UK HIGHWAYS M40 (HOLDINGS) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D Bradbury

I R Gethin N Rae J Heemelaar

Secretary HCP Management Services Limited

Company number 02939644

Registered office 8 White Oak Square

London Road Swanley Kent BR8 7AG

Auditor Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

Bankers HSBC Bank PLC

8 Canada Square

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business Review and Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company, with a single subsidiary UK Highways M40 Limited.

The principal activity of the Group is to carry on the business of the design, financing, construction and operation of the property and undertaking known as the M40 motorway junctions 1 to 15, pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of an agreement with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Transport (the "contract") which was signed on 8 October 1996. The Group commenced trading on 6 January 1997. The concession period is 30 years. Construction completed on 9 March 1999 when the operational phase of the contract commenced.

Business and Financial Performance

Income and expenditure have been broadly in line with the Board's expectations. Turnover is linked to traffic volumes in a non-linear way; the charging mechanism is such that volume changes have to be significant to impact materially on reported turnover. Risks to turnover from normal traffic fluctuations are therefore seen to be relatively small. All operational costs are on fixed long-term contracts and risks to these costs are perceived as being small.

The Group profit after taxation for the year is £9,662,000 (2017: £6,146,000) and the net assets of the Group are £4,512,000 (2017: £1,491,000).

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Group's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and lifecycle risk. These risks are further explained in the Directors' Report.

Development and performance

On 25 January 2018 Carillion LGS Limited, the Group's main operations and maintenance sub-contractor, entered into compulsory liquidation. Their performance guarantor, Carillion Plc, entered into compulsory liquidation on 15 January 2018. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) were appointed as Special Managers to ensure services continued whilst an alternative service provider could be put in place. On 23 April 2018, following Authority and Lender approval, the Operations and Maintenance Agreement was novated to Egis Road Operation M40 Limited, with Egis Projects S.A. assuming the role of performance guarantor. As the contract was novated terms and costs are the same as the previous agreement.

The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the Group's activities in the next year.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Key Performance Indicators

The Group's operations are managed under the supervision of its shareholders and funders and are largely determined by the detailed terms of the Design, Build, Finance, Operate contract which stipulates the monitoring of the key performance criteria on operational activities detailed in the following sections.

This year's traffic volumes on the M40 have decreased by 1.2% for cars and increased 1.3% for HGVs over the same period last year. In the prior year, traffic volumes increased by 0.8% for cars and 5.4% for HGVs.

Penalty points are awarded by the client for poor or substandard performance, as stipulated in the contract, and these are monitored regularly by the Board. The project consistently produces acceptable results and few penalty points are accumulated at any one time.

Health & Safety Performance

Health and safety reports are provided at every board meeting and are reviewed regularly by the Directors. The Board considers any events which would indicate a pattern for further review and action if required. The health and safety of the project is considered to be satisfactory.

Forecasts

The Board regularly reviews costs and traffic levels against forecasts and accident statistics are compared against benchmarks. Traffic is monitored against independent forecasts provided by our advisors and costs are measured against both our own budgets and benchmarked against similar sub-contracts on other projects. An independent traffic reforecast was commissioned in 2016, the results of which have been incorporated into the traffic projections going forward.

Lifecycle

The Group is responsible for all lifecycle costs on the project. The Directors manage this through close involvement in the project and regular monitoring of its performance. Regular surveys are done on the condition of the road and a full review of lifecycle forecasts is done every three years.

On behalf of the board of directors

D'Bradbury Director 3 April 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company, with a single subsidiary UK Highways M40 Limited.

The principal activity of the Group continued to be that of operating the property and undertaking known as the M40 motorway junctions 1 to 15 under the Design, Build, Finance, Operate contract.

There have not been any significant changes in the Group's principal activities in the year under review.

The Company is a joint venture between Palio (No.7) Limited (50%), a wholly owned subsidiary of John Laing Infrastructure Fund Limited, and Semperian Subholdings M40 Limited (50%), a wholly owned subsidiary of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited. Both of these companies are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England. John Laing Infrastructure Fund Limited (renamed Jura Infrastructure Limited on 12 October 2018) was taken over on 28 September 2018 by Jura Acquisition Limited, a newly formed Guernsey registered company and a subsidiary of Jura Holdings Limited, owned by a consortium jointly led by funds managed by Dalmore Capital Limited and Equitix Investment Management Limited.

