COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05826309

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 March 2020

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Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2020

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors K M Hill

M Donn P E Gill A R J Thakrar

Company Secretary

Infrastructure Managers Limited

Registered Office

Cannon Place 78 Cannon Street

London EC4N 6AF

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Level 4 Atria One

144 Morrison Street

Edinburgh EH3 8EX

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report and the audited Annual Report and Financial Statements of Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the 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 29 years from this date.

Performance Review

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £291,415 (2019: £254,285).

The profit for the financial 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.

Coronavirus was declared a pandemic in March 2020 and since then there has been widespread disruption in the UK. The directors have considered the current and future financial impact to the Company of the pandemic, taking into account the sources of income and additional expenditure. There has been no break in service availability and payments have continued to be received under their normal terms from the local authority throughout the pandemic and up to the date of approval of these financial statements. It is the directors' view that the risk of non-payment is remote and the income receivable by the project in the future should not be impacted. In addition, the expected expenditure has not, and in future should not, see material variation from its current level, and key suppliers (primarily the facilities manager) are able to, and to date of this report have continued to, service the project. Although the likely full impact is unknown, and at this stage is not fully possible to quantify, it is not expected to materially impact on the operations or the financial position of the Company.

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 included on the Statement of Financial Position. 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

Directors' Report (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

P E Gill (Appointed 4 February 2020)
A R J Thakrar (Appointed 4 February 2020)
A Waddington (Resigned 4 February 2020)
L J Falero (Resigned 4 February 2020)

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

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 guasi 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.

Auditor

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

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2020 and signed by order of the board by:

Infrastructure Managers Limited Company Secretary

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year Ended 31 March 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the Annual Report and Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"), and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the Annual Report and 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 the Annual Report and 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, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Annual Report and Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Annual Report and 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.

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

Year Ended 31 March 2020

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 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, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law);
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2020; 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
 that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the
 financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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

Year Ended 31 March 2020

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's 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 Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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.

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

Year Ended 31 March 2020

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

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 received 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.

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

Year Ended 31 March 2020

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: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Matthew Kaye (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Edinburgh

29 September 2020

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 March 2020

Turnover	Note 4	2020 £ 3,535,259	2019 £ 2,682,193
Cost of sales		(2,476,993)	(1,878,860)
Gross profit		1,058,266	803,333
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	(630,482) 1,068	(466,301)
Operating profit	6	428,852	337,032
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	8 9	1,907,990 (1,977,682)	1,959,957 (1,983,159)
Profit before taxation		359,160	313,830
Tax on profit	10	(67,745)	(59,545)
Profit for the financial year		291,415	254,285
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(471,009) (179,594)	1,878 256,163

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	1,533,975	1,454,922
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	29,343,948	30,062,274
Cash at bank and in hand		4,541,230	4,332,913
		35,419,153	35,850,109
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(5,263,746)	(5,376,395)
Net current assets		30,155,407	30,473,714
Total assets less current liabilities		30,155,407	30,473,714
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(36,765,831)	(36,904,544)
Net liabilities		(6,610,424)	(6,430,830)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	10,000	10.000
Hedging reserve	17	(7,399,180)	(6,928,171)
Retained earnings	17	778,756	487,341
Total shareholders' deficit		(6,610,424)	(6,430,830)

The Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Michael Donn (Sep 29, 2020 13:09 GMT+1)

M Donn

Director

Company registration number: 05826309

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Called up share capital £	Hedging reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2018	10,000	(6,930,049)	233,056	(6,686,993)
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedging			254,285	254,285
instruments, net of tax		1,878		1,878
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,878	254,285	256,163
At 31 March 2019	10,000	(6,928,171)	487,341	(6,430,830)
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedging			291,415	291,415
instruments, net of tax		(471,009)		(471,009)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(471,009)	291,415	(179,594)
At 31 March 2020	10,000	(7,399,180)	778,756	(6,610,424)

Included in the fair value movement on cash flow hedging instruments is £1,004,510 (2019: £1,046,383) that was recycled through Interest Payable in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

Justice Support Services (North Kent) Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and 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 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.

2. 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).

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 judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment 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 included on 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.

The directors have considered the future financial impact to the Company of the Coronavirus as disclosed in the Directors' Report, and although the likely full impact is unknown, and at this stage is not possible to quantify, it is not expected to materially impact on the operations or financial position of the Company.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(c) 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.

(d) Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgments 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.

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 Statement of Financial Position, 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 Statement of Financial Position. 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.

(e) 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 the finance debtor so as to generate a constant rate of return in respect of the finance debtor over the life of the contract.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(f) 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. The directors periodically evaluate 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 the 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Under the effective interest rate method, any transaction fees, costs, discounts and premiums directly related to the borrowings are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the life of the borrowings. Borrowings with maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date are classified as non-current liabilities.

