ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2015



Company Registration No. 04531874

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2015

DIRECTORS

G. Catrini M. Villa

COMPANY SECRETARY

T. Mehmood

REGISTERED OFFICE

85E Park Drive Milton Park, Abingdon Oxfordshire OX14 4RY

BANKER

The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc London Drummonds Branch 49 Charing Cross London SW1A 2DX

SOLICITOR

Eversheds LLP 1 Callaghan Square, Cardiff CF10 5BT

AUDITOR

KPMG LLP (UK)
Arlington Business Park
Theale
Reading
RG7 4SD

IMPREGILO PARKING (GLASGOW) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2015

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company is engaged in a thirty one year Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract with the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board for the development and management of car parking facilities at Glasgow Royal Infirmary Hospital.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The results for the year are set out in detail on page 5.

During the year 2014 the company renewed its car park management agreement with APCOA for further 10 years. Under the new contract the management fee has been reduced to £340k p.a. followed by a 2% increase each year. As per the new contract the company is also sharing one third of receipts from penalty enforcement notices issued by APCOA. The company has shown profit of £14K this year as compare to loss of £138K last year. The improvement is mainly because of the reduction in APCOA and INC Management fee and revised tariff implemented as of 1st August 2015

The directors consider future prospects of the company to be satisfactory and believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the forecast profitability of the project in the later years of the concession and continued financial support provided by the group companies and the ultimate parent company, Salini Impregilo SpA.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The company's profit for the financial year was £14,350 (2014: £138,210 loss). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £ Nil).

DIRECTORS

Unless otherwise stated, the following directors held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements:

G. Catrini

M. Villa

THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISION

The company has made third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors and these remain in force at the date of this report.

EMPLOYEES

The directors were the only employees of the company during the financial year and the prior financial year. The directors were remunerated by other group companies for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between services to the company and their services to other group companies. No recharge is made in respect of their services.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

AUDITOR

During the year KPMG LLP were appointed auditor following the resignation of Pricewater House Coopers LLP. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

T. Mehmood

Company Secretary

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85E Park Drive

Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxfordshire

OX14 4RY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2015
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

IMPREGILO PARKING (GLASGOW) LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IMPREGILO PARKING (GLASGOW) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Impregilo Parking (Glasgow) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, set out on pages 5 to 16. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to not prepare a strategic report in accordance with the small companies regime.

Robert Fitzpatrick

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Arlington Business Park

Theale

Reading

RG7 4SD

Date:

29 September 2016

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
TURNOVER	2	2,011,785	1,885,102
Cost of Sales		(863,413)	(862,044)
GROSS PROFIT		1,148,372	1,023,058
Administrative expenses		(470,205)	(494,590)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	678,167	528,468
Interest receivable and similar income	4	2,981	2,735
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(598,202)	(609,243)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	Ī	82,946	(78,040)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	7	(68,596)	(60,170)
PROFIT /(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		14,350	(138,210)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		838,048	(229,522)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		838,048	(229,522)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		852,398	(367,732)

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form an integral part of the financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015	2014
FIXED ASSETS		£	£
Tangible Assets	8	6,652,961	6,993,127
-			
CURRENT ASSETS	•	105.020	110 140
Debtors	9	107,030	119,148
Cash at bank and in hand		799,272	913,057
		906,302	1,032,205
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,343,894)	(1,558,639)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(437,592)	(526,434)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,215,369	6,466,693
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(12,090,139)	(13,195,333)
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	12	(61,642)	(60,170)
NET LIABILITIES		(5,936,412)	(6,788,810)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	1,000	1,000
Hedging reserve	14	(3,018,414)	(3,856,462)
Profit and loss account		(2,918,998)	(2,933,348)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(5,936,412)	(6,788,810)

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form an integral part of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26/9/16 and were signed on its behalf by

G. Catrin Director

IMPREGILO PARKING (GLASGOW) LIMITED

Company Registration No. 04531874

IMPREGILO PARKING (GLASGOW) LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up Share capital	Hedging reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2014	1,000	(3,626,940)	(2,795,138)	(6,421,078)
Loss for the Year	. -		(138,210)	(138,210)
Change in value of cash flow hedges	-	(229,522)	-	(229,522)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(229,522)	(138,210)	(367,732)
Balance at 31 December 2014	1,000	(3,856,462)	(2,933,348)	(6,788,810)
Balance at 1 January 2015	1,000	(3,856,462)	(2,933,348)	(6,788,810)
Profit for the Year	-	-	14,350	14,350
Change in value of cash flow hedges	-	838,048		838,048
Total comprehensive income for the period		838,048	14,350	852,398
Balance at 31 December 2015	1,000	(3,018,414)	(2,918,998)	(5,936,412)

