
YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

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YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Company Information

Directors	B W Scott N J Bradley K J Cain J C Rochford
Registered number	04166041
Registered office	1 Admiral Way Doxford International Business Park Sunderland Tyne and Wear SR3 3XP
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Central Square South Orchard Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3AZ

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

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**Directors' report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company ceased operating in 2021. The company is in the process of winding-down and settling its remaining contractual obligations.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £109,000 (2022 - loss after taxation £95,000).

The company did not pay a dividend (2022 - £nil) during the financial year.

DIRECTORS

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

B W Scott
N J Bradley (appointed 6 March 2023)
K J Cain
J C Rochford (appointed 16 January 2024)
J I Thompson (resigned 8 March 2023)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Deutsche Bahn AG is the principal source of funding for Arriva Limited (formerly Arriva plc) and its subsidiaries. The Arriva group's financial risks, including liquidity risks and those arising from interest rates, commodity prices and currency fluctuations are managed in accordance with the Deutsche Bahn AG treasury policy. For further details relating to financial risk management please refer to the Deutsche Bahn AG 2023 Integrated Report.

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors as part of a group wide insurance policy. The qualifying third-party indemnity provisions (as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) were in force during the year ended 31 December 2023 and continue to remain in force at the reporting date and up to the date of signing the financial statements.

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Directors' report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Centrebus Holdings Limited and part of the Arriva group which Deutsche Bahn AG heads.

Outcome of directors' going concern assessment

Following the sale and transfer of business assets, the company ceased operating bus services and is currently in the process of winding-down its related operations. The directors do not envisage that the company will undertake any future trading once the wind-down of these operations has been completed.

Accordingly, the directors have assessed that the going concern basis of preparation is not appropriate and the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Furthermore, on 19 October 2023, Deutsche Bahn AG ('DB') announced an agreement had been signed under which Arriva Limited (formerly Arriva plc), the company's intermediate parent company, would be sold to I-Squared Capital. The sale is expected to complete in the first half of 2024, following which the company would cease to be part of the DB Group. Should a change in ownership occur, the directors are unable to assess or control all scenarios for the company's future, including the intent and ability of any future owner to continue to provide funding to the company.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

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

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Directors' report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

DIRECTORS' CONFIRMATIONS

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

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

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a strategic report.

This report was approved by the board on 17 April 2024 and signed on its behalf.



N J Bradley
Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Yorkshire Tiger Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph below, Yorkshire Tiger Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2023; the Statement of comprehensive income and Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for qualified opinion

The financial statements do not include the average monthly number of employees based on persons employed under contracts of service by the Company as required in Section 411 (1) and Section 411 (4)(a) of the Companies Act 2006. This is since staff perform work for entities, with which they do not have employment contracts, within the same group as the entity with which they have their employment contract. Therefore, it is not possible to determine what the number of employees is based on contracts. We are unable to quantify the disclosure that would be included in the financial statements if the Companies Act requirements were followed.

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

Independence

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

Emphasis of matter - financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

Without further modifying our opinion on the financial statements, we draw attention to note 1.1 to the financial statements which describes the directors' reasons why the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Reporting on other information

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Yorkshire Tiger Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

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

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

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2023 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Yorkshire Tiger Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journals to improve financial results. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular, any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation, where appropriate, to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Review of the director's meeting minutes to identify potential matters impacting the company.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to the quantification of the number of individuals employed under contracts of service for this company, described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept by the company.

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


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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Yorkshire Tiger Limited (continued)

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Paul Hudson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne
17 April 2024

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover	4	42	47
Cost of sales		26	(85)
Gross profit/(loss)		68	(38)
Administrative expenses		(43)	(92)
Other operating expense	5	(20)	(39)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	5	(169)
Interest receivable and similar income	10	137	34
Profit/(loss) before tax		142	(135)
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	(33)	40
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		109	(95)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		109	(95)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Total comprehensive income for the financial years presented relates entirely to discontinued operations.

