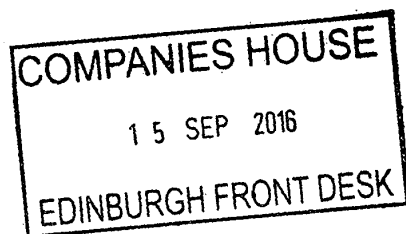


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05826309

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 March 2016



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Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2016

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Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors

K M Hill
M Donn
A Waddington
M Turnbull-Fox (Resigned 4 March 2016)
C Oxby (Appointed 4 March 2016)

Company Secretary

Infrastructure Managers Limited

Registered Office

Cannon Place
78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AF

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Level 4
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company are the design, construction, financing, supply of certain services and maintenance of a police station with a custodial unit in accordance with the terms of an agreement with Kent Police Authority. This agreement together with a loan facilities agreement, a construction contract, a facilities management contract and other related contracts were signed on 21 July 2006. The concession period runs for a period of 30 years from this date.

Performance Review

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2014. The accounts for both years are presented under FRS 102, the adjustments to the prior year reported financial position and financial performance are given in note 20.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £273,374 (2015: £153,104).

The profit for the year will be transferred to reserves.

The directors are satisfied with the overall performance of the Company and do not foresee any significant change in the Company's activities in the coming financial year.

Key performance indicators

The performance of the Company from a cash perspective is assessed six monthly by the testing of the covenants of the senior debt provider. The key indicator being the debt service cover ratio. The Company has been performing well and has been compliant with the covenants laid out in the group loan agreement.

Going Concern

The directors acknowledge that the company is in net liabilities, however this is a result of the Interest rate swap, which is significantly out of the money, being brought onto the balance sheet. It is not the intention to close out these instruments before their maturity date, therefore there is no impact on the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due. After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, 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.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

K M Hill	
M Donn	
A Waddington	
C Oxby	(Appointed 4 March 2016)
M Turnbull-Fox	(Resigned 4 March 2016)

Dividends

Particulars of dividends paid are detailed in note 10 to the financial statements.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

Financial instruments

Due to the nature of the Company's business, the financial risks the directors consider relevant to this Company are credit, interest rate, cash flow and liquidity risk. The credit risk is not considered significant as the client is a quasi governmental organisation.

Interest rate risk

The financial risk management objectives of the Company are to ensure that financial risks are mitigated by the use of financial instruments. The Company uses interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to interest rate movements. Financial instruments are not used for speculative purposes.

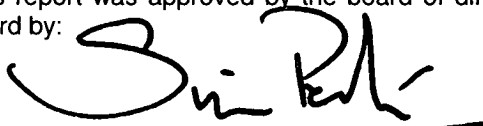
Cash Flow and Liquidity risk

Many of the Cash Flow risks are addressed by means of contractual provisions. The Company's liquidity risk is principally managed through financing the Company by means of long term borrowings.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 August 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Infrastructure Managers Limited
Company Secretary

Registered office:
Cannon Place
78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AF

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year Ended 31 March 2016

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 the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; 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. 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors' Responsibilities were approved by the board on 31 August 2016 and signed on its behalf by:



K M Hill

Director

Registered office:
Cannon Place
78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AF

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Year Ended 31 March 2016

Our opinion

In our opinion, Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2016;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Paul Cheshire (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Edinburgh

