REGISTERED NUMBER: 04958862 (England and Wales)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

FOR

BIRMINGHAM AND SOLIHULL LIFT (FUNDCO 1) LIMITED

24/07/2023 A05

COMPANIES HOUSE

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BIRMINGHAM AND SOLIHULL LIFT (FUNDCO 1) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS:

M Grinonneau H L Cashmore P Athey W E Morris E Forsyth M Chojnowska

SECRETARY:

Prime Company Secretarial Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

5 The Triangle Wildwood Drive Worcester Worcestershire WR5 2QX

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04958862 (England and Wales)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

One Chamberlain square

Birmingham West Midlands B3 3AX

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company in the year under review were those of owning and managing its portfolio of properties in the Birmingham and Solihull area as part of the government sponsored Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) initiative.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company invests in primary healthcare infrastructure in the Birmingham and Solihull area and has a portfolio of nine operational investment properties for which a full year of rental income was received.

There was a decrease in the value of the company's investment properties during the year from £82,018,000 to £79,709,000, which is reflected in the value reported in the financial statements.

It is anticipated that future developments will be owned by related Fundcos and therefore no further properties will be added to the portfolio.

The level of operating activity is expected to increase in line with inflation in the year to 31 December 2023.

The principal risks and uncertainties of the business relate predominantly to tenant default on rental payments. As tenancies are predominantly with Community Health Partnerships Limited (a company owned by the Department of Health and Social Care), the risk of tenant default is considered to be low.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £136,770 (2021 - £Nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

M Grinonneau H L Cashmore P Athey W E Morris

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

J E Keyte - resigned 30 June 2022

J C Heath - resigned 15 November 2022

E Forsyth - appointed 30 June 2022

M Chojnowska - appointed 15 November 2022

J R Taylor ceased to be a director after 31 December 2022 but prior to the date of this report.

Directors were not remunerated by Birmingham and Solihull LIFT (Fundco 1) Limited, but by their respective employing entities.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial risk management objective is broadly to seek to make neither a profit nor a loss from exposure to interest rate risk. Its policy is to finance working capital through retained earnings and to finance fixed assets through fixed rate borrowings for the term of the first lease of each of the assets.

The company's hedging strategy is to enter into a fixed rate loan.

The company's lease revenues and most of its costs were linked to inflation at the inception of the respective projects. The financing structure and senior loan repayment profile was structured so that the company would continue to meet its covenants in a low inflation environment, resulting in the company being largely but not wholly insensitive to inflation.

The directors do not consider any other risks attaching to the use of financial instruments to be material to an assessment of its financial position or profit.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each director in office at the date the Report of the Directors is approved:

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

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

APPROVED BY THE BOARD AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF:

Will	liam Morris	
WEŅ	Morris - Director	••
	21/6/2023 23:17 BST	
Date:		

Independent auditors' report to the members of Birmingham and Solihull LIFT (Fundco 1) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Birmingham and Solihull LIFT (Fundco 1) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report of the Directors and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022; the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK corporation tax legislation, 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 financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to ability for management to override controls and manipulate the financial statements through posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias in accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and those charged with governance including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud
- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around any actual and potential litigation and claims
- Enquiry of entity staff in tax and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for
 appropriateness, testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias), and evaluating the business
 rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business
- · Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance

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

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

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

Duncan Stratford (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Danian Smitted

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham

28 June 2023

INCOME STATEMENT for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
REVENUE		8,155,383	7,653,635
Administrative expenses		(1,569,646)	(1,587,510)
· ·		6,585,737	6,066,125
Revaluation of Investment Property		(2,309,000)	263,000
OPERATING PROFIT	3	4,276,737	6,329,125
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(3,210,230)	(3,316,468)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,066,507	3,012,657
Tax on profit	5	(118,925)	(1,539,740)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	R	947,582	1,472,917

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		947,582	1,472,917
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		947,582	1,472,917

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2022

	NI /	31.12.22	31.12.21
FIXED ASSETS	Notes	£	. £
Investment property	7	79,709,000	82,018,000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	8	96,792	45,595
Cash at bank		3,169,304	2,164,751
)	•	3,266,096	2,210,346
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,249,562)	(3,015,456)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIE	SS)	16,534	(805,110)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		79,725,534	81,212,890
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one ye	ar 10	(57,293,137)	(59,710,230)
DEFERRED TAX	13	(3,623,972)	(3,505,047)
NET ASSETS		18,808,425	17,997,613
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	•	•	
Called up share capital	14	1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve	15	12,237,719	13,991,719
Retained earnings	15	6,569,706	4,004,894
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	٠	18,808,425	17,997,613

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21/6/2023 | 23:17 B5Td were signed on its behalf by:

William	Morris		
	- Director	 	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve £	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,000	2,201,798	14,321,898	16,524,696
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Transfer in respect of property	-	1,472,917	-	1,472,917
valuation gains (net of deferred tax)	-	330,179	(330,179)	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,000	4,004,894	13,991,719	17,997,613
Changes in equity				•
Dividends Total comprehensive income	-	(136,770) 947,582	<u>.</u> .	(136,770) 947,582
Total comprehensive income Transfer in respect of property	-	947,362	•	947,302
valuation gains (net of deferred tax)	<u> </u>	1,754,000	(1,754,000)	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,000	6,569,706	12,237,719	18,808,425

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information and basis of accounting

Birmingham and Solihull LIFT (Fundco 1) Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 5 The Triangle, Wildwood Drive, Worcester, Worcestershire, WR5 2QX. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activity was that of owning and managing its portfolio of properties in the Birmingham and Solihull area as part of the government sponsored Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) initiative.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" Section 1A and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on a going concern basis as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings held as investment property.

