AHL HOLDINGS (WAKEFIELD) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors T Cunningham

K Pearman J A Scott N Kaznacheieva

Secretary Vercity Management Services Limited

Company number 04416057

Registered office 8 White Oak Square

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Auditor Goodman Jones LLP

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Fair review of the business

The company principally operates as a holding company and was formed to hold the equity investment in Amey Highways Lighting (Wakefield) Limited.

The group is principally engaged in the performance of a PFI contract with Wakefield Council for the design, installation, refurbishment and maintenance of certain street lighting. Financial close was reached on 23 December 2003. The concession period is 25 years. The completion certificate for the construction works was received on 17 December 2008.

Business and Financial Performance

The group profit after taxation for the year is £734,000 (2021: £657,000) and, the net assets (2021: assets) of the group are £2,174,000 (2021: £1,251,000).

Financial covenants have been met during the year and, having considered the anticipated future performance and position of the group, the directors are of the opinion that the covenants will continue to be met.

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

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

Key performance indicators

Financial penalties are levied by the Authority in the event of performance standards not being achieved in accordance with the detailed criteria as set out in the Project Agreement. All deductions are passed on to the subcontractor and the quantum of the penalties is an indication of the level of performance. During the year service performance deductions totalling £1,000 were levied for steady state services (2021: £1,000). This represents 0.05% (2021: 0.02%) of the total costs from the sub-contractor for the provision of the services. The directors consider this low level of deductions to be satisfactory.

J A Scott

Director

06-04-23

Date:

On behalf of the board

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The Company principally operates as a holding company and was formed to hold the equity investment in Amey Highways Lighting (Wakefield) Limited.

Amey Highways Lighting (Wakefield) Limited is a company which is principally engaged in the performance of a PFI contract with The City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council for the design, installation, refurbishment and maintenance of certain street lighting. Financial close was reached on 23 December 2003. The concession period is 25 years, ending in 2028. The completion certificate for the construction works was received on 17 December 2008, and £2.4m of subordinated debt was injected into the project on this date.

In 2020 a major variation was signed in order to retrofit a central management system (CMS) and LED lights to the existing network in Wakefield. The purpose was to upgrade to technology unavailable during the capital works phase of the project to reduce the energy costs of the network. The Authority is funding the capital costs of this work, estimated at circa £17m. Approximately 42,000 new lights will be installed with the CMS over a three-year period and this will replace all of the existing lights on the Wakefield network. All works will be installed by the existing Services Subcontractor, who will remain responsible for the ongoing maintenance.

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

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Interim dividends were paid amounting to £393,000 (2021: £198,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

T Cunningham (Appointed 24 May 2022)

K Pearman

K Rahuf (Resigned 24 May 2022) J Connelly (Resigned 7 March 2022)

J A Scott

J W Woodruff (Resigned 6 September 2022) N Kaznacheieva (Appointed 6 September 2022)

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.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The group has ensured qualifying third party indemnity provisions have been made for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

Interest rate risk

The group is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans. The group uses interest rate derivatives to manage the mix of fixed and variable rate debt so as to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Credit risk

The group's principal financial assets are cash, finance debtor 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 local government authority.

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

BDO LLP resigned as auditors in the year and Goodman Jones LLP were appointed in their place. The auditor, Goodman Jones LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the group is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the group is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

J A Scott	
Director	
06-04- Date:	-23

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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). 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;
- 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 AHL HOLDINGS (WAKEFIELD) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AHL Holdings (Wakefield) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 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 notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remain 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 FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AHL HOLDINGS (WAKEFIELD) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept 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.

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.

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 AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AHL HOLDINGS (WAKEFIELD) LIMITED

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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to industry sector regulations and unethical and prohibited business practices, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax Legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls). Appropriate audit procedures in response to these risks were carried out. These procedures included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- · Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and reading correspondence from legal and regulatory bodies including HMRC;
- · Identifying and testing journal entries;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members; and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

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.

