

Registered number: 2328467

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

MONDAY



AA1A4PZL

A06

29/03/2021

#75

COMPANIES HOUSE

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Company Information

Directors	P J Batty R Scowen S W Bond A Jones D Hunter
Registered number	2328467
Registered office	1 Admiral Way Doxford International Business Park Sunderland Tyne and Wear SR3 3XP
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Central Square South Orchard Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3AZ

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Contents

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 4
Directors' report	5 - 8
Independent auditors' report	9 - 11
Statement of comprehensive income	12
Balance sheet	13
Statement of changes in equity	14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 38

**Strategic report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is that of the operation of bus services.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company's statement of comprehensive income on page 12 shows a profit before taxation for the year of £9,293,000 (2018: £7,091,000). The increase in profit before tax was due to an increase in turnover together with cost base savings. Trading was in line with expectation against a backdrop of a challenging economic and tendering environment.

At the balance sheet date, the company had net assets of £56,475,000 (2018: £50,300,000). The increase in net assets is primarily due to the profit for the year, offset by the payment of dividends of £1,500,000.

The directors consider the state of the company's affairs to be satisfactory.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to local and national competition and factors which would cause a decline in the market. Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties in the context of the Arriva group as a whole, is provided in the annual report of the UK intermediate parent company, Arriva plc, which does not form part of this report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Management Board of Deutsche Bahn AG, the company's ultimate parent company, manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Arriva London South Limited. The development performance and position of the group, including this company, is discussed in the 2019 Deutsche Bahn Integrated Report which does not form part of this report.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Arriva UK Bus Holdings Limited and part of the Arriva group which Deutsche Bahn AG heads. As a public transport operator, the Arriva group has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic with a resulting impact on passengers, colleagues, and other business stakeholders. The Arriva group has and continues to work closely with both local and national government bodies and transport authorities on support measures to ensure continuation of critical transportation services during the pandemic.

The company, as with other London bus operators, experienced a significant reduction in passenger numbers from March 2020 onwards, following the implementation of the UK Government's measures to mitigate the public health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Passenger numbers continue to remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels and it is unclear when, and to what extent, they might return close to previous levels.

Strategic report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS (continued)

Revenue risk

As the company's income is predominantly receivable from Transport for London ('TfL') by way of contractual payments for the routes it operates, the decrease in passenger numbers and journeys do not directly impact the payments receivable under its contracts. However, receipt of contractually due payments under these agreements is ultimately dependent on the financial position of TfL and the company is dependent upon these payments being made.

An initial £1.6 billion funding and financing package agreed between the UK Government and TfL, as announced on 14 May 2020 by the Department for Transport ('DfT'), remained in place until October 2020. This was followed by a second extraordinary funding and financing package worth up to £1.7 billion, announced by the DfT on 1 November 2020 covering the period up to 31 March 2021 (and subsequently extended to 18 May 2021). These packages were agreed with the intention of supporting TfL's financial position from the impact of the pandemic on fare revenues, thus ensuring vital public transport services can continue to run in London.

The support position to TfL after 18 May 2021 remains unclear, however the Secretary of State for Transport has publicly stated the DfT's intention to work with TfL to agree a longer-term settlement prior to that date. A long-term settlement agreement by that date will be subject to sufficient progression being made on TfL's long-term financial sustainability plans.

Liquidity risk

The company voluntarily participates in a group cash pooling arrangement operated by its ultimate parent, Deutsche Bahn AG ('DB'). This is a long-standing arrangement operated by DB to manage the liquidity needs of DB group companies, and the company has been party to this arrangement for several years. Under the arrangement substantially all the company's cash balances are swept into the group cash pool at the end of each business day. Whilst the company had net current liabilities of £1.8 million at the balance sheet date, this largely reflects the impact of the significant additional pension contributions made in the year. The pooled cash balance was positive at the balance sheet date and the directors expect the balance to remain positive over the going concern assessment period.

The company is currently dependent on daily access to its funds in the cash pool for the funds required to operate and to support the going concern assertion. As the terms of the company's agreement with DB do not provide explicit rights for immediate access to these funds on request, this gives rise to a potential liquidity risk that funds may not be available as required to settle liabilities during the period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. However, the directors consider this risk to be highly improbable, as such action would contradict internal group policies and be inconsistent with past practice.

Since inception of the pooling arrangement, the company has never experienced any issue being able to draw upon its cash balances within the group cash pool to settle its liabilities as they fall due. The company also has a unilateral right to terminate its participation in the group cash pooling arrangement by giving one month's notice to DB.