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impreglilo Parking (Glasgow) Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

In the transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP, the Company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 102 has affected financial position and financial performance of the Company is provided in note 16.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Salini Impregilo SpA (a company incorporated in Italy) includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements the accounts of which can be obtained from the address in note 15. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of a Cash Flow Statement and related notes.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding net liabilities of £5,936,412 which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company is dependent for its working capital on its parent company Impregilo International Infrastructures N.V. The company has received undertakings from Impregilo International Infrastructures N.V, for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, that they will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue to trade for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as and when they become due. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Based on this undertaking the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if such funds were not available.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Group company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account except for differences arising on the retranslation of qualifying cash flow hedges and items which are fair valued with changes taken to other comprehensive income, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

Other financial instruments

Financial instruments not considered to be basic financial instruments (Other financial instruments)

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss except as follows:

NOTES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

- investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably shall be measured at cost less impairment; and
- hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship shall be recognised as set out below.

The company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to the financial risk of changes in interest rates and adverse movements in the Retail Price Index. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

Fair value hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in profit or loss. The carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted by the change in fair value that is attributable to the risk being hedged (even if it is normally carried at cost or amortised cost) and any gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised immediately in the income statement (even if those gains would normally be recognised directly in reserves).

If hedge accounting is discontinued and the hedged financial asset or liability has not been derecognised, any adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item are amortised into profit or loss using the effective interest method over the remaining life of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in Other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in profit or loss

For cash flow hedges, where the forecast transactions resulted in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the hedging gain or loss recognised in OCI is included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability. Alternatively when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss the hedging gain or loss is reclassified to profit When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the entity discontinues designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement immediately.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated at cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. The rates of depreciation are as

Buildings 30 years

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the building.

Employee

The directors were the only employees of the company during the financial year and the prior financial year. The directors were remunerated by other group companies for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between services to the company and their services to other group companies. No recharge is made in respect of their services.

Turnover

Turnover represents revenue due from the management of the car park at Glasgow Royal Infirmary excluding VAT and is recognised at the point the service is provided. It includes both a fixed element invoiced monthly in advance at the start of the month and a variable element invoiced monthly in arrears at the end of each month. The turnover and pre-tax loss, which arise in the United Kingdom, are attributable to the company's principal activity.

Expenses

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable on loans. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset/are expensed as incurred.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested, Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

NOTES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Finance costs

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of these assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to make the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to make the asset ready for use are complete.

		2015	2014
		£	£
2	TURNOVER		
	Public Revenue	989,125	921,810
	Staff Permits	1,022,660	963,292
	Total Turnover	2,011,785	1,885,102
3	EXPENSES AND AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
	Included in the profit / (loss) are the following		
	Depreciation	340,166	340,167
	Services provided by the company's auditors:		
	Fees payable for the audit KPMG LLP	6,900	
	Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP	0,200	6,900
	Fees payable for non audit services		-,
	KPMG	-	-
	Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP	2,100	2,100
		2015	2014
		£	£
4	OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
	Interest on bank deposits	2,981	2,735
	Total interest receivable and similar income	2,981	2,735
		2015	2014
		£	£
5	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
	Interest and fees on bank loan	531,663	543,482
	Interest on loan from group undertaking	66,539	65,761
		598,202	609,243

6 DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The directors were the only employees of the company during the financial year and the prior financial year. The directors were remunerated by other group companies for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between services to the company and their services to other group companies. No recharge is made in respect of their services.

NOTES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
TAXATION	·	1 <u>2</u>	L .
Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account: Current Taxation			
Current tax on income for the year	•	67,125	
Total Current tax		67,125	
Deferred Taxation .			
Origination and reversal of timing differences	12	1,472	60,170
Tax on Profit / (Loss) on Ordinary Activities		68,596	60,17
		2015	2014
•		£	£
Reconciliation of effective rate tax:			
Profit / (Loss) for the year		14,350	(138,210
Total tax expense		68,596	60,17
		82,946	(78,040
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate			
in the UK 20.25% (2014 : 21.50%)		16,796	(16,779
Factors affecting credit for the year:			
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses		-	(41,879
Deferred tax recognised			60,170
Expenses not deductible		51,800	58,658
Total tax charge for the year		68,596	60,170