Goodnan Jones LLP

Paul Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP

06-04-23 Date:

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

29/30 Fitzroy Square London W1T 6LQ

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	3	10,849 (10,032)	10,710 (9,952)
Gross profit		817	758
Interest receivable and similar income	7	628	686
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(539)	(633)
Profit before taxation		906	811
Tax on profit	9	(172)	(154)
Profit for the financial year		734	657
Other comprehensive income			
Cash flow hedges gain arising in the year	13	776	700
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	9	<u>(194)</u>	(80)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,316	1,277
Other comprehensive income Cash flow hedges gain arising in the year Tax relating to other comprehensive income		776 (194)	7 —

The group profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
Current assets	14	7,890		9,121	
Debtors falling due after more than one year Debtors falling due within one year	14	2,319		2,068	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	474		819	
		10,683		12,008	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		(0.740)		(0.04.1)	
year	15	(2,746)		(3,014)	
Net current assets		<u> </u>	7,937		8,994
Creditore, emounts falling due after more					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(5,762)		(7,742)
					
Net assets			2,175	•	1,252
					. ===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		25		25
Hedging reserve			(84)		(666)
Profit and loss account			2,234		1,893
Total shareholders' funds			2,175		1,252
					====

J A Scott Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Investments	11		25		25
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year	14	412		564	
Debtors falling due within one year	14	170		165	
•					
		582		729	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	•				
year	15	(170)		(165)	
				-	
Net current assets			412		564
Total assets less current liabilities			437		589
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	16		(412)		(564)
Net assets			25		25
					_
,					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		25		25
Total shareholders' funds			25		25
					===

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 £393,000 (2021: £198,000).

J A Scott

Director

Company Registration No. 04416057

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Hedging reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2021		25	(1,286)	1,434	173
Year ended 31 December 2021: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-	-	657	657
Cash flow hedges gains Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	700 (80)	-	700 (80)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	-	620	657 (198)	1,277 (198)
Balance at 31 December 2021		25	(666)	1,893	1,252
Year ended 31 December 2022: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-	-	734	734
Cash flow hedges gains Tax relating to other comprehensive income		- -	776 (194)	- -	776 (194)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	-	582	734 (393)	1,316 (393)
Balance at 31 December 2022			(84)	2,234	2,175

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Share capital	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2021		25	-	25
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		_	198	198
Dividends	10	-	(198)	(198)
				-
Balance at 31 December 2021		25	-	25
Year ended 31 December 2022:		**		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	393	4 393
Dividends	10	-	(393)	(393)
				
Balance at 31 December 2022		25	-	25
				===

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	22		1,977		1,729
Income taxes paid			(158)		(174)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,819		1,555
Investing activities					
Deposited funds		(440)		-	
Interest received		628		686	
Net cash generated from investing			400		000
activities			188		686
Financing activities					
Interest paid		(536)		(629)	
Repayment of bank loans		(1,423)		(1,335)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(393)		(198)	
A1		 .	(0.050)		(0.400)
Net cash used in financing activities			(2,352)		(2,162)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash					
equivalents			(345)		79
•			` ,		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	ear		819		740
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	•		474		819
	•				

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

AHL Holdings (Wakefield) Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated 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 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 under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its parent financial statements. The company is consolidated in these financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in these parent company financial statements in relation to presentation of a company statement of cashflows.

Amendments to FRS102: Interest rate reform

The company's hedged items and hedging instruments transitioned to SONIA on 31 May 2022. In the period before this transition the company has applied the transitional provisions set out in the amendments to FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, issued in December 2019, to those hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform. In accordance with these amendments, for the purpose of evaluating whether there is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments, the company assumes that the benchmark interest rate is not altered as a result of IBOR reform and can continue to apply hedge effectiveness throughout the transition period.

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 2022.

1.3 Going concern

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.

Income received in respect of the service concession is allocated between revenue and capital repayment of, and interest income on, the PFI financial asset using the effective interest rate method. Service revenue is recognised as a margin on non-pass-through operating and maintenance costs.

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.

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 and the net amounts presented in the financial statements 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 GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit or loss, 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 and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Other financial liabilities

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

Hedge accounting

The group designates certain hedging instruments, including derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives, 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 the group statement of comprehensive income, 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 the group statement of comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the group statement of comprehensive income 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.

1.10 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 statement of comprehensive income 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.

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation (continued)

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 statement of comprehensive income, 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.

1.11 Service concession

The group has been established to provide services under certain private finance agreements with The City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (the Council). Under the terms of these Agreements, the Council (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; however, there was a change in the description from Finance Debtor to Financial Asset.

Under the terms of the arrangement, the group has the right to receive a baseline contractual payment stream for the provision of the services from or at the direction of the grantor (the Council), and as such the asset is accounted for as a financial asset. The financial asset has initially been recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, based on the fair value of the construction (or upgrade) services, plus any directly attributable transaction costs, provided in line with FRS 102.

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 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 cash flow 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.

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 £114,000 (2021: £889,000 liability). The directors do not consider the impact of own credit risk to be material.