Strategic report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS (continued)

Outcome of directors' going concern assessment

The directors acknowledge that the uncertainty regarding immediate access to funds placed with DB, together with the uncertainty over whether the company will receive its contractually due payments from TfL, due to the lack of certainty on the level of continued government support for TfL from May 2021 onwards, indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In completing their going concern assessment, the directors have considered the terms of the TfL support packages as noted above, in addition to the public comments made by the Secretary of State for Transport outlining the purpose of these support packages and the DfT's stated commitment to supporting London's transportation network and services.

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as they have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to receive its contractually due payments from TfL and have full and immediate access to its pooled cash balances with DB, and therefore remain confident of the company's ability to continue to operate and to discharge its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

These conditions, indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not contain the adjustments that would arise if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

The directors work to promote the success of the company, by considering the impact that their decisions may have on the company, along with the company's stakeholders. The issues and factors which have guided the directors' decisions are outlined in the 'Review of business' and the 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' sections of this report.

The company's key stakeholders include, but are not limited to:

- Customers (including passengers and Transport for London (TfL) in respect of contracted services)
- Employees
- Suppliers
- Local communities in which the company is based

During the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the directors, having regard to the expectations of its key stakeholders, made a principal decision to pay a dividend to its parent company. The directors considered the business implications and determined that this payment of a dividend would not impact the company's long-term success.

The Arriva group's values are working as "One Arriva", providing great customer experience, doing the right thing and thinking beyond. These values underpin the Arriva group's strategy and vision. Arriva's vision is to be the preferred mobility partner of choice by customers, and its strategy is to have the best employees to strengthen its existing strong foundation and improve its business to create a platform for growth.

The directors of the company promote good governance, which is key to driving the success of the company. The directors aim to achieve the above values of the Arriva group, as well as continuing good relationships with all stakeholders who are critical to the long-term success of the company. The directors consider the Arriva group values when making decisions.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bahn AG, the ultimate parent company of the Arriva group. The directors of the company aim to meet at least once in each financial year to discuss the matters that cannot be delegated under Companies Act 2006.

**Strategic report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

SECTION 172 STATEMENT (continued)

The implementation of the strategy and policies of the company, including those relating to its relationships with key stakeholders, are managed locally by the board of the company, and oversight is provided by the Arriva UK Bus Leadership team. Any major matters of interest are then communicated to the Arriva Management Board (the "AMB"), a subcommittee of the board of Arriva plc. The membership of the AMB includes the Managing Director of the UK Bus division. The directors of the company aim to meet at least once in each financial year.

The company is committed to the communities that it serves. At Arriva group, a Director of Corporate & Social Responsibility (CSR) has oversight of strategic commitments for CSR, which forms part of the wider business strategy for the Arriva group.

During the year, the company has and continues to engage with customers including local authorities and customer groups, to ensure a positive customer and passenger experience.

The company takes payment practice commitments to suppliers seriously and seeks to ensure prompt payment of invoices (in line with Arriva group's defined policies) and a clear process in event of any invoice dispute. The company believes that prompt payment of invoices is key to facilitating a good relationship with suppliers. During the financial year ended 31 December 2019, initiatives for the Arriva group included supporting food banks, supporting homeless charities and partaking in appeals for local children's charities.

Further information on engagement with employees during the financial year ended 31 December 2019, including monitoring how the company is performing against the Arriva group's strategy in relation to employees, is provided in the 'Employee engagement' section of the Directors' report.

Further information on engagement with customers during the financial year ended 31 December 2019, is provided in the 'Engagement with suppliers, customers and others' section of the Directors' report.

This report was approved by the board on 23 March 2021 and signed by order of the board.



D Hunter
Director

**Directors' report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £7,464,000 (2018 - £5,698,000).

The company paid a dividend totalling £1,500,000 during the year (2018: £Nil).

DIRECTOR

The directors who served during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were:

P J Batty
R Scowen
H S Notay (resigned 21 August 2020)
S W Bond
A Jones
E K Minns (resigned 30 October 2020)
D Hunter (appointed 24 August 2020)

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

The company recognises that its employees are key to its success and it is committed to creating a working environment where everyone has the opportunity to learn, develop and contribute to the success of the company, whilst working within a common set of values.

The Arriva group conducts biennial employee surveys which are used to highlight areas of improvement, and areas of concern. The Arriva Management Board oversees initiatives to improve any areas of improvement highlighted by the surveys, as well as maintaining those areas highlighted working well. The results of the employee surveys are communicated via the group's intranet and Yammer pages, in addition meetings are held by line managers with their teams in order to address areas of concern and seek employee input to find solutions.

Information on matters impacting employees, including initiatives arising following the employee surveys are communicated to employees through briefings via line managers, e-mail bulletins and using the group's intranet and e-mail. There is also a weekly update on the Arriva group's intranet highlighting success stories. The update is also used to improve connectivity within the Arriva group and to promote working together as 'One Arriva'.