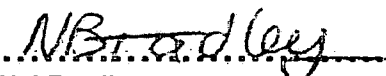
YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED
Registered number: 04166041

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Current assets			
Stocks	12	-	2
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,564	3,490
		<u>3,564</u>	<u>3,492</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(366)	(344)
Net current assets		<u>3,198</u>	<u>3,148</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,198</u>	<u>3,148</u>
Provisions for liabilities	16	(55)	(114)
Net assets		<u><u>3,143</u></u>	<u><u>3,034</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	-	-
Profit and loss account	18	3,143	3,034
Total shareholders' funds		<u><u>3,143</u></u>	<u><u>3,034</u></u>

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 22 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 April 2024.



N J Bradley
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED
Registered number: 04166041

**Statement of changes in equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
At 1 January 2022	-	3,129	3,129
Comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(95)	(95)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(95)	(95)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	-	3,034	3,034
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	109	109
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	109	109
At 31 December 2023	-	3,143	3,143

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

There were no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRS IC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2023 that have had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

BASIS OF PREPARATION - USE OF A BASIS OTHER THAN GOING CONCERN

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Centrebus Holdings Limited and part of the Arriva group which Deutsche Bahn AG heads.

Outcome of directors' going concern assessment

Following the sale and transfer of business assets, the company ceased operating bus services and is currently in the process of winding-down its related operations. The directors do not envisage that the company will undertake any future trading once the wind-down of these operations has been completed.

Accordingly, the directors have assessed that the going concern basis of preparation is not appropriate and the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Furthermore, on 19 October 2023, Deutsche Bahn AG ('DB') announced an agreement had been signed under which Arriva Limited (formerly Arriva plc), the company's intermediate parent company, would be sold to ISquared Capital. The sale is expected to complete in the first half of 2024, following which the company would cease to be part of the DB Group. Should a change in ownership occur, the directors are unable to assess or control all scenarios for the company's future, including the intent and ability of any future owner to continue to provide funding to the company.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.2 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 101 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

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

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purpose of FRS 101 and Note 19 gives details of the company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, may be obtained.

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

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

1.3 TURNOVER

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

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.4 STOCKS

Stocks, such as consumable engineering spares, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost of other stocks is measured on a first-in, first-out basis.

1.5 DEBTORS

Other debtors, including Amounts owed by group undertakings, are held with the intention to collect the contractual cash flows and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost less any allowance for impairment (where such allowance is material).

The simplified approach is used to measure expected lifetime credit loss allowances under IFRS 9 for trade and other debtors on a collective basis for any assets that are not considered to be individually credit impaired.

Allowances for expected credit losses on trade and other debtors are recognised only where they are material.

Where cash balances are held under cash pooling arrangements operated by the company's ultimate parent, on behalf of the company, such cash balances are disclosed within Amounts owed by group undertakings.

1.6 CASH

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

Where cash balances are held under cash pooling arrangements operated by the company's ultimate parent, on behalf of the company, such cash balances are disclosed within amounts owed by group undertakings.

1.7 CREDITORS

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Other creditors are initially stated at fair value and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Accrued expenses are recognised at the point a service is received by the company and released to the Statement of comprehensive income over the period of the service received.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.8 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

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

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

Where companies within the UK Group make payments for tax losses where the amount paid exceeds the tax value of the losses, any excess is reported as a movement through equity. Deferred taxation is recognised on the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.9 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants related to income comprise grants which are not related to assets. They are presented in the Balance sheet as Deferred income and released as Other operating income in the Statement of comprehensive income in the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

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

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**1.10 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

1.11 SHARES

Proceeds from the issuance of shares are accounted as equity (forming part of Total shareholders' funds) only to the extent that they include no contractual obligation upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets to another party (or exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party on unfavourable terms). Where this condition is not satisfied, the proceeds of issuance are accounted as financial liabilities, initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

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

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Application of certain company accounting policies required management to make judgements, assumptions and estimates concerning the future as detailed below.

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

2.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation – use of a basis other than going concern

In 2021 the company ceased operating bus services and is currently in the process of winding-down its related operations. The directors do not envisage that the company will undertake any future trading once the wind down of these operations has been completed.

Accordingly, the directors have assessed that use of the going concern basis of preparation is not appropriate and the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. The financial statements for the previous year were also prepared on a basis other than going concern.

No adjustments have been required to the financial statements to reduce assets to their realisable values, provide for any potential liabilities or to reclassify fixed assets and long-term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Critical assumptions and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Insurance provisions

The company makes a provision for the amounts payable under insurance incidents in Note 16. The estimation of the insurance provision is based on an assessment of the expected settlement on known claims based on the experience of insurance claims handlers.