Directors

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

D Bradbury

I R Gethin

A Birch

N Rae

J Heemelaar

(Resigned 24 January 2018 and appointed 4 July 2018) (Appointed 24 January 2018 and resigned 4 July 2018)

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies in the notes to the financial statements.

Results

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £8,616,000 (2017: £12,926,000). The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Group has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity Risk

The Group manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the Group has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business. At the start of the PFI contract, the Group negotiated debt facilities with an external party to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds over the life of the PFI concession.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's borrowings expose it to cash flow risk primarily due to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Group uses interest rate derivatives to manage the risk and reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Credit Risk

The Group's principal financial assets are cash, financial assets and trade and other receivables. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables which are with one counterparty, although in the opinion of the board of directors this risk is limited as the receivables are with a government authority.

Lifecycle Risk

Lifecycle expenditure is the main risk to the business. The risk being that the allowance for key lifecycle costs factored into the financial model is insufficient to cover future lifecycle expenditure, thus resulting in lower profitability and reduced distributions. This is mitigated by regular lifecycle reviews undertaken by the management services provider and a detailed lifecycle review performed every three years.

Future developments

The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the Group's activities in the next year.

Auditor

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the Directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

D Bradbury **Director**

3 April 2019

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company, and of the profit or loss of the Group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and 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 Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UK HIGHWAYS M40 (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of UK Highways M40 (Holdings) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- · the Group statement of comprehensive income;
- · the Group balance sheet;
- · the Company balance sheet;
- · the Group statement of changes in equity;
- · the Company statement of changes in equity;
- · the Group statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes on pages 15 33.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the group and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's ('FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
 statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF UK HIGHWAYS M40 (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the Directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF UK HIGHWAYS M40 (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

John Clacy FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom 3 April 2019

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	3	38,050 (22,001)	36,785 (25,108)
Gross profit		16,049	11,677
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	8 9	1,594 (5,727)	1,664 (5,743)
Profit before taxation		11,916	7,598
Tax on profit	10	. (2,254)	(1,452)
Profit for the financial year		9,662	6,146
Other comprehensive income			
Cash flow hedges gain arising in the year	17	2,379	2,344
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	20	(404)	(399)
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,637	8,091

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

•		201	8	201	7
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		29,072		32,668
Investments	13		28,908		27,560
			57,980		60,228
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one					
year	15	369		685	
Debtors falling due within one year	15	8,937		31,481	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,284		13,575	
		40,590		45,741	
Creditors: amounts falling due within			•		
one year	16	(29,256)		(28,092)	
Net current assets being current assets less current liabilities			11,334		17,649
Total assets less current liabilities			69,314		77,877
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(64,802)		(76,386)
Net assets			4,512		1,491
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		3,550		3,550
Hedging reserve	21		(5,018)		(6,993)
Profit and loss reserves	21		5,980		4,934
Total equity			4,512		1,491
• •					

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Bradbury
Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	3	2017	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets Investments	13		3,500		3,500
investments .	13		3,300		3,300
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one		4.000		7.500	
year	15	4,688 728		7,593 885	
Debtors falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	15	728 5		665 5	
Cash at pank and in hand					
		5,421		8,483	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	16	(571)		(728)	
Net current assets			4,850		7,755
Total assets less current liabilities			8,350		 11,255
Creditors: amounts falling due after	4=		(4.000)		(7.500)
more than one year	17		(4,688)		(7,593)
Net assets			3,662		3,662
					=
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		3,550		3,550
Profit and loss reserves			112		112
Total amuitu			2 663		2 662
Total equity			3,662		3,662

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The Company's profit for the year was £8,616,000 (2017: £12,926,000).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 April 2019 and fare signed on its behalf by:

D Bradbury Director

Company Registration No. 02939644

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	Called up share capital £'000	Hedging reserve £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total
Balance at 1 January 2017		3,550	(8,938)	11,714	6,326
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-	<u> </u>	6,146	6,146
Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	2,344 (399)	-	2,344 (399)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11		1,945	6,146 (12,926)	8,091 (12,926)
Balance at 31 December 2017		3,550	(6,993)	4,934	1,491
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-		9,662	9,662
Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year Tax relating to other comprehensive income		- -	2,379 (404)	- -	2,379 (404)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	. 11	. -	1,975	9,662 (8,616)	11,637 (8,616)
Balance at 31 December 2018		3,550	(5,018)	5,980	4,512