31/08/16

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	2,938,990	2,095,553
Cost of sales		<u>(2,364,433)</u>	<u>(1,680,774)</u>
Gross profit		574,557	414,779
Administrative expenses		<u>(165,680)</u>	<u>(143,859)</u>
Operating profit		408,877	270,920
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	2,116,469	2,157,290
Interest payable and similar charges	8	<u>(2,182,259)</u>	<u>(2,235,989)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		343,087	192,221
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	<u>(69,713)</u>	<u>(39,117)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>273,374</u>	<u>153,104</u>
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax		<u>(351,151)</u>	<u>(3,065,838)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(77,777)</u>	<u>(2,912,734)</u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets			
Debtors: due within one year	11	1,303,704	1,233,047
Debtors: due after more than one year	11	<u>33,159,483</u>	<u>34,114,625</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>3,255,481</u>	<u>3,544,214</u>
		37,718,668	38,891,886
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,180,999)	(4,427,499)
Net current assets		33,537,669	34,464,387
Total assets less current liabilities		33,537,669	34,464,387
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(41,694,637)	(42,298,578)
Net liabilities		(8,156,968)	(7,834,191)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	10,000	10,000
Hedging reserve	17	<u>(8,183,378)</u>	<u>(7,832,227)</u>
Retained earnings	17	<u>16,410</u>	<u>(11,964)</u>
Shareholders' deficit		(8,156,968)	(7,834,191)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2016 and are signed on behalf of the board by:



K M Hill

Director

Company registration number: 05826309

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

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 March 2016

	Called up share capital £	Hedging reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2014	10,000	(4,766,389)	89,932	(4,666,457)
Profit for the year			153,104	153,104
Other comprehensive income for the year:				
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax	—	(3,065,838)	—	(3,065,838)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	(3,065,838)	153,104	(2,912,734)
Dividends paid and payable	10	—	(255,000)	(255,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	—	—	(255,000)	(255,000)
At 31 March 2015	10,000	(7,832,227)	(11,964)	(7,834,191)
Profit for the year			273,374	273,374
Other comprehensive income for the year:				
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax	—	(351,151)	—	(351,151)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	(351,151)	273,374	(77,777)
Dividends paid and payable	10	—	(245,000)	(245,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	—	—	(245,000)	(245,000)
At 31 March 2016	<u>10,000</u>	<u>(8,183,378)</u>	<u>16,410</u>	<u>(8,156,968)</u>

Included in the fair value movement on cash flow hedging instruments is £1,222,892 (2015: £1,274,389) that was recycled through Interest Payable in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2016

1. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006 and the Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015 (SI 2015/980).

2. General information

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited ('the company') is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF.

The principal activities of the Company are the design, construction, financing, supply of certain services and maintenance of a police station with a custodial unit in accordance with the terms of an agreement

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

3. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed further in the accounting policies.

The accounting policies stated below have been consistently applied to the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Going concern

The directors acknowledge that the company is in net liabilities, however this is a result of the Interest rate swap, which is significantly out of the money, being brought onto the balance sheet. It is not the intention to close out these instruments before their maturity date, therefore there is no impact on the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due. After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, 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.

(c) Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 20.

(d) Disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' part 1B, which states that a small company is not required to prepare a cash flow statement.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

(e) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

i) Hedge accounting and consideration of the fair value of derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain economic exposures in relation to movements in interest rates as compared with the position that was expected at the date the underlying transaction being hedged was entered into. The Company fair values its derivative financial instruments and records the fair value of those instruments on its balance sheet. No market prices are available for these instruments and consequently the fair values are derived using financial models developed by the shareholders based on counterparty information that is independent of the Company, but use observable market data in respect of interest rates as an input to valuing those derivative financial instruments. There is also a judgement on whether an economic hedge relationship exists in order to achieve hedge accounting. Appropriate documentation has been prepared detailing the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the underlying loan being hedged.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

i) Impairment of assets

The carrying value of those assets recorded in the Company's balance sheet, at amortised cost, could be materially reduced where circumstances exist which might indicate that an asset has been impaired and an impairment review is performed. Impairment reviews consider the fair value and or value in use of the potentially impaired asset or assets and compares that with the carrying value of the asset or assets in the balance sheet. Any reduction in value arising from such a review would be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment reviews involve the significant use of assumptions. Consideration has to be given as to the price that could be obtained for the asset or assets, or in relation to a consideration of value in use, estimates of the future cash flows that could be generated by the potentially impaired asset or assets, together with a consideration of an appropriate discount rate to apply to those cash flows.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

ii) Accounting for service concession arrangements

Accounting for the service concession contract and finance debtors requires estimation of service margins, finance debtor interest rates and associated amortisation profile which is based on forecast results of the contract.