(j) 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.

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 Statement of Financial Position. 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.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(k) 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).

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.

The Company has elected to early adopt the FRS 102 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Amendment.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Rendering of services	3,535,259	2,682,193

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

5. Other operating income

		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other operating income	1,068	
6.	Operating profit		
	Opening the state of the state		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the annual report and financial		
	statements	10.395	9,332
		. 5,000	-,00-

Included in the fee above is £2,110 (2019: £1,895) for the audit of the immediate parent entity Justice Support Services (North Kent) Holdings Limited.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

7. Particulars of employees and directors

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the financial year amounted to nil (2019: nil). The directors are not employed by the Company and did not receive any remuneration from the Company during the year (2019: £nil).

8. Other interest receivable and similar income

		2020	2019
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	£ 37,948	£ 30,228
	HMRC interest receivable Finance debtor interest receivable	_ 1,870,042	23 . 1,929,706
		1,907,990	1,959,957
9.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2020	2019
	Interest on bank loans and overdrafts Interest due to Group undertakings Other interest payable and similar expenses	£ 1,453,470 508,703 15,509	£ 1,505,026 464,593 13,540
		1,977,682	1,983,159
10.	Tax on profit		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Current tax: UK current tax expense	67,456	58,843
	Deferred tax: Impact of change in tax rate Origination and reversal of timing differences	(495) 784	(83) 785
	Total deferred tax	289	702
	Tax on profit	67,745	59,545

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

10. Tax on profit (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

		2020 £	2019 £
	Profit before taxation	359,160	313,830
	Profit by rate of tax Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	68,240 (495)	59,628 (83)
	Total tax charge	67,745	59,545
11.	Debtors		
	Debtors amounts falling due within one year are as follows:		
	·	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	1,281	_
	Deferred tax asset	7,846	_
	Prepayments and accrued income	491,152	485,569
	Finance debtor	1,026,779	963,175
	Other debtors	6,917	6,178
		1,533,975	1,454,922
	Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year are as follows:		
		2020	2019
	Deferred to a cont	£	£
	Deferred tax asset Finance debtor	1,731,687	
	Finance deptor	27,612,261	
		29,343,948	30,062,274
	The movement in the finance debtor is analysed as follows:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	At beginning of year	29,602,214	30,505,725
	Repayments	(963,174)	(903,511)
	At end of year	28,639,040	29,602,214

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,265,586	917,239
Trade creditors	284,702	669,479
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	740,363	231,660
Accruals and deferred income	2,723,567	3,282,988
Corporation tax	67,129	59,864
Taxation and social security	182,399	215,165
	5,263,746	5,376,395

The amounts owed to group undertakings relate to subordinated debt interest payable:

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

	2020	2019
	3	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	22,883,124	24,148,710
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	3,861,950	3,861,950
Accruals and deferred income	885,967	546,690
Derivative financial liability	9,134,790	8,347,194
	36,765,831	36,904,544

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £18,108,749 (2019: £18,926,141) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £3,861,950 (2019: £3,861,950) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable otherwise than by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

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 £149,258 (2019: £164,741).

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.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

14. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the Statement of Financial Position	is as follows:	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in debtors (note 11)	1,739,533	1,423,235
	<u></u>	
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing diffe	rences in respect of	
·	2020	2019
	£	£
Deferred tax - other timing differences	(3,923)	(4,212)
Deferred tax - derivative financial instruments	(1,735,610)	(1,419,023)
	(1,739,533)	(1,423,235)
The net deferred tax asset expected to reverse in 2021 is £7 reversal of short term timing differences.	85. This primarily r	elates to the

	2020
Opening balance	(1,423,235)
Movement through the profit or loss	289
Movement through other comprehensive income	(316,587)
Closing balance	(1,739,533)

15. Financial instruments

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The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as fo	ollows:				
	2020	2019			
	£	£			
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised					
cost	28,639,040	29,602,214			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(9,134,790)	(8,347,194)			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(32,645,493)	(33,658,716)			

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.

Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2020

16. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

There is a single class of ordinary share. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

17. Reserves

The hedging reserve records fair value movements on cash flow and net investment hedging instruments.

Retained earnings 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 £28,363 (2019: £27,896) to Aberdeen Infrastructure Finance GP Limited for the provision of two directors.

The company paid £28,363 (2019: £27,896) to DIF Infrastructure III CV the provision of two directors.

19. Controlling party

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

The immediate parent undertaking was jointly owned by Aberdeen Infrastructure (No.3) Limited and Equitix (Caterham) Acquisition Co 1 Limited. During the year DIF Infra 3 UK Limited sold its shareholding to Equitix (Caterham) Acquisition Co 1 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 Equitix (Caterham) Acquisition Co 1 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.