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2017		3,550	, 112	3,662
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	12,926 (12,926)	12,926 (12,926)
Balance at 31 December 2017		3,550	112	3,662
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	8,616 (8,616)	8,616 (8,616)
Balance at 31 December 2018	,	3,550	112	3,662

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	8	201	7
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	24		20,365		17,497
Income taxes paid			(1,586)		(2,837)
Net cash inflow from operating activitie	S		18,779		14,660
Investing activities					
EIB bond matured		-		12,869	•
Interest received		292		203	
Current asset investment matured/(deposi	ted)	21,000		(3,000)	
Net cash generated from investing activities			21,292		10,072
activities			21,292		10,072
Financing activities					
Interest and other financing costs paid.		(4,341)		(4,777)	
Repayment of secured loan		(6,384)		(6,530)	
Repayment of loan notes		(3,021)	•	(450)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(8,616)		(12,926)	
Not each used in financing activities			(22.262)		(24 692)
Net cash used in financing activities			(22,362)		(24,683)
Net increase in cash and cash equivale	nts		17,709		49
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning or	f year		13,575		13,526
Cook and each equivalents at and after			21 294		12 575
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ar		31,284 =====		13,575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

UK Highways M40 (Holdings) Limited is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value, and in accordance with FRS 102. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

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

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertaking drawn up to 31 December each year. The subsidiary has a year ended of 31 December 2018.

1.3 Going concern

The Company exists to hold investments in its subsidiary that provides services under certain private finance agreements. The subsidiary is set up as a Special Purpose Company under non-recourse arrangements and therefore the Company has limited its exposure to the liabilities. In the event of default of the subsidiary, the exposure is limited to the extent of the investment it has made.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Pass through income represents the direct pass through of recoverable costs, as specified in the Project Agreement.

Variation income relates to the recharge of costs incurred for the alteration of the facilities or the services provided, requested by the Authority.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets comprise:

- (i) leasehold properties and improvements, being the depots covered by the Concession Agreement.
- (ii) infrastructure assets, being that section of the M40 road covered by the Concession Agreement (the "Project Road") together with its associated landscaping and over/under bridges.
- (iii) other assets, including fixed electrical and mechanical equipment, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings.

Leasehold properties

These were handed over to the Group at nil value. Improvements to the leasehold properties are recorded at cost and are depreciated upon commissioning, over the remaining life of the leasehold or concession, whichever is the shorter.

Infrastructure assets

The Group is a special purpose entity that has been established to provide services under certain private finance agreements with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Transport. Under the terms of these Agreements, the Secretary of State (as grantor) controls the services to be provided by the Group over the contract term. Based on the contractual arrangements the Group has classified the project as a service concession arrangement, and has accounted for the principal assets of, and income streams from, the project in accordance with FRS 102, Section 34.12 Service Concession Arrangements. The Group has chosen to adopt the transitional arrangements available within FRS 102, Section 35.10 (i) and as such the service concession arrangement has continued to be accounted for using the same accounting policies being applied at the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 January 2014). The nature of the asset has therefore not changed and will continue to be recognised as a tangible fixed asset.

The Project Road was handed over to the Group at nil value. All expenditure on the Project Road specified in the Concession Agreement as related to increased capacity is treated as additions, which are included at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is charged on additions over the life of the concession pro rata to usage. Annual depreciation is a function of the proportion of traffic for the year over the total estimated traffic for the period of the concession.

Other assets

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis in order to write down the costs of assets to their estimated residual value over their expected useful lives as follows:

Mechanical and electrical equipment Plant, machinery and other equipment

10 years 3-10 years

Fixtures and fittings

3-5 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Fixed asset investments are held at cost (including accrued interest income on zero coupon bonds) less provision for any impairment. Cost includes rolled up notional interest which is calculated on a sum of the digits method reflecting the economic benefits received by the Group.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the balance sheet, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, including derivatives, embedded derivatives and nonderivatives, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item along with risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. At the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line in this item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the profit or loss in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the gains and losses previously accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability concerned.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the 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 profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Major Maintenance Accrual

Accrual for major maintenance of the Project Road is based on the expenditure required to maintain the Project Road in the condition laid down in the Concession Agreement. The charge made in the year reflects the costs to be borne by the Group in making good the wear and tear sustained by the road in the year. Cash expenditure is charged against the balance sheet provision as and when incurred, and to the extent that cash expenditure exceeds the amount provided to date, the balance is disclosed as a prepayment or accrual.