Service concession arrangement

As disclosed in Note 1, the group accounts for the project as a service concession arrangement. The directors use their judgement in selecting the appropriate financial asset rate to be applied in order to allocate the income received between revenue, and capital repayment of and interest income on the financial asset; and also the service margin that is used to recognise service revenue.

3 Turnover

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	£'000	£'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Service fee income	3,879	3,635
Passthrough and variation income	6,970	7,075
	10,849	10,710

2022

2021

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3	Turnover	(Continued)
	Turnovan analyzed by accommissed montres	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market United Kingdom	10.849	10,710
			===
4	Auditor's remuneration		
		2022	2021
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£'000	£'000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	14	14

5 Employees

The group had no employees during the year (2021: nil).

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration for services to the group during the year (2021: nil).

_				_
7	Interest	receivable	and similar	income

		2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
	Interest on bank deposits	6	-
	Interest receivable on finance debtor	622	686
		628	686
		===	===
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
	Interest on bank loans	460	536
	Interest payable to parent undertaking	79	97
			
		539	633
		_	_
9	Taxation		
		2022	2021
		£.000	£'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	172	154

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the UK corporation tax rate of 19% is applied.

The Finance Act 2021 was substantially enacted in May 2021 and has increased the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The deferred taxation balances have been measured using the rates expected to apply in the reporting periods when the timing differences reverse.

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

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	906	811 ——
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	172	154
Taxation charge in the financial statements	172	154

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9	Taxation					(Continued)
	In addition to the amour been recognised directly			unt, the following	amounts relating	to tax have
				·	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
	Deferred tax arising on: Revaluation of financial i	nstruments treated as	cash flow hedge	s	194	80
10	Dividends					
	Dividentes		2022 Per share £	Per share	2022 Total £'000	2021 Total £'000
	Interim paid	,	15.73		393	198
11	Fixed asset investment	s	Group 2022 £'000	2021	Company 2022 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
	Investments in subsidiari	es 12	-		25 ———	25
	Movements in fixed ass Company	set investments			u	Shares in group ndertakings
	Cost At 1 January 2022 and 3	1 December 2022				£'000 25
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022					25
	At 31 December 2021					25 ——
12	Subsidiaries		,		•	
	Details of the company's	subsidiaries at 31 De	cember 2022 are	as follows:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office		Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Amey Highways Lighting (Wakefield) Limited	8 White Oak Square, Swanley, BR8 7AG	London Road,	Design, installation, refurbish and mainta street lights	Ordinary share in	es 100.00

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

13	Financial instruments				
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
	- Other financial liabilities	114	889	-	_

Derivative Financial Instruments

The swaps have a fixed interest rate of 5.22% and expire in 2026. The interest rate swaps settle on a quarterly basis. The floating rate on the interest rate swaps is three months SONIA. 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 swaps.

The fair value of the derivative financial instrument above comprise the fair value of the interest rate swap designated in an effective hedging relationship. The change in fair value of the interest rate swap that was recognised in other comprehensive income in the period was a profit of £776,000 (2021: £700,000).

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

					•	
			Group	Group	Company	Company
			2022	2021	2022	2021
,	·	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts	falling due within one ye	ar:				
Trade deb	tors		2	1,179		
Amounts of	wed from subsidiary unde	rtakings	-	-	170	165
Finance de	•	J	946	883	-	_
Other final	ncial asset		440	-	-	-
Prepayme	nts and accrued income		931	6	•	-
			2,319	2,068	170	165
Amounts	falling due after more the	an one year:				
	-	- -	<u>-</u>	-	412	564
	owed from subsidiary unde	- -	- 7,862	- 8,899	412 -	564 _. -
Amounts o	owed from subsidiary unde	- -	7,862 	8,899 ——————————————————————————————————	412 - - 412	564 - 564
Amounts o	owed from subsidiary unde ebtor	- -	<u> </u>			
Amounts of Finance de	owed from subsidiary unde ebtor	rtakings	7,862	8,899		

Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings

At the year end, the Company was owed £564,000 (2021: £707,000) in subordinated debt loans and £18,000 (2021: £22,000) in accrued interest from its subsidiary, Amey Highways Lighting (Wakefield) Limited. The subordinated debt is unsecured and is subject to interest at 12.5%. The debt is repayable by instalments from surplus funds to 2026.

