# STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

LONDON UNITED BUSWAYS LIMITED

<u>FOR</u>

HURSDAY

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# COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

**DIRECTORS:** 

L Birchley

R Casling K Fuller C Carniel M Bulmer R Hall

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

Busways House Wellington Road

Twickenham Middlesex TW2 5NX

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

02328561 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

The directors present their strategic report for the period 8 December 2012 to 6 December 2013.

## **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of RATP Dev UK Limited. The principal activities of the Company are the provision of road passenger transport services in the Greater London area. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review. The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year. On the 3 March 2011 the Company was acquired by the Régie Autonome des Transport Parisiens Group, a well respected worldwide public transport company, from Transdev plc.

As shown in the Company's Income Statement on page 6, the Company's turnover has increased by 2.33% over the prior year.

The Statement of Financial Position on page 8 of the Financial Statements shows the net assets have increased by £3,037,000 during the year.

The Company manages its operations in a single geographical region and for one key customer. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that further key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary for an appropriate understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

## PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Directors have established a continuing process of risk management within the Company to evaluate, monitor and manage any potential risks and uncertainties that could have an impact upon the Company's long term performance. The Directors have also established a strong culture of safety and security both for our staff and our passengers.

The specific principal risks facing the Company include increasing labour and fuel costs as well as competitive pressures.

By far the largest element of the Company's operating costs relates to the cost of labour. The Directors have established a process for monitoring all aspects of recruitment, training, personal development and remuneration to ensure the Company remains competitive and retains and recruits the right staff.

Fuel costs are heavily influenced by external factors. However where possible and if appropriate, the Company will manage the impact through fuel hedging contracts as well as improving fuel consumption through engineering maintenance and embracing the latest bus technology through the Company's Bus Procurement Policy. Details of fuel hedging contracts can be found in Note 21 to the Financial Statements.

The Company is also exposed to insurance costs. Details of provision against claims can be found in Note 22 to the Financial Statements. The Company manages this risk by the implementation of key procedures in respect to accident prevention, using dedicated Accident Prevention Managers along with driver training and awareness. The Company regularly monitors the level of insurance claims in consultation with its insurers to ensure appropriate provisions are made. The Directors regularly review the insurance cover needed by the Company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R Casling - Director

Date: 8/8/14

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the period 8 December 2012 to 6 December 2013.

#### **DIVIDENDS**

No interim dividend was paid during the period. The directors approved a final dividend of £111.84 per share.

The total distribution of dividends for the period ended 6 December 2013 was £4,000,000.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 8 December 2012 to the date of this report.

L Birchley

R Casling

K Fuller

C Carniel - resigned 12 February 2014

M Bulmer

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

R Hall - appointed 27 August 2013 T Jackson – appointed 12 February 2014

## **GOING CONCERN**

The Directors consider the operating conditions in London will remain very competitive. However, they believe the Company's continuing focus on operational efficiencies and quality will enable the Company to generate a satisfactory result in the year. As a result they have adopted the going concern basis of accounting.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

The Company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the Company's activities.

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to certain financial risks. These include price risk related primarily to fuel prices and interest rate risk. Management reviews financial risks regularly in accordance with Company policies. The Company uses financial instruments to hedge financial risks associated with fuel purchases which are a major cost. Further details are given in note 21.

#### **DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES**

The Company has granted indemnity against liability to its Directors during the year.

#### **EMPLOYEES**

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 3 to the financial statements.

## **DISABLED EMPLOYEES**

The Company's policy in respect of disabled persons is that their applications for employment are always fully and fairly considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of a member of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that employment with the Company continues and where necessary, appropriate training is arranged. It is the Company's policy that training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of all other employees in similar position.

#### **EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION**

The Directors and managers of the Company place considerable value on consultative meetings with employees. Information on matters affecting employees and on various factors affecting the performance of the Company is disseminated through meetings, newsletters and training programmes. Employees' representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting employees' current and future interests.

## **POLITICAL DONATIONS**

No political donations were made in either the current or prior period.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

## STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to continue as auditors to the Company for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R Casling - Director

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON UNITED BUSWAYS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of London United Busways Limited for the period ended 6 December 2013 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 27. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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 Auditors' 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

## Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 6 December 2013 and of its profit for the period then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; 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 the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

## 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.

J I Gordon (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Earl & Young Lles

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP (Statutory Auditor)

London

Date: 8 August 2014

## INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

	Notes	Period 8/12/12 to 6/12/13 £'000	Period 10/12/11 to 7/12/12 £'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS Revenue		153,287	149,793
Administrative expenses	•	(149,473)	(146,010)
OPERATING PROFIT		3,814	3,783
Finance costs	4	(247)	(145)
Finance income	4	292	194
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	5	3,859	3,832
Income tax	7	(884)	(940)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		2,975	2,892

## STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

	Period	Period
	8/12/12	10/12/11
	to	to
•	6/12/13	7/12/12
	£'000	£'000
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	2,975	2,892
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Net fair value gains on cash flow hedges	(130)	(55)
Income tax effect	29	16
Items not to be reclassified to profit of loss in subsequent periods:		
Actuarial gains / (losses) on retirement benefit	5,301	(7,287)
Income tax effect	<u>(1,138</u> )	2,008
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF INCOME		
TAX	4,062	(5,318)
r	<del></del>	<u> </u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
FOR THE PERIOD	7,037	(2,426)
- · ·	<del></del>	<u>~</u>

# LONDON UNITED BUSWAYS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02328561) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 6 DECEMBER 2013

<u>STATEMENT O</u>	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 6 DECEMBER 2013				
•		2013	2012		
	Notes	£'000	£'000		
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Goodwill	9	1,500	1,500		
Intangible assets	10	918	1,119		
Property, plant and equipment	11	23,622	24,735		
Deferred tax	23	1,520	3,066		
		<del></del> _			
	•	27,560	30,420		
•		27,500	30,120		
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	12	756	868		
Trade and other receivables	13	17,955	17,608		
Tax receivable	15	693	627		
	14	093	133		
Investments		2 972			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2,872	3,306		
•		22.25	22.742		
,		<u>22,276</u>	22,542		
TOTAL ASSETS		49,836	<u>52,962</u>		
EQUITY					
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Called up share capital	16	3,576	3,576		
Share premium	17	3,576	3,576		
Revaluation reserve	17	10,482	10,401		
Other reserves	17	(13)	88		
Retained earnings	17	4,488	1,431		
<b>3</b> -		<del></del>	<u></u>		
TOTAL EQUITY		22,109	19,072		
101112240111					
LIABILITIES					
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities - borrowings					
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	19	35	42		
Pension liability	24	7,484	13,240		
Deferred tax	23	2,273	2,809		
Deterred tax	23	2,213			
		0.702	16,091		
		9,792	10,091		
CUDDENCELLABILIZAÇÃ		•			
CURRENT LIABILITIES	10	12.500	12.040		
Trade and other payables	18	13,569	13,840		
Financial liabilities - borrowings	10	10	0		
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	19	10	2.050		
Provisions	22	4,356	<u>3,950</u>		
		17.005	1 = = = =		
		17,935	17,799		
		• <b>-</b>			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		27,727	33,890		
•	•				
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		49,836	52,962		
		<del></del>			

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on . & ... AU. S.N.S.T.. 2014... and were signed on its behalf by:

R Casling - Director

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000
Balance at 10 December 2011	3,576	3,576	10,164
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	- 	237
Balance at 7 December 2012	3,576	3,576	10,401
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	 	<u>-</u> <u>-</u> -	81
Balance at 6 December 2013	3,576	3,576	10,482
	Other reserves	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 10 December 2011	127	8,497	25,940
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	(39)	(4,442) (2,624)	(4,442) (2,426)
Balance at 7 December 2012	88	1,431	19,072
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	(101)	(4,000) 7,057	(4,000) 7,037
Balance at 6 December 2013	(13)	4,488	22,109

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

		Period	Period
•		8/12/12	10/12/11
		to	to
		6/12/13	7/12/12
		£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities		•	
Cash generated from operations	1	5,559	(518)
Interest paid		. (24)	(20)
Tax paid		(1,049)	(2,420)
• •	•		<del></del>
Net cash from operating activities		4,486	(2,958)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Cook flows from to sold an addition	•		
Cash flows from investing activities		(38)	(10)
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(28)	(18)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,430)	(1,093)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		255	150
Interest received		292	<u>· 194</u>
Net cash from investing activities		(911)	(767)
·			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital repayments in year		(9)	(469)
Equity dividends paid	,	(4,000)	(4,442)
Net cash from financing activities	•	(4,009)	(4,911)
ivet easir from financing activities		(4,005)	(4,711)
		<del></del>	
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		· (434)	(8,636)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of			
period	2	3,306	11,942
Cash and cash equivalents at end of			
period	2	2,872	3,306
period	4	<u> 2,072</u> .	