The annual cost of repair is calculated with reference to the expenditure required over the life of the Concession to maintain the Project Road to the specified standard and the annual traffic movements which give rise to the wear and tear. The annual cost of repair to structural and other assets is calculated with respect to the duration of the concession. The future cost has been discounted at a rate of 8.5% (2017: 8.0%). The unwinding of the discount is recognised in the income statement with other finance costs.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Hedge accounting

The Directors consider the Group to have met the criteria for hedge accounting and the Group has therefore recognised fair value movements on derivatives in effective hedging relationships through other comprehensive income as well as the deferred tax thereon.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Valuation of derivative financial instruments

The Directors use their judgement in selecting a suitable valuation technique for derivative financial instruments. All derivative financial instruments are valued at the mark to market valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. In these cases, the Group uses valuation techniques to assess the reasonableness of the valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. These techniques use a discounted cash flow analysis based on market observable inputs derived from similar instruments in similar and active markets. The fair value of derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date was a liability of £6,531,000 (2017: £9,026,000 liability). The Directors do not consider the impact of own credit risk to be material.

Major maintenance accrual

The Directors use their judgement to estimate both the value of major maintenance work still to be completed and expected traffic levels over the remaining concession. Third party advice is periodically sought to support these judgements. The Directors also have to judge a suitable discount factor to apply to the calculation. When determining a suitable discount factor, the Directors have considered typical discount rates applied to companies with similar risk profiles and the level of expected major maintenance expenditure remaining to the end of the concession.

Depreciation

Depreciation on infrastructure assets is charged over the concession pro rata to usage. As such, the Directors judgement of expected traffic levels over the remaining concession (as supported by third party projections) determines the value of this charge.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3	Turnover and other revenue		
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Turnover analysed by class of business	22.222	04.000
	Shadow tolls	33,398	31,939
	Variation income	4,627 25	4,782 64
	Other income		
		38,050 	36,785 =====
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Other significant revenue	2,000	2 000
	Interest income	1,594	1,664
			===
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	38,050	36,785
	0		
4	Operating profit	2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	2 000	2 000
	Major maintenance	5,643	8,861
	Operational costs	11,648	11,790
	Other operating charges Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,098 3,596	880 3,561
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	=====	3,361
5	Auditor's remuneration		
-		2018	2017
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:	£'000	£'000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the Group and Company	16	16
			==

6 Employees

The Group had no employees during the current or prior year.

7 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration for services to the Group during the current or prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	246	225
	Other interest income	1,348	1,439
	Total interest income	1,594	1,664
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	246	225
		===	
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018	2017
		£'000	£,000
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3,476	3,648
	Interest payable to group undertakings	1,179	1,276
	Other finance costs:		
	Unwinding of discount on major maintenance provision	1,072	819
	Total interest expense	5,727	5,743
10	Taxation		
		2018	2017
	•	£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,356	1,552
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(13) ——-	2
	Total current tax	2,343	1,554
		====	==
	Deferred tax	,	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(89)	(89)
	Changes in tax rates	 -	(13)
	Total deferred tax	(89)	(102)
	•	===	
	Total tax charge	2,254	1,452

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10 Taxation (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the UK corporation tax rate of 19% is applied.

The Finance (No 2) Act 2015, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Subsequently, the Finance Act 2016, which provided a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% effective 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit before taxation	11,916	7,598 ———
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	2.264	1.463
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(13)	2
Change in corporation tax rate	· -	(13)
Expenses not deductible	3	-
Taxation charge	2,254	1,452
		

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Deferred tax arising on: Revaluation of financial instruments treated as cash flow hedges	404	399
11	Dividends		
		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Final paid 'Interim paid	4,700 3,916	4,300 8,626
		8,616	12,926

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Short leasehold properties and improvements	Infrastructure assets	Other assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	85,011	828	765	86,604
•				
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2018	52,621	550	765	53,936
Depreciation charged in the year	3,562	34		3,596
At 31 December 2018	56,183	584	765	57,532
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	28,828	244		29,072
At 31 December 2017	32,390	278		32,668
		-		

Included within infrastructure asset cost is £9,332,000 (2017: £9,332,000) of interest capitalised during the construction phase. The net book value of interest capitalised is £3,163,000 (2017: £3,554,000).

The Group has the right to the benefits derived from the operation of the Concession fixed assets throughout the term of the Concession, but in certain instances has no legal title to those assets. The Group has an obligation to maintain the Concession fixed assets throughout the Concession period and to hand them back to the Secretary of State at the end of the Concession in an agreed condition.