Dilapidations provisions

The company makes a provision for future costs of dilapidations in Note 16. The estimation of the dilapidations provision is based on the directors' best estimate of future dilapidation costs arising from existing contractual obligations.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The registered company number is 04166041 and the address of the registered office is 1 Admiral Way, Doxford International Business Park, Sunderland, SR3 3XP.

4. TURNOVER

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

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Net rents paid	(9)	-
Government grants receivable	-	12
Government grants payable	(11)	(55)
Miscellaneous income	-	4
	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(39)</u>

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

6. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

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

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Insurance credits	(21)	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	-	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Fees payable to the company's auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the company:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Fees for the audit of the company	110	106
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8. STAFF COSTS

The company has no employees in the current or prior year.

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors did not receive any emoluments from the company in the financial year for their directorship (2022 - £nil) of the company. The directors received remuneration in respect of all their directorships from Arriva Limited (formerly Arriva plc) and during the financial year were employed by Arriva North West Limited and Arriva UK Bus Limited. All currently serving directors are employed by Arriva UK Bus Limited. No amounts in respect of directors' remuneration have been recharged to the company by Arriva Limited (formerly Arriva plc).

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

10. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	137	34
	<u>137</u>	<u>34</u>

11. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS)

	2023 £000	2022 £000
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profit/(loss) for the year	33	(55)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	15
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	<u>33</u>	<u>(40)</u>
DEFERRED TAX		
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TAXATION ON PROFIT/(LOSS)	<u>33</u>	<u>(40)</u>

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2022 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022 - 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Profit/(loss) before tax	<u>142</u>	<u>(135)</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022 - 19.0%)	33	(26)
EFFECTS OF:		
Deferred tax assets not recognised	-	(38)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	-	15
Impact of rate change on deferred tax	-	9
TOTAL TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR	<u>33</u>	<u>(40)</u>

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

11. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) (CONTINUED)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

On 20 June 2023, Finance (No.2) Act 2023 was substantively enacted in the UK, introducing a global minimum effective tax rate of 15%. The legislation implements a domestic top-up tax and a multinational top-up tax, effective for accounting periods starting on or after 31 December 2023. The Arriva Group is reviewing these rules to understand any potential impacts. The company does not account for deferred tax on top-up taxes therefore these rules have had no deferred tax accounting impact.

12. STOCKS

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Raw materials and consumables	-	2
	-	2

13. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,516	3,405
Corporation tax recoverable	48	75
Prepayments and accrued income	-	10
	3,564	3,490

Amounts owed by group undertakings includes £3,461,000 (2022 - £3,402,000) of balances placed in a group wide cash pooling agreement with the ultimate parent company. The amounts placed are unsecured, incur interest up to a rate of 4.75% (2022 - 2.66%) and repayable on demand.

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

14. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Accruals and deferred income	366	344
	366	344

Accruals and deferred income includes contract liabilities under contracts with concessions and seasons of £253,000 and £Nil respectively (2022 - £253,000 and £41,000).

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

15. DEFERRED TAX ASSET/(LIABILITY)

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
As at 31 December	-	-
The deferred tax asset/(liability) is made up as follows:		
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Short-term timing differences	-	5
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-	(5)
	-	-

At 31 December 2023 the company had an unrecognised deferred tax asset of approximately £5,000 (2022 - £5,000) comprising deductible temporary differences in relation to fixed assets and other short term temporary differences. These gross deductible temporary differences amount to £20,000 (2022 - £20,000). It is not considered prudent to recognise the asset at the year end due to the uncertainty around the availability of future profits.

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Dilapidations £000	Insurance £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2023	20	94	114
Released in year	-	(47)	(47)
Additions	-	30	30
Usage	-	(42)	(42)
At 31 December 2023	20	35	55

Dilapidations provisions are amounts payable to landlords on property previously held by the company

Insurance provisions are amounts payable relating to insurance incidents, based on an assessment of the expected settlement on known claims using the experience of insurance claims handlers.

YORKSHIRE TIGER LIMITED

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share (2022 - 1) of £1.00	1	1

18. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve records the cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to shareholders.

19. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Centrebus Holdings Limited.

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

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