In 2019 the Arriva group launched 'GAIN' for Mental Health, which is the Arriva group's Global Arriva Inclusion Network aimed at promoting support for mental health, and encouraging employees to share their stories in order to tackle mental health concerns, and to provide support to the wider Arriva group.

The company aspires to be an employer of choice and to employ a diverse workforce with the skills, abilities and attitudes to meet the company's business objectives and needs. The company's aim is to provide appropriate remuneration, benefits and conditions of employment which serve to attract, retain, motivate and reward its employees.

The company has, subject to the restraints of commercial confidentiality, a policy of employee involvement and inclusion, by making information available to employees about recent and future developments and business activities of the company, including financial and economic factors that may have impacted on the company's performance.

**Directors' report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT (continued)

Arriva group has a strategic objective to 'build the future generation of leaders' and building talent pools helps to achieve this. In addition to local initiatives, two group-wide programmes are in place to develop emerging and future leaders across the Arriva group.

In 2019 Arriva group launched the 'Emerging Leaders' programme which is aimed at identifying and developing future leaders whose next step is a senior manager role, and who demonstrate the performance, potential and aspiration required to progress to this. As part of this programme candidates are required to complete an assessment for development which will give them the opportunity to discuss their career goals and experience in more detail and receive valuable feedback on their strengths and development areas against the Arriva Leadership Model. The assessment will result in a development plan, highlighting what steps they can take to help them achieve their career goals. Following the assessment certain candidates progress to the next phase, which includes leadership workshops and projects.

Also, in 2019, the 'Lift Off for Leadership' programme was launched. This programme is for individuals who are still in the early stages of their career, who have demonstrated the potential to be a leader of the future. The programme focuses on improving readiness for broader roles. Participants join a 12-month programme of workshops and ongoing development activities, including coaching and job shadowing.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

The company continues to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment by disabled persons, having regard to their respective aptitudes and abilities. The company's policy includes, where applicable, the continued employment of those who may become disabled during their employment.

ENGAGEMENT WITH SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS

The company's long-term success is dependent on fostering strong and effective business relationships with key stakeholders. The company's key stakeholders include, but are not limited to:

- Customers (including passengers and Transport for London (TfL) in respect of contracted services)
- Employees
- Suppliers
- Local communities in which the company operates.

The company is part of the Arriva plc group, and its ultimate parent company is Deutsche Bahn AG.

The implementation of strategies and policies of the company relating to its relationships with key stakeholders are managed locally by the board of the company, and oversight is provided by the Arriva UK Bus Leadership team.

**Directors' report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

ENGAGEMENT WITH SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS (continued)

The company engages extensively with national and local passenger groups, and collects feedback from customers through a variety of methods:

- participation in the National Bus Passenger Survey, a yearly survey of passenger views across bus operators lead by Transport Focus.
- Arriva UK Bus carry out an annual customer satisfaction survey and uses the results from the survey to address issues and develop services and products to meet changing demand.
- Regular engagement with passenger groups, including Bus Users UK and Transport Focus, which helps to ensure that the interests and voices of customers, and their experiences, inform decision making.
- A close working relationship with industry stakeholder groups, including the Confederation of Passenger Transport which promotes collaborative working on shared industry challenges.
- Arriva UK Bus also maintains frequent communication with stakeholders in Government, including with the Department for Transport, as well as other relevant departments, authorities and public bodies.

Further information on how the directors have fostered relationships with suppliers and the local communities in which the company operates is detailed in the Section 172 statement in the Strategic Report. Further information on how the company has fostered relationships with its employees during the financial year ended 31 December 2019 is provided in the Employee Engagement section of this report.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Following the acquisition of Arriva by Deutsche Bahn in 2010, Deutsche Bahn AG is the principal source of funding for Arriva plc and its subsidiaries. The Arriva group's financial risks, including liquidity risks and those arising from interest rates, commodity prices and currency fluctuations are managed in accordance with the Deutsche Bahn treasury policy. For further details relating to financial risk management please refer to the Deutsche Bahn 2019 Integrated Report.

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

Details of future developments have been disclosed in the Strategic report.

**Directors' report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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


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

DIRECTORS' CONFIRMATIONS

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 23 March 2021 and by order of the board.



D Hunter
Director

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to the members of Arriva London South Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Arriva London South Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of comprehensive income and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1.1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In addition, the company is dependent upon its contractually due payments from Transport for London (TfL). The company is reliant on the continued funding from TfL and any reduction in the funding from TfL may result in the company not being able to operate at its current level.