The notes form part of these financial statements

## NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

# 1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Period	Period
	8/12/12	10/12/11
	to	to
	6/12/13	7/12/12
	£'000	£'000
Profit before income tax	3,859	3,832
Depreciation and amortisation charges	2,663	3,358
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(146)	(105)
Finance costs	247	145
Finance income	_(292)	<u>(194</u> )
	*	
	6,331	7,036
Decrease in inventories	112	77
Increase in trade and other receivables	(347)	(8,769)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(293)	3,383
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	406	(952)
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	<u>(650</u> )	(1,293)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	5,559	(518)

## 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the statement of cash flow in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these statement of financial position amounts:

## Period ended 6 December 2013

· ·	6/12/13 £'000	8/12/12 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,872	3,306
Period ended 7 December 2012		
	7/12/12	10/12/11
	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,306	11,942

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

London United Busways Limited is a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. 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 page 3.

These Financial Statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company does not have any foreign operations.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## **Basis of accounting**

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

## Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Material estimates and assumptions are made in particular with regard to calculating the residual values of buses, the likelihood that tax assets can be realised, the adequacy of provisions for claims to the extent that they are not covered by insurance policies, and the impairment of assets.

## Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable from Transport for London and income from other commercial services, net of VAT.

Bus revenue from local authority and similar contracts is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract. Income from advertising and other activities is recognised as the income is earned.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

## Business combinations and goodwill

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If, after reassessment, the Company's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

At the acquisition date of a subsidiary or business operation, goodwill acquired is recognised as an asset. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of joint ventures and associates is included within the carrying value of the investment.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated at acquisition to the cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from that business combination.

Recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units are based on value in use. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding discount rates, growth rates and expected changes in margins. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessment of the time value of money. Changes in fare and contract prices and direct costs are based on past experience and expectations of future changes in the market.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Any impairment is recognised immediately in the income statement and is not subsequently reversed.

## Impairment of assets

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all assets at each reporting date. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates is tested annually for impairment or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The carrying values of property, plant and equipment, investments measured using a cost basis and intangible assets other than goodwill are reviewed for impairment only when events indicate the carrying value may be impaired.

In an impairment test, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or asset is estimated to determine the extent of any impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use to the Company. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount.

In determining a cash-generating unit's or asset's value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the cash-generating unit or asset that have not already been included in the estimate of future cash flows

## Intangible assets

Intangible assets consists of computer software and associated implementation costs of that software. None of the costs are internally generated. Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged to write off the cost over their useful lives using the straight line method from 3 to 10 years.

## Assets under construction

Assets under construction consists of the historical cost of assets not in use as at the Balance Sheet date. Depreciation is not charged against the asset until its completion and it has started to be utilised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

## Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and buildings are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, determined from market-based evidence by appraisal undertaken by professional valuers, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date.

Any increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case, the increase is credited to the income statement to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if, any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to income. On the subsequent sale of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to accumulated profits.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Freehold buildings:

50 years

Leasehold improvements:

Length of lease

Buses:

From 3 to 10 years

Other assets: From 2 to 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

## Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Trade receivables:

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

#### Trade payables:

Trade payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

## Interest-bearing borrowings:

Interest-bearing loans are initially recorded at the value of the amount received, net of attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowing on an effective interest rate.

## Equity investments:

Equity investments issued by the Company are recorded as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

## Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting:

The Company's activities expose it to certain financial risks including changes in fuel prices. The Company uses forward contracts to hedge these exposures when considered appropriate. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the Income Statement in the same period in which the hedged item affects net profit or loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the Income Statement as they arise.

## **Inventories**

Inventories consist of parts and materials required for the operation and maintenance of buses. These materials are valued at cost less due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Taxation**

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised 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 assets 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

#### Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value or if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligations so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the income statement.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

## Retirement benefit costs

The Company operates a defined benefit retirement scheme. The scheme is funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations.

The defined benefit plan defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of the defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates or high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms of the related pension liability.

The actuarial gains and losses arising are charged or credited to reserves through the statement of comprehensive income.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past-service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The Company also operates a defined contributory retirement scheme. The contributions of this scheme are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

## **Provisions**

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's liability.

## Standards interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

The Company has not applied the following IFRS and IFRIC that are applicable to the Company and that have been issued but are not yet effective.

New/revised international financial reporting standards Effective date

IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non- Financial Assets Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers Annual periods beginning after 15 December 2016

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the below pronouncements will have a material impact to the Financial Statements in the period of initial application other than disclosure, with the possible exception of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

4.