Factors that may affect future tax changes

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

8 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold Land & Buildings	Freehold Land & Buildings
	2015	2014
	£	£
Costs		
Balance at 1 January	. 10,196,364	10,196,364
Additions		-
Balance at 31 December	10,196,364	10,196,364
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at 1 January	3,203,237	2,863,070
Charge for the year	340,166	340,167
Balance at 31 December	3,543,403	3,203,237
Net Book Value		
At 1 January	6,993,127_	7,333,294
At 31 December	6,652,961	6,993,127

Cumulative finance costs capitalised and included in the cost of tangible fixed assets amount to £452,501 (2014: £452,501). The company has taken advantage of the provision available to grandfather current accounting on transition under FRS102 and has not changed the accounting treatment adopted for tangible fixed assets under old UK GAAP.

NOTES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Note	2015	2014
			£	£
)	DEBTORS		•	
	Trade debtors		98,503	110,817
	Prepayments and accrued income		8,527	8,331
			107,030	119,148
			2015	2014
			£]	£
0	CREDITORS: Amount falling due within one year			
	Bank loans and overdrafts		267,146	218,972
	Trade creditors		41,564	45,059
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income		743,713 224,346	1,059,680 234,928
	Current tax on income for the year		67,125	254,720
			1,343,894	1,558,639
•	Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and re	epayable on demand.		
	• .		2015	2014
			£	£
1	CREDITORS: Amount falling due after more than one year			
	Bank loans and overdrafts	11.1	7,277,752	,7,544,898
	Amount owed to group undertakings	11.2	1,793,973	1,793,973
	Fair Value of Swaps		3,018,414	3,856,462 13,195,333
	·			
	•		2015 £	2014 £
1.1	Bank loans are repayable as follows:		I	
	Within one year		267,146	218,972
	Between one and two years		310,941	267,146
	Between two and five years		1,059,827	1,086,104
	After more than five years		5,906,984	6,191,648
			7,277,752	7,544,898
			7,544,898	7,763,870
	The bank loans are secured against the assets of the company and in average rate 1.86%) including margin. The loans are repayable by install interest charges on amounts shown are based on floating LIBOR, agreements whereby it pays a fixed rate of 5.67% plus margin per annumber the swaps expire on 30 June 2029.	lments ending in Jun The company has	e 2029. entered into inte	erest rate swa
1.2	Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and interest is che the year is 3.71% (2014: average rate 3.67%). Amount owed to the group and of the contract			
	the end of the contract.	,	2015	2014
			£	£
2	DEFERRED TAX		•	
	ASSETS AND (LIABILITIES)			
•	Capital Allowance		(1,139)	(1,169)
	Deemed Service Premium Relief (DSLPR)-Qualifing Element		2,918	2,612
	Deductable Capitalised interest		(63,420)	(66,578)
	Unrelieved tax losses		-	4,965
	•		(61,641)	(60,170)

NOTES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 £	2014 £
13	CAPITAL AND RESERVES		•
	Authorised		
	1,000 (2014: 1000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted and fully paid		
	1000(2014:£1000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Impregilo Parking Glasgow Ltd activities exposes it to the financial risks of changes in interest rate and the movements in the Retail Price Index (RPI). As part its Risk management strategy the company has identified, measured and managed these risk as follows

Interest Rate Swaps

The risk of variability in cash flows due to changes in interest rate (hedged item) has been managed through an Interest rate swap agreement (hedging instrument) under which the company pays fixed rate of 5.67% plus margin per annum. The swap agreement will expire in June 2029. The financial instrument has been valued at fair value. The company has checked the effectiveness of the hedge to follow the hedge accounting. Hedge effectiveness has been found highly effective therefore change in the fair value of the hedging instrument has been recognised through the other comprehensive income.

The following table indicates the periods in which the cash flows associated with cash flow hedging instruments are expected to occur as required by FRS 102.29(a) for the cash flow hedge accounting models.