The company is dependent on the Deutsche Bahn AG ("DB") cash pooling arrangements for access to the cash necessary for the day-to-day running of the company and to support the going concern assertion. As per the terms of the company's agreement with DB, the company does not have explicit rights for immediate access to these funds on request, which gives rise to a potential liquidity risk that funds may not be available as required to settle liabilities during the period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 1.1 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Arriva London South Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

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

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of this report

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

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

***Independent auditors' report to the members of Arriva
London South Limited (continued)***

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Craig Willis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne
23rd March 2021

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Statement of comprehensive income For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	4	119,526	116,664
Cost of sales		(98,706)	(97,388)
Gross profit		20,820	19,276
Administrative expenses		(12,212)	(12,001)
Other operating income	5	1,052	248
Operating profit	6	9,660	7,523
Interest receivable and similar income	9	20	1
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(387)	(433)
Profit before taxation		9,293	7,091
Tax on profit	11	(1,829)	(1,393)
Profit for the financial year		7,464	5,698
Other comprehensive income / (expense):			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in market value of cash flow hedges	19	254	(536)
Deferred tax attributable to changes in market value of cash flow hedges	20	(43)	91
		211	(445)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		7,675	5,253

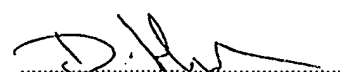
The notes on pages 15 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED
Registered number: 2328467

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	-	-
Tangible assets	14	68,956	72,612
		<u>68,956</u>	<u>72,612</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	495	446
Debtors: Amounts due more than one year	16	283	633
Debtors	16	15,444	14,470
Cash at bank and in hand		1	1
		<u>16,223</u>	<u>15,550</u>
Creditors: Amounts due within one year	17	(17,989)	(25,911)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,766)</u>	<u>(10,361)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>67,190</u>	<u>62,251</u>
Creditors: Amounts due more than one year	18	(9,584)	(10,719)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	20	(1,131)	(1,232)
		<u>(1,131)</u>	<u>-(1,232)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>56,475</u></u>	<u><u>50,300</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	3,992	3,992
Share premium account		41,491	41,491
Cash flow hedge reserve		227	16
Profit and loss account		10,765	4,801
Total shareholders' funds		<u><u>56,475</u></u>	<u><u>50,300</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 12 to 38 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 March 2021.



D Hunter
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

**Statement of changes in equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Cash flow hedge reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
At 1 January 2018	3,992	41,491	461	(897)	45,047
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	5,698	5,698
Changes in market value of cash flow hedges	-	-	(536)	-	(536)
Deferred tax attributable to changes in market value of cash flow hedges	-	-	91	-	91
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(445)	-	(445)
Total comprehensive (expense) / income for the year	-	-	(445)	5,698	5,253
At 1 January 2019	3,992	41,491	16	4,801	50,300
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	7,464	7,464
Changes in market value of cash flow hedges	-	-	254	-	254
Deferred tax attributable to changes in market value of cash flow hedges	-	-	(43)	-	(43)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	211	-	211
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	211	7,464	7,675
Dividends paid (Note 12)	-	-	-	(1,500)	(1,500)
At 31 December 2019	3,992	41,491	227	10,765	56,475

The notes on pages 15 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have been consistently applied to all years, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historic cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through cash flow hedge reserve, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

During the year the company adopted IFRS 16 "Leases", which has had a material impact on the company's financial statements (see Note 24). There are no other amendments to accounting standards, or IFRS IC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 that have had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Arriva UK Bus Holdings Limited and part of the Arriva group which Deutsche Bahn AG heads. As a public transport operator, the Arriva group has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic with a resulting impact on passengers, colleagues, and other business stakeholders. The Arriva group has and continues to work closely with both local and national government bodies and transport authorities on support measures to ensure continuation of critical transportation services during the pandemic.

The company, as with other London bus operators, experienced a significant reduction in passenger numbers from March 2020 onwards, following the implementation of the UK Government's measures to mitigate the public health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Passenger numbers continue to remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels and it is unclear when, and to what extent, they might return close to previous levels.

Revenue risk

As the company's income is predominantly receivable from Transport for London ('TfL') by way of contractual payments for the routes it operates, the decrease in passenger numbers and journeys do not directly impact the payments receivable under its contracts. However, receipt of contractually due payments under these agreements is ultimately dependent on the financial position of TfL and the company is dependent upon these payments being made.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

GOING CONCERN (continued)

An initial £1.6 billion funding and financing package agreed between the UK Government and TfL, as announced on 14 May 2020 by the Department for Transport ('DfT'), remained in place until October 2020. This was followed by a second extraordinary funding and financing package worth up to £1.7 billion, announced by the DfT on 1 November 2020 covering the period up to 31 March 2021 (and subsequently extended to 18 May 2021). These packages were agreed with the intention of supporting TfL's financial position from the impact of the pandemic on fare revenues, thus ensuring vital public transport services can continue to run in London.