EMP EGTEES AND BIRDETORG	Period 8/12/12	Period 10/12/11
	to 6/12/13	to 7/12/12
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries Social security costs	79,189 7,754	78,634 7,983
Other pension costs	4,167	3,399
	91,110	90,016
The average monthly number of employees during the period was as follows:		
	Period	Period
	8/12/12 to	10/12/11 to
	6/12/13	7/12/12
Bus operation	2,242	2,230
Engineering and maintenance	153	158
Management and administration	89	90
	2,484	2,478
Directors' remuneration:		
	Period	Period
	8/12/12 to	10/12/11 to
	6/12/13	7/12/12
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	£ 463,385	£ 480,043
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows	:	
Money purchase schemes	3	3
Defined benefit schemes	<u> </u>	2
Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:		
Aggregate remuneration	129,971	138,984
Accrued pension as at 6 December 2013	10,050	7,434
NET EINANCE INCOME	•	
NET FINANCE INCOME	Period	Period
	8/12/12	10/12/11
	to 6/12/13	to 7/12/12
	£'000	. £'000
Finance income:	202	104
Deposit account interest	<u>292</u>	<u>194</u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

		•	
4.	NET FINANCE INCOME - continued		
		Period	Period
		8/12/12	10/12/11
		to	to
		6/12/13	7/12/12
(		£'000	£'000
1	Finance costs:		
	Hire purchase	3	2
	Other Interest paid	21	18
	Net pension interest payable	223	125
		247	145
	No. Carron in con-	45	40
	Net finance income	<u>45</u>	49
	·		
5.	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		
	The profit before income tax is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		Period	Period
	•	8/12/12	10/12/11
		to	to
	·	6/12/13	7/12/12
		£'000	£'000
	Cost of inventories recognised as expense	22,332	20,864
	Hire of plant and machinery	13,731	12,947
	Other operating leases	995	1,030
	Depreciation - owned assets	2,434	3,117
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(146)	(105)
	Other amortisation	17	17
	Computer software amortisation	212	226
	Computer software unfortisation		
	•	•	
4	AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION	٠.	
6.	AUDITOR'S REMONERATION	Period	Period
		6/12/13	7/12/12
	To a marginal at the Common de auditoria	£'000	£'000
	Fees payable to the Company's auditors:	40	4.1
	The audit of the financial statements	42	41
	Other assurance services	<u> </u>	9
_			
7.	INCOME TAX		
	Analysis of tay aynansa		
	Analysis of tax expense	Period	Period
	•	renou	renou
		6/12/13	7/12/12
		£'000	£'000
	Current tay	£ 000	£ 000
	Current tax:	000	1 150
	UK Corporation tax	983	1,158
	Prior year	-	1
	Defermed to		
	Deferred tax:	(57)	(1.55)
	Current year	(57)	(157)
	Change in tax rate	(42)	(62)
	Total tay aynana in in sama statement	001	040
	Total tax expense in income statement	884	940

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 7. INCOME TAX - continued

Factors affecting t	the tax	expense
---------------------	---------	---------

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

		Period 8/12/12 to 6/12/13	Period 10/12/11 to 7/12/12
Profit on ordinary activities before income tax		£'000 3,859	£'000 3,832
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.3% (2012 - 24.6%)	,	899	943
Effects of: Adjustments in respect of previous periods Effect of change in tax rate Permanent differences		(42) 27	(15) (28) <u>40</u>
Tax expense		<u>884</u>	940
Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income			
•		/12 to 6/12/13	27.
Net fair value gains on cash flow hedges Actuarial losses on retirement benefit Tax on items taken directly to equity	Gross £'000 (130) 5,301	Tax £'000 29 (1,457) 319	Net £'000 (101) 3,844 319
,	5,171	<u>(1,109</u> )	4,062
	10/12	2/11 to 7/12/12	
	Gross	Tax	· Net
Not fair value cains on each flow hadges	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net fair value gains on cash flow hedges Actuarial losses on retirement benefit	(55) (7,287)	16 1,533	(39) (5,754)
Tax on items taken directly to equity		475	475
	(7,342)	2,024	(5,318)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 8. **DIVIDENDS**

ο.	DIVIDENDS		
		Perio	od Period
	•	8/12/	12 10/12/11
	•	to	
	,	6/12/	
	•	•	
		£(	000 £'000
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		
	Final	4,0	000 4,442
9.	GOODWILL		
			£'000
	COST		
	At 8 December 2012		
	and 6 December 2013		1,500
	·		1,500
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 6 December 2013		1,500
		•	
	At 7 December 2012		1,500

The carrying value of goodwill has been assessed on the basis of its value in use, by applying cash flow projections based on the financial forecasts covering a five-year period and is allocated to the appropriate cash generating unit. In the case of goodwill in NSL Challenger, the period reviewed in terms of financial forecasts is five years. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, routes contribution and expected changes to direct costs during the period. The rate used to discount the forecast cash flows from each unit is 9.3%

## 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

·	Other £'000	Computer software £'000	Totals £'000
COST At 8 December 2012 Additions	123	2,157 	2,280 
At 6 December 2013	123	2,185	2,308
AMORTISATION At 8 December 2012 Amortisation for period	50 	1,111 212	1,161 229
At 6 December 2013	67	1,323	1,390
NET BOOK VALUE At 6 December 2013	56	<u>862</u>	918
At 7 December 2012	<del>73</del>	1,046	1,119