13 Fixed asset investments

		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Shares in group undertakings	14	-	-	3,500	3,500
Investments maturing after more the	nan one				
year		28,908	27,560	-	-
					
		28,908	27,560	3,500	3,500

The investment in subsidiaries is an equity instrument measured at cost less impairment.

The Company's subsidiary undertaking, UK Highways M40 Limited, holds EIB zero coupon bonds which are used to fund major maintenance works on the motorway as and when they fall due. The bonds will mature at specified intervals through to 2021.

The interest in respect of these bonds is being recognised in the profit and loss account, even though no interest is received in cash, to spread the receipt of interest over the life of the bonds. The interest is being rolled up into the investments and will be realised in cash when the bonds mature.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments Group	EIB Bonds
	Group	£'000
	Cost or valuation	
	At 1 January 2018	27,560
	Interest	1,348
	At 31 December 2018	28,908
	•	
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2018	28,908
	At 31 December 2017	27,560
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
	Company	Shares in
		group
		undertakings
		£'000
	Cost or valuation	
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	3,500
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2018	3,500
	At 31 December 2017	3,500

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
UK Highways M40 Limited	Square, London	Design, finance, construction and operation of the M40 motorway junctions 1 to 15	Ordinary shares	100.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Debtors		C 112 112		6	
Amounts falling due within one	year:	Group 2018	2017	Company 2018	2017
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors		10	668	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable		-	861	-	-
Amounts due from subsidiary und	lertakings	-	-	323	363
Unsecured loan notes		-	-	405	522
Other debtors		-	21,000	-	-
Prepayments and accrued incom-	е	8,927	8,952	-	-
					
		8,937	31,481	728	885
Amounts falling due after more	than one year	:			
Amounts due from subsidiary und	lertakings	-	-	4,688	7,593
Deferred tax asset	20	369	685	-	-
		369	685	4,688	7,593
					,
Total debtors		9,306	32,166	5,416	8,478

Unsecured loan notes

At the year end, the Company was owed £5,093,000 (2017: £8,115,000) in unsecured loan notes and accrued interest of £166,000 (2017: £206,000) from its subsidiary, UK Highways M40 Limited. The loan notes are subject to to interest at 15% per annum and they are repayable by 1 May 2026, or before if funds allow.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
19	405	522	405	522
19	6,384	6,384	-	-
	195	231	_	-
	145	-	-	-
19	166	206	166	206
	1,539	1,644	-	-
	573	567	-	-
	15,530	13,401	-	-
	4,319	5,137	-	-
	29,256	28,092	571	728
	19 19	2018 Notes £'000 19 405 19 6,384 195 145 19 166 1,539 573 15,530 4,319	2018 2017 Notes £'000 £'000 19 405 522 19 6,384 6,384 195 231 145 - 19 166 206 1,539 1,644 573 567 15,530 13,401 4,319 5,137	2018 2017 2018 Notes £'000 £'000 19 405 522 405 19 6,384 6,384 - 195 231 - 145 - 19 166 206 166 1,539 1,644 - 573 567 - 15,530 13,401 - 4,319 5,137 -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

(Continued)

2017

2018

Major Maintenance Accrual

The major maintenance accrual comprises the following elements:

	2010	2017
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January	(13,401)	(10,237)
Unwinding of discount	(1,072)	(819)
Expensed in year	4,586	6,516
Charge for the year	(5,643)	(8,861)
		
Balance at 31 December	(15,530)	(13,401)
		====

The major maintenance accrual is based on projected future cashflows and has been discounted at a rate of 8.5% (2017: 8.0%), which is considered to be an appropriate rate of discount. Applying a discount rate of 7.5% gives rise to a provision of £17,175,000 and applying a discount rate of 9.5% gives rise to a provision of £13,968,000.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Unsecured loan notes	19	4,688	7,593	4,688	7,593
Bank loans and overdrafts	19	53,583	59,767	-	-
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through p	rofit or				
loss		6,531	9,026	-	-
			·		
		64,802	76,386	4,688	7,593
					-

Derivative financial instruments

The swaps have a fixed interest rate of 3.98% and expire in 2025. The interest rate swaps settle on a semi-annual basis. The floating rate on the interest rate swaps is six months' LIBOR. The Group will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

All interest rate swap contracts are designated as hedges of variable interest rate risk of the Group's floating rate borrowings. The hedged cash flows are expected to occur and to affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swap.

