. This reflects services rendered by employees to the dates of valuation and incorporates actuarial assumptions primarily regarding discount rates used in determining the present value of benefits, projected rates of salary growth, and long-term expected rates of return of scheme assets. Discount rates are based on the market yields of high-quality corporate bonds in the country concerned. Further details on this Group defined benefit scheme can be found in note 33 of the consolidated Annual Review and Accounts of the company's ultimate parent, Serco Group plc, under the heading 'non contract specific'.

19 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fu	lly paid shares	2016		2015	
	•	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each		11,503	11,503	11,503	11,503

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

These financial statements are available upon request from The Company's immediate parent is Serco Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Serco Group plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Serco Group plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. These financial statements are available upon request from the Company Secretary, Serco Group plc, 16 Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, Hampshire RG27 9UY.