Directly Operated Railways Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

Company Number 06950819

Registered office:

Great Minster House 33 Horseferry Road London SW1P 4DR

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Company Information

Chief Executive Peter Wilkinson

Directors Richard Cantwell

David Bennett

Registered Office Great Minster House

33 Horseferry Road

London England SW1P 4DR

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

1 Embankment Place

London England WC2N 6RH

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 March 2018

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Business overview

Directly Operated Railways Limited (DOR) is in the process of winding downs its remaining obligations and moving to dormant company status. During this financial year the business operations involved servicing residual contracts and outstanding contingent liabilities.

Finance review

Operating performance

Turnover for the year ending 31 March 2018 was £nil (2017: £4k). For the year ended 31 March 2018 this reflects the cessation of trading activities for the company in the previous financial year.

The operating expenditure reported in the year was £82k (2017: £69k). For the year to 31 March 2018 expenditure comprised residual obligations and other expenses, such as uniform storage costs, as part of an on-going contract and rent. There was also an additional payment made relating to a Network Rail legal case which made up the majority of this value.

Loss before taxation was £67k (2017: £2k).

Balance sheet

At 31 March 2018 DOR had net assets of £26,700K (2017: £26,800k net assets).

Cash flow

There was a net cash outflow of £230k in the year (2017: £100k outflow) leaving a cash balance of £26,500k at 31 March 2018 (2017: £26,700k).

Key risks and uncertainties

The systems of control and protection are designed to help manage and control risks to an appropriate level rather than to eliminate them. As the Department for Transport's (DfT) Direct Award programme has completed the Directors consider that the principal risk and uncertainty for DOR is the transition of the company into its revised role.

As the DfT's DA programme is now being managed solely within DfT the Directors consider, at the time of approving the financial statements, that the Company has access to adequate resources to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future.

On behalf of the Board

David Bennett

19 December 2018

Registered Office: Great Minster House, 33 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 4DR

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 March 2018

The Directors present their annual report, business review and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018. The Directors' report should be read in conjunction with the Strategic Report.

History and background

DOR ("the Company") is a private limited company which was incorporated on 2 July 2009 by the Department for Transport to manage Train Operating Companies that are returned to temporary public ownership. The Company is wholly owned by the Department for Transport. There are also a number of inactive subsidiary companies established in case a franchise takeover under Section 30 of the Railways Act 1993 should be required. DOR is the intermediate holding company for all of these.

(Details on subsidiaries in note 7)

Results and dividend

The Group's reported financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2018 shows a loss for the financial year of £80k (2017: profit of £4k).

The Directors do not propose a dividend for the year (2017: £Nil).

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed below:

Peter Wilkinson Director (appointed 31 December 2015)
Richard Cantwell Director (appointed 31 December 2015)
David Bennett Director (appointed 31 December 2015)

No remuneration was proposed or paid to directors during the financial year.

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2018

Employees

DOR does not currently have any employees. Residual administration is undertaken by DfT employed staff who are within the remit of DfT employee policies.

Directors and their Interests

The current Directors of the DOR Board are listed on page 5. A Register of Directors' Interests is maintained by the Company Secretary through whom public inspection can be arranged. None of the Directors have any interests, such as shares in the company or its (inactive) subsidiaries.

Financial reporting

The Directors have a commitment to best practice in the Company's financial reporting and systems. A statement of Directors' Responsibilities for preparing the financial statements may be found on page 7

Directors' and Officers' liability insurance

The Company has three Directors', an accounting Officer, as well as liability insurance cover in place as permitted by the Companies Act 2006.

Internal controls

The Board is responsible for establishing the Company's goals and objectives, and overseeing the establishment, implementation and review of the Company's risk management system. The Company has in place a risk management policy, the purpose of which is to ensure that risk management is an integral part of day-to-day operations for all staff.

The Board is also responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of these goals and objectives. It sets appropriate policies on internal control and seeks regular assurance that its policies are being complied with and that the system is functioning effectively.

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk rather than eliminate it completely and can only provide reasonable, rather than absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Future Developments

There are no plans for the Group to undertake additional activities and future plans primarily relate to meeting any residual obligations.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the 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", 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, 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 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report 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.

Independent Auditors

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors shall be deemed to be reappointed as the Company's auditors 28 days after the financial statements are sent to members.

On behalf of the Board

David Bennett Executive Director

19 December 2018

Registered Office: Great Minster House, 33 Horseferry Road, London SW1 P 4DR

Independent auditors' report to the members of Directly Operated Railways Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Directly Operated Railways Limited's group financial statements and company financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of the group's loss and cash flows 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); and
- 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, which comprise: the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets as at 31 March 2018; the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, and the Consolidated and Company Statements 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 group 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 ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- 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 group's and 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 group's and company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 Strategic Report and 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.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2018 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 group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

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 in respect of the financial statements set out on page 7, 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 group's and 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 group or 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.