(f) Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the services' share of the management services income received by the Company for the provision of a PFI asset to the customer. This income is received over the life of the concession period. Management service income is allocated between turnover, finance debtor interest and reimbursement of finance debtor so as to generate a constant rate of return in respect of the finance debtor over the life of the contract.

(g) Income tax

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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 or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii) Deferred tax

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. Deferred tax is also recognised on the revaluations of derivative financial instruments, with the movements going through the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the deferred tax asset or liability.

(h) Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Hedge Accounting

The Company has entered into an arrangement with third parties that is designed to hedge future cash flows arising on variable rate interest loan arrangements, with the net effect of exchanging the cash flows arising under those arrangements for a stream of fixed interest cash flows ("interest rate swaps").

To qualify for hedge accounting, documentation is prepared specifying the hedging strategy, the component transactions and methodology used for effectiveness measurement. Changes in the carrying value of financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows ("cash flow hedges") are recognised directly in a hedging reserve in equity and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts deferred in equity in respect of cash flow hedges are subsequently recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period in which the hedged item affects net profit or loss or the hedging relationship is terminated and the underlying position being hedged has been extinguished.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) Hedge accounting

The Company has entered into an arrangement with third parties that is designed to hedge future cash flows arising on variable rate interest loan arrangements, with the net effect of exchanging the cash flows arising under those arrangements for a stream of fixed interest cash flows ("interest rate swaps"). The Company has also entered into an arrangement with third parties that is designed to hedge future cash receipts arising from its principal activity (RPI swaps). The Company has designated that this arrangement is a hedge of another (non-derivative) financial instrument, to mitigate the impact of potential volatility on the Company's net cash flows.

To qualify for hedge accounting, documentation is prepared specifying the hedging strategy, the component transactions and methodology used for effectiveness measurement. Changes in the carrying value of financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows ("cash flow hedges") are recognised directly in a hedging reserve in equity and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts deferred in equity in respect of cash flow hedges are subsequently recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period in which the hedged item affects net profit or loss or the hedging relationship is terminated and the underlying position being hedged has been extinguished.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(k) Finance debtor

The company has taken the transition exemption in FRS 102 Section 35.10(i) that allows the company to continue the service concession arrangement accounting policies from previous UK GAAP.

The company is accounting for the concession asset based on the ability to substantially transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership to the customer, with this arrangement the costs incurred by the company on the design and construction of the assets have been treated as a finance debtor within these financial statements.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Rendering of services	<u>2,938,990</u>	<u>2,095,553</u>

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

5. Auditors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	<u>9,788</u>	<u>10,266</u>

Included in the fee above is £2,688 (2015: £2,400) for the audit of the immediate parent entity Justice Support Services (North Kent) Holdings Limited.

6. Particulars of employees and directors

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors, amounted to nil (2015: nil). The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company during the year (2015: £nil).

7. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	29,045	23,671
Finance debtor interest receivable	<u>2,087,424</u>	<u>2,133,619</u>
	<u>2,116,469</u>	<u>2,157,290</u>

8. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	1,691,472	1,746,856
Interest due to Group undertakings	464,593	464,593
Other interest payable and similar charges	26,194	24,540
	<u>2,182,259</u>	<u>2,235,989</u>

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Major components of tax expense

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	71,319	42,385
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	–	(938)
Total current tax	<u>71,319</u>	<u>41,447</u>
Deferred tax:		
Impact of change in tax rate	1,095	–
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>(2,701)</u>	<u>(2,330)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(1,606)</u>	<u>(2,330)</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>69,713</u>	<u>39,117</u>

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities *(continued)*

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2015: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%).