The support position to TfL after 18 May 2021 remains unclear, however the Secretary of State for Transport has publicly stated the DfT's intention to work with TfL to agree a longer-term settlement prior to that date. A long-term settlement agreement by that date will be subject to sufficient progression being made on TfL's long-term financial sustainability plans.

Liquidity risk

The company voluntarily participates in a group cash pooling arrangement operated by its ultimate parent, Deutsche Bahn AG ('DB'). This is a long-standing arrangement operated by DB to manage the liquidity needs of DB group companies, and the company has been party to this arrangement for several years. Under the arrangement substantially all the company's cash balances are swept into the group cash pool at the end of each business day. Whilst the company had net current liabilities of £1.8 million at the balance sheet date, this largely reflects the impact of the significant additional pension contributions made in the year. The pooled cash balance was positive at the balance sheet date and the directors expect the balance to remain positive over the going concern assessment period.

The company is currently dependent on daily access to its funds in the cash pool for the funds required to operate and to support the going concern assertion. As the terms of the company's agreement with DB do not provide explicit rights for immediate access to these funds on request, this gives rise to a potential liquidity risk that funds may not be available as required to settle liabilities during the period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. However, the directors consider this risk to be highly improbable, as such action would contradict internal group policies and be inconsistent with past practice.

Since inception of the pooling arrangement, the company has never experienced any issue being able to draw upon its cash balances within the group cash pool to settle its liabilities as they fall due. The company also has a unilateral right to terminate its participation in the group cash pooling arrangement by giving one month's notice to DB.

Outcome of directors' going concern assessment

The directors acknowledge that the uncertainty regarding immediate access to funds placed with DB, together with the uncertainty over whether the company will receive its contractually due payments from TfL, due to the lack of certainty on the level of continued government support for TfL from May 2021 onwards, indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

GOING CONCERN (continued)

In completing their going concern assessment, the directors have considered the terms of the TfL support packages as noted above, in addition to the public comments made by the Secretary of State for Transport outlining the purpose of these support packages and the DfT's stated commitment to supporting London's transportation network and services.

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as they have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to receive its contractually due payments from TfL and have full and immediate access to its pooled cash balances with DB, and therefore remain confident of the company's ability to continue to operate and to discharge its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

These conditions, indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not contain the adjustments that would arise if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

1.2 TURNOVER

Turnover consists of the gross revenue for road passenger transport together with the aggregate amounts receivable for other goods and services supplied in the ordinary course of the business, excluding value added tax. Income is accrued where it is earned in an earlier period to that in which it is billed or received in cash.

Income is deferred where it is received in an earlier period than that to which it relates.

1.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND AMORTISATION

Intangible assets, which relate to licences for the use of the Arriva brand name, are being amortised through the statement of comprehensive income over the licence period of 15 years.

Amortisation charges are included within administration expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.4 STOCKS

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.5 TANGIBLE ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Freehold property	-	Straight line over the shorter of 50 years or term of the lease
Plant, machinery, fixtures and motor vehicles	-	10% to 48% straight line
Public service vehicles	-	straight line over periods up to 15 years
Right-of-use assets	-	over the period of the lease

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.6 LEASES

For lease contracts within the scope of IFRS 16, a lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of the company (or rate implicit in the lease, if available). Future lease payments include fixed and variable payments, amounts repayable under a residual value guarantee, and the exercise price of future purchase options the company is reasonably certain to exercise (where applicable). Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with the financing cost recognised within 'Interest payable and similar charges'.

Corresponding right-of-use assets are measured at the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments prepaid at the commencement date, initial direct costs, lease incentives, and an estimate of costs to dismantle or remove the underlying asset. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where an impairment indicator is identified the right-of-use asset is adjusted by any associated impairment losses. The right-of-use asset is also adjusted for any remeasurements of the lease liability.

The company has elected to apply the exemption included within IFRS 16 for short-term leases (lease terms of less than 12 months from the commencement date), and low value leases (asset values less than €5,000). The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Prior to the adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, the company classified its lease contracts as operating or finance leases in line with IAS 17, with contracts categorised as finance leases where it was determined that the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset had transferred to the company. All of the company's leases were previously categorised as operating leases under IAS 17, with the associated costs recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.7 DEBTORS

Trade and other debtors are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Receivables for which there are substantial objective indications of an impairment are adjusted appropriately.

Trade and other debtors are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset have been affected.

Contract assets, which relate to the mobilisation costs of new bus routes, are included at cost less accumulated amortisation. The costs are capitalised when incurred and amortised when the bus route is fully operational. Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.8 CASH

Cash balances comprise cash in hand and all bank balances and are stated in the balance sheet at fair value. The company does not hold any cash equivalents.

1.9 CREDITORS

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods / services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business and are initially stated at fair value.