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 company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Timothy McAllister (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

9 December 2018

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account For the year ended 31 March 2018

n		2018	2017
		Total	Total
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover	2		
Other operating income			-
		-	-
Cost of Sales		<u> </u>	(51)
Operating loss	3	•	(51)
Administrative Expenses		(82)	(18)
Loss before interest and taxation		(82)	(69)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	15	67
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	-	-
Loss before taxation		(67)	(2)
Tax on loss	6	(13)	6
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		(80)	4

There are no material differences between the loss before taxation and the (loss)/profit for the financial years stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The notes on pages 16 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March 2018

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year	(80)	4
Re-measurements of net defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total tax on components of other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	(80)	4

The notes on pages 16 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets as at 31 March 2018

		Group		Compan	у
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current assets					
Debtors	8	256	42	256	42
Cash at bank and in hand		26,502	26,736	26,502	26,736
		26,758	26,778	26,758	26,778
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(78)	(18)	(78)	(18)
Net current assets		26,680	26,760	26,680	26,760
Total assets less current liabilities		26,680	26,760	26,680	26,760
Net assets		26,680	26,760	26,680	26,760
Capital and reserves Profit and loss account Called up share capital	_	26,680	26,760 -	26,680 -	26,760
Total shareholders' funds	12	26,680	26,760	26,680	26,760

The notes on pages 16 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 11 to 22 were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by

As permitted by s408 of the Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account. The loss of the company for the financial year was £80k (2017: £4k profit).

David Bennett

Executive Director
19 December 2018

Company number 06950819

Consolidated and Company Statements of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2018

Consolidated	Called up Share Capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total shareholders' funds £'000
Balance at 1 April 2016	•	26,756	26,756
Profit for the financial year	-	4	4
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-	26,760	26,760
Balance at 1 April 2017	-	26,760	26,760
Loss for the financial year	. •	(80)	(80)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	26,680	26,680

Company	Called up Share Capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total shareholders' funds £'000
Balance at 1 April 2016	-	26,756	26,756
Profit for the financial year	-	4	4
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-	26,760	26,760
Balance at 1 April 2017	-	26,760	26,760
Profit for the financial year	-	(80)	(80)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	26,680	26,680

The notes on pages 16 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2018

		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Note	2 000	2 000
Net cash outflow from operating activities Taxes (paid)/credited	14	(236) (13)	(169) 6
Cash flow from investing activities		(249)	(163)_
Interest received		15	67
Net cash generated from investment activities		15	67
(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(234)	(96)
Net opening cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2017/2016		26,736	26,832
Net closing cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2018/2017		26,502	26,736

The notes on pages 16 to 22 form part of these financial statements

1. Accounting policies

a) General Information

Directly Operated Railways Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in United Kingdom. The Registered Office is Great Minster House, 33 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 4DR.

b) Statement of compliance

The financial statements 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" ("FRS102") and the Companies Act 2006. The company transitioned from previously existent UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015.

c) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Directly Operated Railways Limited were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 October 2018. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £'000.

The Group's accounting policies are consistent with the prior year.

The company has considerable resources, as evidenced by its cash balances and very negligible liabilities. It has ceased to engage in ongoing business activities. As a result, the Directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its risks. After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed and value added taxes.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method

e) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account. 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

f) 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.

g) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax arises from timing 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 to those that are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

h) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost less estimated residual value of fixed assets over their expected useful economic lives as follows:

Leasehold land & buildings Plant and equipment

3-10 years or lease term

3-10 years or lease term

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand.

i) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

k) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow is remote.

I) Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations represent a subsidiary which has been disposed of and which was a material part of the business

m) Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The directors have considered estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies, accounting estimates and assumptions, and due to the low level of activity in the financial year do not consider any specific matters to be critical to the preparation of these financial statements.

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax. All turnover originates in the United Kingdom.

The company primarily provides management services.

3. Operating loss

Operating loss	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Wages and salaries	•	-
Social security costs	-	-
Other pension costs	•	-
Other costs		
Staff costs charged to profit and loss	•	
Depreciation – owned assets	-	-
Delay Repay costs	-	-
Operating lease rentals		
 Fixed track access 	-	-
 Land and buildings 	-	-
 Rolling stock costs 	-	=
 Plant and machinery 	-	-
- Other		
Auditors' remuneration – audit fees	13	11
Auditors' remuneration – taxation compliance	-	7
 other compliance reporting 	-	-
Total amount payable to Company's auditors	13	18

4. Employees and directors

Employees

The average monthly number of employees (including Directors) during the year was as follows:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Managerial and administrative Operational	<u>.</u>	-
	-	-
Directors		
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services to the	2 000	2000
Company Company contributions made to money purchase pension		-
schemes Compensation for loss of office	•	-
Total		<u> </u>

4. Employees and directors (continued)

The emoluments excluding pension contributions of the highest paid Director were £Nil (Year ended 31 March 2017; £Nil).