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	343,087	192,221
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	68,618	42,813
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	–	(938)
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	1,095	–
Marginal relief	–	(428)
Other tax adjustment	–	(2,330)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	69,713	39,117

Factors that may affect future tax expense

On 26 October 2015, a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 18% was substantively enacted. The reduction is to take effect in two stages from 1 April 2017 (19%) and then from 1 April 2020 (18%). As a result, relevant deferred tax balances have been re-measured at the rate at which the majority of the deferred tax balance is expected to unwind.

This change has reduced the deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date by £199,595.

In his Budget speech on 16 March 2016 the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the above UK corporation tax rate of 18% effective from 1 April 2020 be further reduced to 17%. This change had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and therefore is not recognised in these financial statements. If enacted, the change would reduce the deferred tax asset at the balance sheet by £99,797.

10. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2016 £	2015 £
Dividend of £24.50 (2013: £25.50) per ordinary share	245,000	255,000

11. Debtors

Debtors falling due within one year are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	35,039	–
Prepayments and accrued income	473,623	487,255
Finance debtor	795,042	745,792
	1,303,704	1,233,047

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

11. Debtors *(continued)*

Debtors falling due after one year are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax asset	1,806,216	1,966,316
Finance debtor	31,353,267	32,148,309
	<u>33,159,483</u>	<u>34,114,625</u>

The movement in the finance debtor is analysed as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
At beginning of year	32,894,101	33,593,695
Repayments	(745,792)	(699,594)
At end of year	<u>32,148,309</u>	<u>32,894,101</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,035,639	1,127,863
Trade creditors	255,308	172,235
Accruals and deferred income	2,596,831	2,842,412
Corporation tax	71,319	41,447
Social security and other taxes	221,902	243,542
	<u>4,180,999</u>	<u>4,427,499</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings were trading balances, were not interest bearing and were repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,046,963	28,069,298
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,861,950	3,861,950
Accruals and deferred income	805,995	577,046
Derivative financial liability	9,979,729	9,790,284
	<u>41,694,637</u>	<u>42,298,578</u>

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year *(continued)*

The bank loan facility granted by Bank of Scotland is secured on the assets of the company. The loan facility is repayable from September 2008 to January 2035.

Interest is charged on amounts drawn under the term loan facility based on floating LIBOR plus a margin of 0.9%, which is agreed for the term of the project. The Company has entered into a LIBOR fixed rate swap, the effect of which is to convert variable interest into fixed interest. The fixed rate of this swap is 4.9075%. The term loan is stated net of finance costs of £203,528 (2015: £229,722).

The amounts due to group undertakings are a subordinated loan which bears an interest rate of 12.03% and is repayable as a one-off bullet payment in September 2036.

14. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Included in debtors (note 11)	<u>1,806,216</u>	<u>1,966,316</u>

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 2016 is £743. This primarily relates to the reversal of short term timing differences.

	2015 £
Opening balance	1,966,316
Movement through other comprehensive income	(160,100)
Closing balance	<u>1,806,216</u>

15. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>32,148,309</u>	<u>32,894,101</u>
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,979,729	9,790,284
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>31,944,552</u>	<u>33,059,111</u>

The fair values of the interest rate swap have been calculated by discounting the fixed cash flows at forecasted forward interest rates over the term of the financial instrument. The bank borrowing and finance debtor are both held at amortised cost.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

15. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Hedge accounting

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of an underlying item, such as interest rates or other indices. The Company's use of derivative financial instruments is described below.

Interest rate swaps

The Company has entered into interest rate swaps with third parties for the same notional amount as all of the Company's variable rate borrowings with banks which has the commercial effect of swapping the variable rate interest coupon on those loans for a fixed rate coupon. The bank loans and related interest rate swaps amortise at the same rate over the life of the loan/swap arrangements. The interest rate swaps were entered into on 21 July 2006 and expire on 31 January 2035.

The Directors believe that the hedging relationship between the interest rate swaps and related variable rate bank loans is highly effective and as a consequence have concluded that these derivatives meet the definition of a cash flow hedge and have formally designated them as such.