The fair value of the derivative financial instrument above comprises the fair value of the interest rate swap designated in an effective hedging arrangement. The change in fair value of the interest rate swap that was recognised in other comprehensive income in the year was a gain of £2,379,000 (2017: gain £2,344,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17	Creditors: amounts falling due after more tha	ın one year			(Continued)
	Amounts included above which fall due after five	years are as follo	ows:		
	Payable by instalments	23,230	34,608	2,334	4,557 ———
18	Financial instruments	Group 2018 £'000	2017 £'000	Company 2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities Measured at fair value through profit or loss - Other financial liabilities	6,531	9,026	-	-
19	Loans and overdrafts	Group 2018 £'000	2017 £'000	Company 2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Unsecured loan notes Bank loans	5,093 59,967 ————————————————————————————————————	8,115 66,151 74,266	5,093 - 5,093	8,115 - 8,115
	Payable within one year Payable after one year	6,789 58,271 ———— 65,060	6,706 67,560 74,266	405 4,688 5,093	522 7,593 8,115

Bank loans

Bank borrowings relate to a term loan facility granted on 8 October 1996 by a banking syndicate with HSBC PLC acting as agent. The facility is secured by way of a first legal mortgage over the leasehold property. The loan is repayable in six monthly installments based on an agreed percentage of the total amount drawn down. Interest is charged on the facility based on floating LIBOR.

Unsecured loan notes

Amounts owed to parent undertakings include loan notes of £5,093,000 (2017: £8,115,000) and accrued interest of £166,000 (2017: £206,000). The loan notes were issued to the shareholders in amounts proportionate to their percentage of shareholding. The loan notes are subject to an interest rate at an agreed arms length rate of 15% and they are repayable by 1 May 2026, or before if funds are available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

20 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group and Company, and movements thereon:

	Assets 2018	Assets 2017
Group	£,000	£'000
Deferred tax on interest rate swap fair value Fixed asset timing differences	1,028 (659)	1,432 (747)
	369	685
The Company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.		•
Movements in the year:	Group 2018 £'000	Company 2018 £'000
Liability/(asset) at 1 January 2018 Credit to profit or loss	(685) (88)	-

The deferred tax asset in relation to the interest rate swap liability is expected to affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swap.

404

(369)

During the year beginning 1 January 2019, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is expected to be £197,000. The net reversal of the deferred tax asset will have no impact on the corporation tax charge for next year.

21 Called up share capital

Charge to other comprehensive income

Liability/(asset) at 31 December 2018

	Group and company		
	2018	2017	
Ordinary share capital	£'000	£'000	
Authorised			
40,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	40,000	40,000	
			
Issued and fully paid			
3,550,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	3,550	3,550	
,			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21 Called up share capital

(Continued)

Other reserves

The Group's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses.

The hedging reserve represents the cumulative portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments deemed effective in hedging variable interest rate risk of recognised financial instruments. Amounts accumulated in this reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends.

22 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Partners L	Semperian PPP Investment Partners Limited and subsidiaries		Jura Infrastructure Limited and subsidiaries	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	
Group					
Directors' fees	58	56	58	56	
Loan note interest charged	590	638	590	638	
Loan notes owed at 31 December	2,546	4,057	2,546	4,057	

23 Controlling party

The Company is a joint venture between Palio (No.7) Limited (50%), a wholly owned subsidiary of John Laing Infrastructure Fund Limited, and Semperian Subholdings M40 Limited (50%), a wholly owned subsidiary of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited. Both of these companies are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England. The Directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling entity. John Laing Infrastructure Fund Limited (renamed Jura Infrastructure Limited on 12 October 2018) was taken over on 28 September 2018 by Jura Acquisition Limited, a newly formed Guernsey registered company and a subsidiary of Jura Holdings Limited, owned by a consortium jointly led by funds managed by Dalmore Capital Limited and Equitix Investment Management Limited. Copies of the accounts of Semperian Subholdings M40 Limited are available from Companies House. Copies of the accounts of Jura Infrastructure Limited are available at their registered office (Heritage Hall, PO Box 225, Le Marchant Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4HY).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

24	Cash generated from group operations		
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Profit for the year after tax	9,662	6,146
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	2,254	1,452
	Finance costs	5,727	5,743
	Investment income	(1,594)	(1,664)
	Movements in deferred income	1,295	(21)
	Non-cash expense (depreciation)	3,596	3,561
	Movements in working capital: .		
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors	681	(354)
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,256)	2,634
	Cash generated from operations	20,365	17,497