1.10 PENSIONS

During the year the UK intermediate parent company, Arriva plc, operated a contract based pension scheme, which covered employees of the company. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. Contributions payable under the contract based scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as they arise.

Arriva London North Limited also operates a defined benefit pension scheme. The assets of the defined benefit scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. As the company is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the group scheme, it accounts for contributions as if they were to a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable by the company are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they fall due.

1.11 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants related to income comprise research and development grants and other government grants which are not related to assets. They are presented in the balance sheet as deferred income and released as other operating income in the statement of comprehensive income in the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Government grants are recognised in other operating income only when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received or will not need to be repaid.

1.12 DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognised in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are paid to the shareholder.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.13 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 101 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purpose of FRS 101 and Note 25 gives details of the company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, may be obtained.

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a "qualifying entity" as defined in the standard which permits a qualifying entity to apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The company has notified its shareholders in writing about, and they do not object to, the use of the disclosure exemptions used by the company in these financial statements, the most significant of which are summarised above.

The equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Deutsche Bahn AG, in accordance with the application guidance of FRS 100 "Application of financial reporting requirements".

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.14 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax charge or credit in the statement of comprehensive income represents the sum of the current tax charge or credit and the deferred tax charge or credit for the year. Tax is recognised within the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds.

The current tax charge or credit is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit can differ from the profit or loss before tax as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, or that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability or asset relating to current tax is calculated using rates prevailing during the year.

Deferred taxation is recognised on the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, using rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current taxation assets against current taxation liabilities and when the deferred taxation assets and liabilities relate to taxation levied by the same taxation authority, and the company intends to settle its current taxation assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**

1.15 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are recognised as a financial asset or a financial liability in the balance sheet at the trade date. Derivative financial instruments are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. At the point at which the contract is taken out, derivative financial instruments are classified as a hedging instrument for hedging cash flows arising from a contractual obligation or an expected transaction. Cash flow hedges are used to provide protection against fluctuations in the cash flows of financial assets or liabilities or anticipated transactions. When future cash flows are hedged, the hedging instruments are recognised with their fair value. Changes in value are initially recognised in other comprehensive income and are only recognised in the income statement at the point at which the corresponding losses or profits from the underlying hedged item have an impact on the statement of comprehensive income or the transaction expires.

Derivatives are measured using common methods such as option price or present value models, because their fair values are not traded on an active market. No parameters from non-observable markets are used for measurement purposes, no credit risk adjustment is used for the present value of hedged transactions.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Application of certain company accounting policies required management to make judgements, assumptions and estimates concerning the future as detailed below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make estimates and judgements in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and management's best knowledge of the amount. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates and judgements, actual results in future periods may be based on amounts which differ from those estimates.

Critical assumptions and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following areas are the critical assumptions concerning the future and the key sources of estimation uncertainty in the reporting period. These areas may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See Note 14 for the carrying amount of the tangible assets and Note 1.5 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following is a critical judgement that has been made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that had the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Accounting for contributions to multi-employer defined benefit pension schemes

Certain of the company's employees are members of group multi-employer defined benefit pension schemes and the company pays contributions to those schemes in respect of those employees. As the company is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the group defined benefit schemes, it accounts for contributions payable as if they were to a defined contribution pension scheme, with the amounts payable charged to the statement of comprehensive, as outlined in Note 1.10.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private limited company, limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England, in the United Kingdom.

The registered company number is 2328467 and the address of the registered office is 1 Admiral Way, Doxford International Business Park, Sunderland, SR3 3XP.

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

4. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Other income	293	248
Government grants receivable	759	-
	<u>1,052</u>	<u>248</u>

6. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation of tangible assets	9,963	8,612
Profit on sale of tangible assets	(64)	(4)
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	239
Amortisation of mobilisation costs	91	92
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	13,813	14,369
Operating lease rentals*		
- expenses related to short term leases	2	-
- other lease payments	-	1,093
	<u>2</u>	<u>1,093</u>

* There are no comparative expenses related to short-term leases and leases of low value assets accounted in accordance with IFRS 16. Other lease expenses in the year ended 31 December 2018 represent the total lease expense recognised in accordance with IAS 17. See Note 24 for the impact of adoption of IFRS 16.

7. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

During the current and previous financial year, the audit fees were borne by Arriva London North Limited, a fellow group undertaking.

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

8. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	60,464	59,514
Social security costs	6,285	5,943
Other pension costs (Note 22)	2,767	2,821
	<u>69,516</u>	<u>68,278</u>

The total staff costs above represent amounts recharged by Arriva London North Limited. The average monthly number of employees represent individuals paid by Arriva London North Limited but who work for Arriva London South Limited.