Carrying value of all derivative financial instruments

All of the Company's derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. The net carrying value of all derivative financial instruments at 31 March 2016 amounted to net liabilities of £9,979,729 (2015: £9,790,284) comprising liabilities for interest rate swaps. All of the movements during the year in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments have been recorded in the cash flow hedge reserve amounting to a credit of £189,446 (2015: debit £3,832,298).

16. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

17. Reserves

Hedging reserve - This reserve records fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments.

Retained earnings - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

18. Related party transactions

The company is wholly owned by Justice Support Services (North Kent) Holdings Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption in section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures', that allows it not to disclose transactions with wholly owned members of a group.

The following disclosures are with entities in the group that are not wholly owned:

The company paid £9,684 (2015: £9,435) to Aberdeen Infrastructure Finance GP Limited for the provision of two directors.

The company paid £9,684 (2015: £9,435) to DIF Infrastructure III CV the provision of two directors.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

19. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Justice Support Services (North Kent) Holdings Limited.

The intermediate parent undertaking was jointly owned by Aberdeen Infrastructure (No.3) Limited and DIF Infra 3 UK Limited.

As each party holds 50% it is the directors' opinion that there remains no ultimate controlling party.

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Holdings Limited, Aberdeen Infrastructure (No.3) Limited and DIF Infra 3 UK Limited are incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Copies of the accounts of these companies can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

20. Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. Set out below are the changes in accounting policies which reconcile profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 and the total equity as at 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 between UK GAAP as previously reported and FRS 102.

Profit for the financial year		31 March 2015
		£
UK GAAP - As previously reported		162,424
Effective Interest Rate adjustment on Bank loans	B	(11,649)
Deferred tax impact of adjustments	C	
- Effective Interest Rate adjustment on Bank loans	-	2,329
Total Adjustment to profit for the financial year		(9,320)
FRS 102		<u>153,104</u>

Other Comprehensive Income		31 March 2015
		£
UK GAAP - As previously reported		-
Derivative financial instrument	A	(3,832,298)
Deferred tax impact of adjustments	C	
- Derivative financial instruments		766,406
FRS 102		<u>(3,065,892)</u>

Total Equity		1 April 2014	31 March 2015
		£	£
UK GAAP - As previously reported		123,648	31,072
Derivative Financial Instruments	A	(5,957,986)	(9,790,284)
Effective Interest Rate adjustment to bank loans	B	(29,646)	(41,295)
Deferred taxation	C	1,197,526	1,966,316
FRS 102		<u>(4,666,458)</u>	<u>(7,834,191)</u>

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31 March 2016

20. Transition to FRS 102 *(continued)*

A. Derivative Financial Instruments

FRS 102 requires derivative financial instruments to be recognised at fair value. This requires the instrument to be brought onto the balance sheet, the company has adopted hedge accounting limiting the impact of fair value movements in the profit or loss. Previously under UK GAAP the company did not recognise these instruments in the financial statements. Accordingly at transition a liability of £5,957,986 was recognised and a loss of £3,832,298 was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2015. A liability of £9,790,284 was recognised at that date.

B. Effective Interest Rate Adjustment to bank loans

Under FRS 102, debt instruments must be recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method, previously finance costs were allocated over the term of the instrument on a straight line basis. On transition the Loans were increased by £29,646 with a further £11,649 charge recognised in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2015.

C. Deferred Taxation

The company has accounted for deferred taxation on transition as follows:

(a) Derivative financial instruments – Deferred tax of £1,191,597 has been recognised at 20% on the liability recognised on transition at 1 April 2014. In the year ended 31 March 2015 the company has recognised a credit of £766,460 in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of the increase in the value of derivative financial instruments.

(b) Effective Interest Rate adjustment to bank loans - Deferred tax of £8,259 has been recognised at 20% of the adjustment. The deferred tax balance will be amortised on a straight line basis over a 10 year period as required by the Change of Accounting Practice regulations set out by HMRC.