			2015			
ľ	Carrying amount	Expected cash flows	1 year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5years and over
-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest Rate	Swaps:					
	(2,206,099)	(2,206,099)	(324,178)	(297,989)	(732,071)	(851,861)
RPI Rate Swa	ıps:					
	(812,315)	(812,315)	(39,638)	(44,716)	(150,942)	(577,019)
	(3,018,414)	(3,018,414)	(363,816)	(342,705)	(883,013)	(1,428,880)
			2014			
	Carrying amount	Expected cash flows	l year or less	1 to <2 years	2 to <5years	Syears and over
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest Rate s	waps:				•	
	(2,533,033)	(2,533,033)	(349,571)	(324,740)	(807,110)	(1,051,612)
RPI Rate Swap	os:					
	(1,323,429)	(1,323,429)	(18,070)	(30,444)	(129,389)	(1,145,526)
	(3,856,462)	(3,856,462)	(367,641)	(355,184)	(936,499)	(2,197,138)

RPI Rate Swaps

The risk of variability in cash flows due to changes in inflation (hedged item) has been managed through a RPI swap agreement (hedging instrument). The swap agreement will expire in June 2029. The financial instrument has been valued at fair value. The company has checked the hedge effectiveness to follow the hedge accounting. Hedge effectiveness has been found highly effective therefore change in the fair value of the hedging instrument has been recognised through the comprehensive income statement.

The company's source of income is contractually linked to movements in the Retail Price Index. The company holds swap contracts to hedge its exposure to adverse movements in the Retail Price Index ("RPI"). The fair value of the swaps at 31 December 2015: £812,315 was negative £ (2014: negative £1,323,429).

NOTES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

15 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Impregilo International Infrastructures NV, a company registered in the Netherlands.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Salini Impregilo SpA a company registered in Italy. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 85E Park Drive, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4RY, United Kingdom.

16 EXPLANATION OF TRANSATION TO FRS 102 FROM ADOPTED IFRS

As stated in note 1, these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 and Impregilo Parking Glasgow Ltd have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2015 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2014.

In preparing its FRS 102 balance sheet, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting UK GAAP. An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to FRS 102 has affected the Company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

Reconciliations provided shall, to the extent practicable, distinguish the correction of errors from changes in accounting policies.

IMPREGILO PARKING (GLASGOW) LIMITED
RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR COMPARATIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	Adopted UK GAAP	Effect of Transition to FRS 102	FRS 102
		31/12/2014	31/12/2014	31/12/2014
•	F	£	£	£
TURNOVER	Γ	1,885,102		1,885,102
Cost of Sales		(862,044)		(862,044)
GROSS PROFIT		1,023,058		1,023,058
Administrative expenses		(494,590)		(494,590)
OPERATING PROFIT		528,468		528,468
Interest receivable and similar income		2,735		2,735
Interest payable and similar charges		(609,243)		(609,243)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(78,040)		(78,040)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities		(60,170)		(60,170)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(138,210)		(138,210)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	16.1	-	(229,522)	(229,522)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	_	(138,210)	(229,522)	(367,732)

^{16.1} The amount represent effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges for the year 2014.

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	Adopted UK GAAP	Effect of Transition to FRS 102	FRS 102	Adopted UK GAAP	Effect of Transition to FRS 102	FRS 102
	•	01/01/2014	01/01/2014	01/01/2014	31/12/2014	31/12/2014	31/12/2014
		£	£	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					~	. •	
Tangible Assets		7,333,294		7,333,294	6,993,127		6,993,127
CURRENT ASSETS							
Debtors		121,435		121,435	119,148		119,148
Cash at bank and in hand		666,614		666,614	913,057	ļ	913,057
		788,049		788,049	1,032,205		1,032,205
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		(1,357,638)		(1,357,638)	(1,558,639)		(1,558,639)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(569,589)		(569,589)	(526,434)		(526,434)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,763,705		6,763,705	6,466,693		6,466,693
CREDITORS : Amounts falling due after more than one year	16.2	(9,557,843)	(3,626,940)	(13,184,783)	(9,338,871)	(3,856,462)	(13,195,333)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		-		-	(60,170)		(60,170)
NET LIABILITIES		(2,794,138)	(3,626,940)	(6,421,078)	(2,932,348)	(3,856,462)	(6,788,810)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES							
Called up share capital		1,000		1,000	1,000]	1,000
Profit and loss account		(2,795,138)		(2,795,138)	(2,933,348)		(2,933,348)
Hedging Reserve	16.2	•	(3,626,940)	(3,626,940)	<u> </u>	(3,856,462)	(3,856,462)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(2,794,138)	(3,626,940)	(6,421,078)	(2,932,348)	(3,856,462)	(6,788,810)

^{16.2} The amount represents fair value of swaps under FRS 102 and following the hedge accounting the effective part of any gain and loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income.