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

COST	Freehold land & buildings £'000	Leasehold improvements £'000	Assets under construction £'000
COST At 8 December 2012	20,178	3,010	1,222
Additions	193	65	622
Reclassification/transfer	417	70	
Reclassification/transfer			<u>(877</u> )
At 6 December 2013	20,788	3,145	967
DEPRECIATION			
At 8 December 2012	1,101	2,023	_
Charge for period	424	250	_
Eliminated on disposal			
At 6 December 2013	1 525	2 272	
At a December 2013	1,525		<del></del>
NET BOOK VALUE		•	
At 6 December 2013	19,263	872	967
At 7 December 2012	19,077	987	1,222
		Dia con i	, a
	Other	Plant and	T-4-1-
\$	assets	Machinery	Totals
COOT	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST	22.640		52 720
At 8 December 2012	22,640	6,679	53,729
Additions	466	84	1,430
Disposals	(8,116)	(11)	(8,127)
Reclassification/transfer	212	178	
At 6 December 2013	15,202	6,930	47,032
DEPRECIATION			
At 8 December 2012	20,246	5,624	28,994
Charge for period	1,319	441	2,434
Eliminated on disposal	(8,007)	<u>(11</u> )	(8,018)
At 6 December 2013	13,558	_6,054	23,410
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 6 December 2013	_1,644	876	23,622
		<del></del>	<del></del>
At 7 December 2012	2,394	1,055	24,735
•	<del></del>		<del></del>

Land and buildings were revalued in November 2009 by Cluttons, International Real Estate Consultants, independent valuers and not connected with the Company, on the basis of market value. At 6 December 2013, had the land and buildings of the Company been carried at historical cost less accumulative depreciation and accumulative impairment losses, their carrying amount would have been £8,781,000 (2012: £8,677,000). The revaluation surplus is disclosed in the statement of changes in equity (page 10).

At 6 December 2013 the carrying amount of other assets leased and hire purchased was £42,000 (2012: £51,000), all of which is pledged as security.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

12.	INVENTOR	IES
-----	----------	-----

	Finished goods	2013 £'000 	2012 £'000 <u>868</u>
13.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Comment	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Current: Trade debtors	5,450	4,878
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,603	7,992
	Other debtors	755	1,520
	Prepayments	3,147	3,218
		17,955	17,608

Trade receivables are primarily due from one counterparty, however the Directors do not consider the Company to be significantly exposed to credit risk because the debtor is a government body.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade receivables approximates to their fair value. No provision has been made against trade debtors. There was £31,000 of trade debtors past due with no impairment (2012: £52,000).

## 14. INVESTMENTS

	Other financia	l assets		2013 £'000	2012 £'000 
15.	CASH AND C	CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	Cash in hand Bank accounts			2013 £'000 316 2,556 2,872	2012 £'000 339 2,967 3,306
16.	CALLED UP	SHARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issue	d and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2013 £	2012 £
	3,576,500	Ordinary	£1	3,576,500	3,576,500

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 17. RESERVES

RESERVES					
·	Retained earnings £'000	Share premium £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Other reserves £'000	Totals £'000
At 8 December 2012 Profit for the period Dividends	1,431 2,975 (4,000)	3,576	10,401	88	15,496 2,975 (4,000)
Change in deferred tax rate	-	-	319	-	319
Transfer on revaluation of property Cash flow hedge net of tax Actuarial gains on	y 238 -	- - ·	(238)	(101)	(101)
retirement benefits	3,844			<u> </u>	3,844
At 6 December 2013	4,488	3,576	10,482	(13)	18,533
Profit and loss account excluding pension liability Pension deficit	11,972 (7,484)		·		
Profit and loss account	4,488				

## Share premium account

The share premium account is used to record amounts received in excess of the nominal value of shares on issue of new shares.

## Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve is used to record the movement in the market value of freehold land and buildings. This reserve is not distributable.

## Other reserves

The other reserves relate to the cash flow hedging reserve which is disclosed in financial instruments note 21.