The financial statements comprise the audited financial statements of the company up to 31 December each year, and are stated in pound sterling, the company's functional and presentational currency.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Exemptions

In accordance with the small companies regime, no cash flow statement is required to be presented as the company qualifies as a small entity as defined in the Companies Act 2006.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties, to the extent that there is a right to receive consideration and is recorded at the fair value of consideration received or receivable excluding value added tax.

Rental income is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term. An annual inflationary adjustment to the operating lease rentals linked to the Retail Prices Index (RPI) is recognised on all operating leases from 1 April each year and is based on the published RPI index for the month of February in the year of review.

All revenue is attributable to one class of business and arose in the United Kingdom.

Investment property

Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort on an ongoing basis are measured at fair value annually with any change recognised in the income statement. Unrealised gains or losses (net of related deferred tax) are transferred from retained earnings to a separate revaluation reserve.

Going concern

The company's forecasts and projections show that the company will be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the period. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of UK corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Except for deferred tax relating to investment property, all other deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to investment property that is measured at fair value is calculated using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Finance costs

Finance costs, which include interest on loans and debt issue costs, are recognised over the life of the debt on an effective interest rate basis. The unamortised portion of any deferred or accelerated finance costs are netted off or added to the relevant debt balance.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements the directors are required to make a number of accounting judgements and make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The following judgements and estimates are deemed significant in the context of these financial statements:

- i) On adoption of FRS 102, the directors have elected not to apply paragraphs 34.12 to 34.16A of the standard in respect of service concession arrangements entered into before the date of transition, and hence continue to account for the arrangements using the same accounting policies as applied historically under UK GAAP. The company's assets under the LIFT contracts are therefore recognised as investment properties rather than financial assets.
- ii) Investment properties are recognised at their fair value. The assessment of fair value requires the use of a range of assumptions, including future inflation rates and property yields. The valuations have been prepared by independent professional valuers, using appropriate industry guidelines.
- iii) The company is recognising a deferred tax asset in respect of carried forward tax losses. To support such recognition, the directors have assessed the forecast future taxable profits of the company to ensure that it is probable that these losses will be utilised.

2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2022 nor for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2021 - NIL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

			31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
	Directors' remuneration			-
3.	OPERATING PROFIT	•		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:			
			31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
	Audit fees payable to the company's auditors		8,520	7,140
4.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES			
			31.12.22 £	31.12.2 <u>,</u> 1 £
	Amortisation of finance costs	•	42,795	44,592
	Mortgage interest		2,433,654	2,534,194
	Junior loan interest		733,781	737,682
			3,210,230	3,316,468

Junior loan interest was payable on the loan stock provided by the parent company, Birmingham and Solihull Local Improvement Finance Trust Limited.

5. TAX ON PROFIT

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

		31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Impact of change in tax rate		288,878 (169,953)	919,116 620,624
Total deferred tax	·	118,925	1,539,740
Tax on profit		i18,925	1,539,740

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2021 - 19%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. TAX ON PROFIT - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

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

Profit before tax	31.12.22 £ 1,066,507	31.12.21 £ 3,012,657
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	202,636	572,405
Effects of: Revaluation of investment properties Remeasurement of deferred tax provision Adjustment in respect of previous years	16,910 (100,454) (167)	(3,040) 970,375
Total tax charge	118,925	1,539,740

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

6. **DIVIDENDS**

	31.12.2	2 31.12.21
	£	£
Interim	136,77	- 0

During the year, dividends per share were distributed as follows:

Ordinary 29 December 2022 £136.77

During the previous year, no dividends were distributed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

INVESTIVIENT PROPERTY	Ţotal £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 January 2022	82,018,000
Revaluations	(2,309,000)
At 31 December 2022	79,709,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	79,709,000
At 31 December 2021	82,018,000
Fair value at 31 December 2022 is represented by:	£
Valuation in 2013	18,980,261
Valuation in 2014	533,000
Valuation in 2015	2,035,000
Valuation in 2016	(767,000)
Valuation in 2017	191,000
Valuation in 2018	819,495
Valuation in 2019	737,000
Valuation in 2020	1,476,000
Valuation in 2021	263,000
Valuation in 2022	(2,309,000)
Cost	57,750,244
	79,709,000
	

The valuation in 2013 represents the cumulative valuations from the date the investment properties were brought into use to 31 December 2013.