The pension contributions of the highest paid Director were nil (Year ended 31 March 2017: Nil). During 2018 £Nil (2017: £Nil) was paid to Directors as compensation for loss of office.

The current Directors of DOR are DfT employees who are now remunerated by DfT since the cessation of trading activities within DOR.

5. Net Interest expense

		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Interest receivable and similar income		
	Bank interest	15	67
	Other interest receivable	-	-
		15	67
	Interest payable and similar expenses		
	Interest payable to group undertakings		-
		•	
	Net interest expense	15	67
6.	Tax on loss		
	(a) Tax expense included in profit or loss:		
		0040	2047
		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
		£ 000	£ 000
	Current taxation:		
	UK corporation tax on losses of the year	13	3
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	,(9)
	, a justime in respect of prior yours		(6)
	Deferred taxation:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 10)		_
	Defined benefit pension	-	_
		13	(6)
	Tax charge on loss	13	(6)
	•		
	(b) Tax expense/(income) included in other comprehensiv	e income:	
		0040	0047
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	_	_
	ongination and rotoroal of tilling differences		

6. Tax on loss continued

(c) Reconciliation of tax charge:

Tax assessed for the year is higher (2017: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 March 2018 of 19% (2017: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Loss before taxation	(67)	(2)
Notional charge at UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 20%)	-	-
Non deductible expenses	-	-
Income not subject to tax	-	-
Capital allowances (in excess of)/lower than depreciation	-	-
Other short-term timing differences	-	3
Adjustment in respect of prior years	13	(9)
Total tax charge for the year	13	(6)

(d) Tax rate changes

Legislation was introduced in the Finance (no 2) Act 2015 to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% for the Financial Year 2017, to set the rate at 19% for Financial Years 2018 and 2019, and reduce it to 18% for the Financial Year 2020. It was announced at the Budget 2016 that the corporation tax rate for the Financial Year 2020 would be reduced to 17%.

The effects of these changes are not included in these financial statements.

7. Investments

Details of the Company's subsidiaries as at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Name of Company and country of registration	Type and number of shares at 31 March 2017	Type and number of shares at 31 March 2018	Percentage interest at 31 Dec 2017	Nature of business
West Coast Main Line Company Limited – United Kingdom	1 ordinary of £1	1 ordinary of £1	100%	Dormant Company
London Midland Trains Limited – United Kingdom	1 ordinary of £1	1 ordinary of £1	100%	Dormant Company
Thameslink Limited – United Kingdom	1 ordinary of £1	1 ordinary of £1	100%	Dormant Company
Trans Pennine Express Limited – United Kingdom	1 ordinary of £1	1 ordinary of £1	100%	Dormant Company
EM Trains Limited- United Kingdom	1 ordinary of £1	1 ordinary of £1	100%	Dormant Company

All subsidiaries of DOR have the following business address: Great Minster House, 33 Horseferry Road, SW1P 4DR.

8. Debtors

8.	Debtors				
	Group and Company	2018 £'000	2017 £'000		
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-		
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	256 	42		
		256	42		
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		,		
	Group and Company	2018 £'000	2017 £'000		
	Other taxation and social security	-	-		
	Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income	78 78	18 18		
10.	Deferred tax				
	The major components of the deferred taxation asset are as follows:				
		2018 £'000	2017 £'000		
	Other timing differences Short term timing differences	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
11.	Called up share capital				
		2018	2017		
	Authorised (2017: 100) 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£ 100	£ 100		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid (2017: 1) 1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1_		
12.	Reserves and reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds/(deficit)				
		2018 £'000	2017 £'000		
	Total Shareholders' funds at 01 April Dividend received	26,760	26,756		
	(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(80)	4		
	Total Shareholders' funds at 31 March	26,680	26,760		

13. Retirement benefits

The cost of contributions to the defined contribution scheme amounts to £nil (2017: £nil).

14. Cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash outflow from operating activities

Continuing operations	2018 £'000	2017 £'000					
Operating loss	(82)	(69)					
(Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(214) 60	(38) (62)					
Total net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(236)	(169)			
(b) Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds 2018 2018 £'000 £'000							
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year Change in net cash resulting from cash flows			(234) (234)	(96) (96)			
Net cash at 1 April Net cash at 31 March			26,736 26,502	26,832 26,736			
(c) Analysis of net funds							
	1 April 2017	Cash flow	Non Cash Movements	31 March			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	2018 £'000			
Net cash in hand	26,736	(234)		26,502			

15. Related party transactions

No related party transactions took place in the 2017-18 Financial Year.

16. Ultimate parent undertakings

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is the Department for Transport. The Department for Transport is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2018. The consolidated financial statements of the Department for Transport can be obtained from Great Minster House, 33 Horseferry Road, London, SW1P 4DR.