## 18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		2013	2012
	•	£'000	£'000
	Current:		
	Trade creditors	1,022	1,257
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,344	2,780
	Social security and other taxes	2,870	2,965
	Accruals and deferred income	7,333	_6,837
	•	•	
	•	13,569	13,839
		<del></del>	
19.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS		
		2013	2012
		£'000	£'000
	Current:		
	Finance leases (see note 20)	<u>10</u>	9
	Non-current:		
	Finance leases (see note 20)	35	42
	,		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 19. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS - continued

Terms and	debt repayment	schedule
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		1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	Totals
	Finance leases	£'000 	£'000 11	£'000 	£'000 45
20.	LEASING AGREEMENTS				
	Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:				
				Finance 2013	leases 2012
•	Cross obligations ranguable:			£'000	£'000
	Gross obligations repayable: Within one year Between one and five years			13 39	13 49
				52	62
	Finance charges repayable: Within one year			3	4
	Between one and five years			4	7
	•		٨	7	11
	Net obligations repayable: Withintone year			10	9
	Between one and five years			35	42
				<u>45</u>	51
	Non-cancellable operating leases				
				2013	2012
	Within one year			£'000 13,700	£'000 13,782
	Between one and five years			29,696	36,617
	In more than five years			3,557	4,585
				46,953	54,984

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 20. LEASING AGREEMENTS - continued

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land & buildings 2013 £000	Other 2013 £000	Land & buildings 2012 £000	Other 2012 £000
Within one year	941	12,759	941	12,841
In two to five years Over five years	2,866 1,222	26,830 2,335	3,353 1,674	33,264 2,911
	5,029	41,924	5,968	49,016

The operating lease commitments Other category represents buses.

## 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

## **Derivative financial instruments**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to commodity price risk. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company's transport operations consume 21.4 million litres of diesel fuel per annum. As a result, the Company's profits are exposed to the movement in the underlying price of crude oil, which is the major driver of diesel prices. The Company manages the volatility in its fuel costs by maintaining an ongoing fuel hedging programme whereby derivatives are used to fix or cap the variable unit cost of anticipated fuel consumption.

Derivative financial instruments are classified on the balance sheet as at 6 December 2013 as set out below:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Other financial assets	2	133
Other financial liabilities	(18)	(19)
Net other financial (liabilities) / assets	(16)	114

The notional amount of fuel covered by derivatives financial instruments as at 6 December 2013 was 13.4 million litres (2012: 13.4 million litres).

There were no embedded derivatives as at 6 December 2013 (2012: nil) which IAS 39 requires to be separately accounted for.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continue

## Cash flow hedges

The fuel derivatives hedge the underlying commodity price risk (denominated in \$US). The fuel derivatives include fixed price swaps and collars. The collars are hedges against the price of fuel being above a certain capped level or below a certain floor level.

The fair value of fuel derivatives as at 6 December 2013 was a liability of £16,000 (2012: asset £114,000). The movements in the fair value of fuel derivatives in the year ended 6 December 2013 were as follows:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Fuel derivatives	2 000	2 000
Fair values as at December	114	169
Changes in fair value during the period taken to cash flow hedging reserve	(307)	167
Changes in fair value during the period taken directly to income statement	<u>177</u>	(222)
Fair value as at December	· (16)	114

The fair value of the fuel derivatives as at 6 December 2013 split by maturity is as follows:

	Fair value of assets		
	2013 £'000	2012 £'000	
Within one year Between one year and two years		91 42	
	2	133	
	Fair value o	of liabilities	
	2013 £'000	2012 £'000	
Within one year Between one year and two years	12 6	13	
	18	19	

The movements in the cash flow hedging reserve (all of which related to the above fuel derivatives):

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continue

Cash flow hedging reserve	£'000
Cash flow hedging reserve as at 9 December 2011 Changes in fair value during the period taken to cash flow hedging reserve Changes in fair value during the period taken directly to income statement Tax effect of cash flow hedges	(127) (167) 222 (16)
Cash flow hedging reserve as at 7 December 2012 Changes in fair value during the period taken to cash flow hedging reserve Changes in fair value during the period taken directly to income statement Tax effect of cash flow hedges	(88) 307 (177) (29)
Cash flow hedging reserve as at 6 December 2013	13

The table below summarises the maturity of the Company's cash flow hedges at the 6 December 2013 based on contracted undiscounted receipts and payments:

2012	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Derivatives used for hedging	33	45	36		114
	33	45	36	<u> </u>	114
2013					
Derivatives used for hedging		(10)	(6)		(16)
	-	(10)	(6)		(16)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

## Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, whilst maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 19, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, compromising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in note 17 and the statement of changes in equity.

## Categories of financial instruments

	Carrying value 2013 £'000	Carrying value 2012 £'000
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	17,955	17,608
Cash and cash equivalents	2,872	3,306
Other financial assets	2	133
•	20,829	21,047
Financial liabilities		•
Trade and other payables	13,568	13,840
Other financial liabilities	18	51
	13,586	13,891
-	7,243	7,156

## Financial risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to certain financial risks. This price risk relates primarily to fuel prices. The Company is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange risk, credit risk and other cash flow risk. Management reviews financial risks regularly in accordance with Company policies. The Company currently uses a limited number of financial instruments to manage certain risks but does not hold financial instruments for speculative reasons.

## Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash and trade and other receivables. The Directors consider that the concentration of credit risk with regard to bank balances is minimised by the use of quality financial institutions.

The trade receivables balance primarily represents the amounts owing from Transport for London and other local government transport organisations. These sums are contractually agreed and are received according to the terms of the individual contracts. Therefore there is no credit risk exposure or any significant payment delay beyond contractual terms.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

## Liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 6 December 2013 based on contracted undiscounted payments.

	On demand £'000	<3 months £'000	3-12 months £'000	1-5 years £'000	Total £'000
2013					
Trade and other payables	660	12,537	371	-	13,568
Finance lease liabilities	-	2	. 8	35	45
Derivatives used for hedging		<u> </u>	10	6	16
	660	12,539	389	41	13,629
	On demand £'000	<3 months £'000	3-12 months £'000	1-5 years £'000	Total £'000
2012	,				
Trade and other payables	771	12,757	312	-	13,840
Finance lease liabilities	-	2	. 7	42	51
Derivatives used for hedging					19
	771	12,764	326	49	13,910

## Fair value estimation

Effective 1 January 2009, the Company adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the balance sheet at fair value, this requires disclosure of the fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's derivative financial assets and liabilities are categorised as Level 1 as per the above definition.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 22. PROVISIONS

•	Claims £'000	Holiday Pay £'000	Total £'000
At 9 December 2011	4,839	63	4,902
Charge for the period	3,168	4	3,172
Utilised during the period	(4,414)	(7)	(4,421)
Reversed during the period	297	· <u>·</u>	297
At 7 December 2012	3,890	60	3,950
Charge for the period	3,149	260	3,409
Utilised during the period	(3,155)	-	(3,155)
Reversed during the period	152	<del>.</del>	152
At 6 December 2013	4,036	320	4,356

## Claims

Provision is made for claims against the Company to the extent that they are not covered by insurance policies. There is a level of uncertainty as to the timing of the outflows for these provisions.

## Holiday pay

Provision is made for holiday pay in respect of employees who have not taken their full entitlement to paid holidays in the first year of service and who on leaving the Company are entitled to holiday pay for holidays not taken in the first year of service. We are unable to predict the timing of these outflows.

## 23. **DEFERRED TAX**

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 8 December	257	(1,986)
Accelerated tax depreciation	129	490
Revaluation of building	382	513
Retirement benefit obligations	(1,548)	1,265
Cash flow hedging obligation	30	· 16
Temporary differences	(3)	(41)
Balance at 6 December	<u>(753)</u>	257

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 23. **DEFERRED TAX - continued**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Revaluation of	Retirement benefit	Cash flow hedging	Temporary differences	
	£'000	building £'000	obligations £'000	obligation £'000	£'000	Total £'000
At 9 December 2011 Credit / (charge) to	(783)	(2,955)	1,780	(43)	15	(1,986)
income Credit / (charge) to	490	38	(268)		(41)	219
equity		475	1,533	16	<u> </u>	2,024
At 7 December 2012	(293)	(2,442)	3,045	(27)	(26)	257
Credit / (charge) to income Credit / (charge) to	. 129	- 64	(91)	-	(3)	99
equity	<u> </u>	318	(1,457)	30		(1,109)
At 6 December 2013	(164)	(2,060)	1,497	3	(29)	<u>(753</u> )

The deferred tax related to cash flow hedging in the above table is shown as a net position of the deferred tax asset £3,000 (2012: £4,000) and the deferred tax liability £nil (2012: £31,000) and the temporary differences as a net position of the deferred tax asset £20,000 (2012: £16,000) and the deferred tax liability £49,000 (2012: £42,000).

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

·	2013 £000	2012 £000
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax liabilities	1,520 (2,273)	3,066 (2,809)
	(753)	257

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

#### Defined benefit scheme

Actual return on plan assets

The Company operates a defined benefit scheme for qualifying employees of the Company. Under the scheme, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits amounting to 1/60th of final pensionable pay for each year of pensionable service on attainment of a retirement age of 65. The scheme is a funded scheme.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 1 January 2011 updated to 9 December 2011 by Ms K Leach, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit method.

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, the Company considered the current level of expected returns on risk free investments (primarily government bonds), the historical level of the risk premium associated with the other asset classes in which the portfolio is invested and the expectations for future returns of each asset class. The expected return for each asset class was then weighted based on the target asset allocation to develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption for the portfolio.