Investment properties were revalued to fair value as at 31 December 2022 by independent valuers Avison Young with recent experience in the location and class of the investment properties being valued.

The valuations were carried out on a Market Value basis as defined by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation - Global Standards.

The investment properties are leased to tenants on Lease Plus Agreements (LPA), which are standard form leases used for projects within NHS LIFT schemes. Under the terms of the LPAs, the company has facilities management obligations to repair and maintain the buildings.

The LPAs give tenants the right to acquire the properties in various situations, including at the expiry of the LPA term or in the event the company wishes to dispose of its freehold interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

٥.	DED	10K2	

9.

Trade debtors	£ 35,308	31.12.21 £ 6,577
Prepayments and accrued income	61,484	39,018
	96,792	45,595 =====
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
•	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 11)	2,371,104	2,206,014
Trade creditors	97,745	68,952
Amounts owed to group undertakings	246,668	235,392
Taxation and social security	317,474	305,130
Other creditors	216,571.	199,968
	3,249,562	3,015,456

Amounts owed to group undertakings includes £195,512 (2021 - £195,512) of accrued interest on the junior loan and is repayable within one year. All other balances with group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and attract no interest.

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

•	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
Bank loans (see note 11)	50,238,261	52,609,365
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,054,876	7,100,865
	57,293,137	59,710,230
Amounts falling due in more than five years:	 -	•

Amounts falling due in more than five years:

Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans - more than 5 years	38,269,688	41,719,431

Amounts owed to group undertakings represents junior loans which attract a fixed interest rate of 11.50% to 12% and are repayable in more than 5 years.

11. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	2,371,104	2,206,014

11.

BIRMINGHAM AND SOLIHULL LIFT (FUNDCO 1) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 04958862)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

LOANS - continued	•	
e e	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	2,518,153	2,371,104
		•
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	9,450,420	8,518,830
·		
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		. '
Bank loans - more than 5 years	38,269,688	41,719,431
Bank loans - 2-5 years Amounts falling due in more than five years: Repayable by instalments	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Outstanding mortgage at the year end amounted to £52,906,978 (2021 - £55,155,787).

The mortgage is secured by fixed and floating charge over the company's investment properties and other assets. Interest rate payable on the principal amount of the mortgage is 4.48% and is payable to the funder on a quarterly basis.

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS

The company holds nine primary healthcare properties as investment properties as disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements, which are let primarily to Community Health Partnerships Limited (a company owned by the Department of Health and Social Care). These non-cancellable leases have remaining terms of between 8 to 16 years. Rental income receivable under the leases is subject to annual inflationary increases linked to the RPI index.

Further details on purchase options and restrictions imposed on the above leasing arrangements is included in note 7 to the financial statements.

Minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

•	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£ .
Within one year	8,293,879	7,668,467
Between one and five years	33,175,518	30,673,867
In more than five years	45,254,178	49,502,219
	86,723,575	87,844,553
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13. **DEFERRED TAX**

•					Deferred tax £
	Balance at 1 January 2022 Charged to Income Statement during the year				3,505,047 118,925
	Balance at 31 December 2022			:	3,623,972
	The provision for deferred tax consists of the follo	wing deferred to	ax (assets)/liabilit	es:	
	Accelerated capital allowances Capitalised interest Latent gains on investment properties Unutilised losses	·		31.12.22 £ 2,756,996 758,395 1,721,036	31.12.21 £ 2,425,070 758,395 2,276,036 (1,954,454)
	Total provision		_	3,623,972	3,505,047
14.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL				·
	Allotted, issued and fully paid: Number: Class: 1,000 Ordinary		Nominal value:	31.12.22 £ 1,000	31.12.21 £ 1,000
15.	RESERVES		Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve £	Totals £
	At 1 January 2022 Profit for the year Dividends Transfer in respect of property		4,004,894 947,582 (136,770)	13,991,719	17,996,613 947,582 (136,770)
	valuation gains (net of deferred tax) At 31 December 2022		6,569,706	(1,754,000) 12,237,719	18,807,425

The retained earnings reserve represents cumulative profits and losses net of transfers of investment property revaluations, dividends paid and other adjustments.

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of revaluations of investment properties which are revalued to fair value at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 33 of FRS 102, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The company's investment properties are let primarily to Community Health Partnerships Limited (CHP). CHP is a joint venture partner with Birmingham and Solihull Local Improvement Finance Trust Limited, the parent company of Birmingham and Solihull LIFT (Fundco 1) Limited.

During the year the company invoiced CHP £10,045,196 (2021 - £9,156,666) for rent and disbursements. At the year end £35,308 (2021 - £5,714) was outstanding from CHP and is included within trade debtors.

The sales and purchase transactions with related parties are all stated inclusive of VAT.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The parent company is Birmingham and Solihull Local Improvement Finance Trust Limited (BaS LIFT). BaS LIFT is jointly controlled by BaSS LIFT Holdings Limited and Community Health Partnerships Limited (a company owned by the Department of Health and Social Care). There is no ultimate controlling party.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up is that headed by BaS LIFT. Group financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.