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

15	Creditors: amounts falling due withi	n one vear				
13	Creditors, amounts failing due with	ii Olie year	Group	Group	Company	Company
		Madaa	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2022 £'000	2021
		Notes	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£'000
	Bank loans	17	1,375	1,274	-	_
	Trade creditors		858	7	-	-
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	17	170	165	170	165
	Corporation tax payable		84	70	-	-
	Other taxation		147	297	-	-
	Derivative financial instruments	13	5	326	-	-
	Bank loan accrued interest		1	_	-	-
	Other creditors		24	27	-	-
	Accruals and deferred income		82	848	-	-
			2,746	3,014	170	165
			2,740	5,014	===	
						
16	Creditors: amounts falling due after	more than o	ne year			
			Group	Group	Company	Company
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	5,241	6,615		-
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	17	412	564	412	564
	Derivative financial instruments	13	109	563	_	-
			5,762	7,742	412	564
				===	====	
17	Loans and overdrafts					
•••	Estino una sverdiules		Group	Group	Company	Company
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
					2000	2 000
	Bank loans	•	6,616	7,889	-	-
	Loans from parent undertakings		564	707	564	707
	'				<u></u>	
			7,180	8,596	564	707
			<u> </u>			
	Payable within one year		1,527	1,417	152	143
	Payable after one year		5,653	7,179	412	564
			7,180	8,596	564	707
					=====	

The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the group and a charge over the shares of the group.

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

17 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

Bank loan

The bank loan is provided by Bank of Scotland and is to be used to finance the construction of the project over its remaining life. The loan is repayable in instalments based on an agreed percentage amount of the total facility per annum through to 2026.

Interest on the facility is charged at rates linked to SONIA. The Company has entered into fixed interest rate swaps to mitigate its interest exposure. The fixed interest rate on the facility, after taking into consideration the swap is 5.22%.

Subordinated debt

The amounts owed to parent undertakings comprise subordinated loans of £564,000 (2021: £707,000). The loans are subject to interest rates at an agreed arm's length rate of 12.5% per annum and are repayable by 2026 in line with the agreed repayment schedules. Interest accrued on these loans at 31 December 2021 are included in the total in note 15 and amount to £18,000 (2021: £22,000).

18 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

				Assets	Assets
				2022	2021
	Group			£.000	£'000
	Deferred tax on derivative financial instrument			28	222
					===
	The company has no deferred tax assets or liabili	ties.			
				Group	Company
				2022	2022
	Movements in the year:		,	£'000	£,000
	Asset at 1 January 2022			222	-
	Charge to other comprehensive income			(194)	
	Asset at 31 December 2022			28	-
19	Share capital				
	Ondre Suprial				
	Group and company	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£'000	£'000
	ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000	25	25
					

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19 Share capital (Continued)

Other reserves

The group's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends.

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 net of deferred tax. 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.

2022

2024

20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Group		
Amey LG Limited: Operating and maintenance costs	9,721	6,182
Amey Investments Limited: Directors' fees	15	14
DIF Infrastructure II & DIF III UK Limited: Directors' fees	15	14
Jura Acquisition Limited: Directors' fees	31	29
Amey Ventures Investments Limited: Loan note interest	40	48
Fenton UK 3 Limited: Loan note interest	40	48
		
	9,862	6,335
	===	===
Amounts owed to related parties		
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Group		
Amey LG Limited: Operating and maintenance costs	847	-
Jura Acquisition Limited: Directors' fees	282	353
Amey Ventures Investments Limited: Loan note	9	11
Amey Ventures Investments Limited: Loan note interest	282	353
Fenton UK 3 Limited: Loan note	9	11
·	1,429	728
		====

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

21 Controlling party

The Company is a joint venture between Fenton UK 3 Limited (50%) and Amey Ventures Investments Limited (50%) who jointly control the company. Amey Ventures Investments Limited Ltd is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England, with a registered address of 3rd Floor 3-5 Charlotte Street, Manchester, England, M1 4HB. Copies of the accounts of Amey Ventures Investments Limited are available from Companies House. Fenton UK 3 Limited is a company incorporated in Jersey, with the registered address of 44 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 9WG.

22 Cash generated from group operations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit for the year after tax	734	657
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	172	154
Finance costs	539	632
Investment income	(628)	(686)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(187)	(91)
Increase in creditors	906	1,063
		
Cash generated from operations	1,536	1,729
•		

23 Analysis of changes in net debt - group

, , ,	•	1 January 2022	Cash flows	Other non-	31 December 2022
		£.000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand		819	(345)	-	474
Borrowings excluding overdrafts		(8,596)	1,416	-	(7,180)
Interest rate swap		(889)	-	775	(114)
					
		(8,666)	1,071	775	(6,820)