Defined benefit

5,831

4,036

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	pension	plans
	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Present value of funded obligations	(65,876)	(62,813)
Fair value of plan assets	58,392	49,573
•	(7,484)	(13,240)
Present value of unfunded obligations	·	
Deficit	(7,484)	(13,240)
Net liability	(7,484)	<u>(13,240</u> )
The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:		
	Defined	henefit
•	pension	
	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	4,074	3,211
Interest cost	2,815	2,530
Expected return	(2,592)	(2,405)
Past service cost	<u> </u>	
	4,297	3,336

Of the charge for the period, £4,074,000 (2012: £3,211,000) has been included in operating expenses.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	•	
	Defined	benefit
	pension	
	2013	2012
•	£'000	£'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	62,813	49,828
Current service cost	4,074	3,211
Contributions by scheme participants	75	69
Interest cost	2,815	2,530
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(2,062)	8,918
Benefits paid	(1,839)	(1,743)
beliefits paid	(1,039)	(1,743)
•	65,876	62,813
f	03,870	02,813
Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Defined	benefit
	pension	plans
	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	49,573	42,707
Contributions by employer	4,752	4,504
Contributions by scheme participants	75	69
Interest income	2,592	2,405
Actuarial gains	3,239	1,631
Benefits paid	(1,839)	(1,743)
	58,392	49,573
	30,372	42,373
The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:		
	Defined	
•	pension	plans .
•	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(5,301)	_7,287
•	<u>(5,301</u> )	<u>7,287</u>
	<del></del> ,	
Cumulative amount of actuarial losses	• • • •	0.100
•	2,887	8,188

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

The major categories of scheme assets as amounts of total scheme assets are as follows:

					Defined benefit pension plans	
				•		
		•			2013	2012
	•				£'000	£'000
Equities					35,241	30,586
Debt instruments					17,171	15,219
Other assets				•	5,980	3,768
			•	•	58,392	49,573

Principal actuarial assumptions at the statement of financial position date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2013	2012
Discount rate	4.70%	4.40%
Expected return on scheme assets	5.08%	5.45%
Future salary increases	3.40%	3.40%
Future pension increases	2.40%	2.20%

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

	Period 8/12/12	Period 10/12/11	Period 13/11/10	Period 14/11/09	Period 10/11/08
•	to	to	to	to	to
	6/12/13 £'000	7/12/12 £'000	9/12/11 £'000	12/11/10 £'000	13/11/09 £'000
Defined benefit pension plans	£ 000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Defined benefit obligation	(65,876)	(62,813)	(49,828)	(49,066)	(43,639)
Fair value of scheme assets	58,392	49,573	42,707	38,806	33,172
Deficit	(7,484)	(13,240)	(7,121)	(10,260)	(10,467)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities Experience adjustments on	. (457)	(703)	2,505	(575)	(9,990)
scheme assets	(3,239)	1,631	(2,224)	846	4,997

The estimated amount of contributions expected to be paid into the scheme during the next financial year is £4,847,000.

## **Defined contribution schemes**

The Company also operates defined contribution pension schemes. The charge to the income statement for the schemes in the year was £93,000 (2012: £103,000). Included in other creditors is £60,000 (2012: £38,000) in respect of unpaid contributions.

## 25. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens. The accounts of Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens are available at 54, Quai de la Rapée - LAC LA 30, 75012 Paris. The Company's immediate parent Company is RATP Dev UK Limited, a Company registered in England and Wales.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 8 DECEMBER 2012 TO 6 DECEMBER 2013

## 26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company is part of a group registration scheme for VAT and is jointly and severally liable for the RATP Dev UK VAT liability £Nil (2012: Nil).

Bank and other guarantees given by the Company amounted to £5,284,000 (2012: £6,596,000).

Bank debentures granted by the Company include fixed equitable charge over all present and future freehold and leasehold property; first fixed charge over, among other things, book and other debts, chattels, and goodwill, both present and future; and first floating charges over all assets and undertakings both present and future.

## 27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchases from related party		Sales to related party	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
RATP Dev UK Limited	2,851	1,985	-	-
Bournemouth Transport Limited	-	-	207	. 197
Bath Bus Company Limited	-	-	130	88
Metrolink RATP Dev Limited	-	-	247	142.
H.R.Richmond Limited	37			<u>-</u>
	2,888	1,985	584	427
	Amounts owed t	to related party	Amounts owed b	by related party
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
RATP Dev UK Limited	1,717	2,233	8,600	7,992
Bournemouth Transport Limited	-	19	3	-
Bath Bus Company Limited '	22	27	-	-
Metrolink RATP Dev Limited	605	501	-	-
H.R.Richmond Limited	<del></del>	-	<del>-</del>	-
	2,344	2,780	8,603	7,992

RATP Dev UK Limited is the immediate parent undertaking of the Company. Bournemouth Transport Limited and Bath Bus Company Limited and Metrolink RATP Dev limited are subsidiaries of RATP Dev UK Limited.

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provisions have been made for doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.