During the year, no director received any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2018: £Nil).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Drivers	1,326	1,347
Engineering	89	88
Administrative	28	22
	<u>1,443</u>	<u>1,457</u>

9. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	20	1
	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>

10. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	270	433
Interest on lease liabilities	117	-
	<u>387</u>	<u>433</u>

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

11. TAX ON PROFIT

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	1,649	1,081
Adjustments in respect of previous years	324	(121)
Total current tax charge	1,973	960
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	145	321
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(289)	112
Total deferred tax (credit) / charge (Note 20)	(144)	433
Tax on profit	1,829	1,393

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit before tax	9,293	7,091
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	1,766	1,347
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of intangible fixed assets	-	46
Depreciation in respect of ineligible assets	46	46
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	35	(9)
Impact of rate change on deferred tax	(18)	(37)
Total tax charge for the year	1,829	1,393

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

11. TAX ON PROFIT (CONTINUED)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

12. DIVIDENDS

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	1,500	-
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Licences £000
COST	
At 1 January 2019	3,600
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,600</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2019	3,600
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,600</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

14. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Freehold property £000	Plant, machinery, fixtures and motor vehicles £000	Public service vehicles £000	Total £000
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 January 2019	17,361	6,015	73,139	96,515
Adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 24)	3,311	99	2,426	5,836
At 1 January 2019 (adjusted balance)	20,672	6,114	75,565	102,351
Additions	454	321	2,582	3,357
Disposals	-	(297)	(3,694)	(3,991)
At 31 December 2019	21,126	6,138	74,453	101,717
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2019	650	2,934	20,319	23,903
Charge for the year	711	554	8,698	9,963
Disposals	-	(297)	(808)	(1,105)
At 31 December 2019	1,361	3,191	28,209	32,761
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2019	19,765	2,947	46,244	68,956
At 31 December 2018	16,711	3,081	52,820	72,612

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

14. TANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Information on right-of-use lease assets included within tangible assets is provided in the following table:

	Freehold property £000	Plant, machinery, fixtures and motor vehicles £000	Public service vehicles £000	Total £000
Right-of-use assets				
Cost				
At 1 January 2019 (on adoption)	3,311	99	2,426	5,836
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,311</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>2,426</u>	<u>5,836</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	320	41	729	1,090
At 31 December 2019	<u>320</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>1,090</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,991</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1,697</u>	<u>4,746</u>

15. STOCKS

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Raw materials and consumables	495	446
	<u>495</u>	<u>446</u>

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

16. DEBTORS

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts due more than one year		
Mobilisation costs	115	206
Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	168	427
	<u>283</u>	<u>633</u>
	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts due within one year		
Trade debtors	2	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,617	6,029
Mobilisation costs	91	91
Other debtors	113	135
Prepayments and accrued income	9,125	7,873
Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	496	342
	<u>15,444</u>	<u>14,470</u>

All amounts owed by group undertakings were unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included within prepayments and accrued income is £8,200,000 (2018: £7,621,000) relating to contract assets under IFRS 15.

17. CREDITORS: Amounts due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Lease liabilities	1,087	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,028	17,578
Corporation tax	1,649	1,081
Accruals and deferred income	7,032	6,869
Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	193	383
	<u>17,989</u>	<u>25,911</u>

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

17. CREDITORS: Amounts due within one year (CONTINUED)

Amounts owed to group undertakings includes £4,600,000 (2018: £4,600,000) of borrowings under facilities provided by the ultimate parent company. These borrowings incur interest at 1.86%.

All other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Accruals and deferred income includes deferred revenues under contracts with TfL of £1,466,000 (2018: £1,298,000). All of the deferred revenues at 1 January 2019 were recognised in revenue in the year to 31 December 2019.

18. CREDITORS: Amounts due more than one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Lease liabilities	3,635	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,750	10,350
Derivative financial instruments (Note 19)	199	369
	<u>9,584</u>	<u>10,719</u>

Lease liabilities above include £1,612,000 (2018: £nil) due after more than 5 years.

Amounts owed to group undertakings includes £5,750,000 (2018: £10,350,000) of borrowings under facilities provided by the ultimate parent company. These borrowings incur interest at 1.86%.

All other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

19. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments relate to cash flow hedges which are valued on a marked to market basis at the balance sheet date. Energy price hedging has been entered into with the intention to reduce price fluctuations attributable to energy sourcing.

The payments from energy derivatives are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the periods in which they fall due.

The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed prospectively using linear regression. The retrospective effectiveness measurement is carried out as of every balance sheet date by means of linear regression. The ineffectiveness is also calculated using the dollar-offset method. Under this method, the changes in the market values of the underlying are compared with the changes in the market value of the hedging instrument. The resultant quotient determines the inefficiency.

The inefficiencies of cash flow hedges of the energy price derivatives recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are £Nil (2018: £Nil).

The amounts recognised within the financial statements are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Debtors: Amounts due within one year (Note 16)	496	342
Debtors: Amounts due more than one year (Note 16)	168	427
Creditors: Amounts due within one year (Note 17)	(193)	(383)
Creditors: Amounts due more than one year (Note 18)	(199)	(369)
	<u>272</u>	<u>17</u>

20. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At 1 January	1,232	890
(Credited) / charged to comprehensive income (Note 11)	(144)	433
Charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income	43	(91)
At 31 December	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,232</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

20. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (CONTINUED)

The deferred tax liability is made up as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Differences between capital allowances and fixed asset depreciation -	1,085	1,229
Derivative financial instruments	46	3
	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,232</u>

21. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Authorised		
15,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2018: 15,000,000)	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,992,001 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2018: 3,992,001)	<u>3,992</u>	<u>3,992</u>

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

22. PENSION COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2019 the UK intermediate parent company, Arriva plc, operated a contract based pension scheme providing benefits to certain employees within Arriva London South Limited and Arriva London North Limited operated a defined benefit pension scheme, to which the company contributed. The schemes are financed through separate Trustee administered funds managed by independent professional fund managers on behalf of the Trustees.

Contributions to the defined benefit pension scheme, the Arriva London North and Arriva London South Pension Scheme, are based upon actuarial advice following the most recent actuarial valuation of the fund. The latest actuarial valuation was performed as at 5 April 2018, using the Attained Age Method.

The pension cost for the year represents contributions payable by the company to both schemes and amounts to £2,767,000 (2018: £2,821,000).

IAS 19 'Employee benefits' (revised 2011)

The company makes contributions to a defined benefit scheme, the Arriva London North and Arriva London South Pension scheme. Other companies within the Arriva group make contributions to the scheme, therefore it is not possible for the company to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019. As the company is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the group scheme, it accounts for contributions as if they were to a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable by the company are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they fall due.

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

23. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

Prior to the adoption of IFRS 16, the company had future minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases at 31 December 2018 as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	-	195
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	662
Later than 5 years	-	502
Total land and building commitments	-	1,359
Other leases		
Not later than 1 year	-	797
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	1,791
Total other lease commitments	-	2,588

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

24. IMPACT OF ADOPTION OF IFRS16

On 1 January 2019 the company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognised in on that date.

On transition, the company recognised an additional £5,836,000 of right-of-use assets and £5,775,000 of lease liabilities. The difference represents a reduction due to associated prepayments at 31 December 2018.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application was 1.8%.

The company has applied the following practical expedients on transition to IFRS 16 for existing lease contracts previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application to all leases which previously qualified as a lease under the provisions of IAS 17 and IFRS IC 4;
- to account for leases as short term where the lease term ends within 12 months of initial application; and
- initial direct costs have been excluded from the measurement of the right-of-use asset on initial application

	£000
Operating lease commitment as at 31 December 2018 (note 21)	3,947
Recognition exemptions:	
- Short term leases	(5)
Effect from consideration of termination and extension options	13
Additional lease commitments identified on transition to IFRS 16	2,504
Effect from discounting	(684)
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019	5,775
Prepaid lease expenses as at 31 December 2018	61
Right-of-use assets at 1 January 2019	5,836

ARRIVA LONDON SOUTH LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

25. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Arriva UK Bus Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Deutsche Bahn AG, a company registered in Germany, which has prepared group financial statements incorporating the results of the company. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from Potsdamer Platz 2, 10785 Berlin.

Deutsche Bahn AG is the largest and smallest group to consolidate the financial statements of the company.

Transactions with other companies in the Deutsche Bahn Group are not specifically disclosed as the company has taken advantage of the exemption available under IAS 24 'Related party disclosures' for wholly-owned subsidiaries.

26. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

As a public transport operator, the Arriva group has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, which is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event, with a resulting impact on passengers, colleagues, and other business stakeholders.

As the company's income is predominantly receivable from Transport for London ('TfL') by way of contractual payments for the routes it operates, the decrease in passenger numbers and journeys do not directly impact the payments receivable under its contracts. However, receipt of contractually due payments under these agreements is ultimately dependent on the financial position of TfL.

The support position to TfL after 18 May 2021 remains unclear, however the Secretary of State for Transport has publicly stated the DfT's intention to work with TfL to agree a longer-term settlement prior to that date. A long-term settlement agreement by that date will be subject to sufficient progression being made on TfL's long-term financial sustainability plans.

Impairment charges may need to be recognised in the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 on certain of the company's fixed assets, due to the impact of the pandemic on the company's financial projections. The value of the potential impairments cannot be quantified at this time, as the financial projections and associated impairment reviews have not yet been finalised.