COMPANIES HOUSE

Registered number: 07050833

GREENWICH BSF SPV LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

GREENWICH BSF SPV LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D J Harding P A Would R A M Gillespie (appointed 18 May 2017)
Company secretary	S Thorpe-Costa
Registered number	07050833
Registered office	Welken House 10-11 Charterhouse Square London EC1M 6EH
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG

GREENWICH BSF SPV LIMITED

CONTENTS

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The Directors submit their annual strategic report, the directors' report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Business review

Final full service availability was achieved on 13 June 2012 and both schools have been fully operational since this date. Operational costs are being expensed to the statement of comprehensive income and the financial asset is being amortised over the remaining life of the project.

The project continues to operate in line with the PFI concession and is expected to do so in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company was and is subject to certain risks during both the construction and operational phases of the contract. These risks, wherever possible, have been mitigated by passing the risk down to sub-contractors.

Credit risk
The company's sole customer is the Royal Borough of Greenwich ("RBG") with which the company has a concession agreement. If RBG disputes the entitlement of the company to any amount claimed and withholds payment then, as all operational activity is subcontracted, the company can withhold payment of the disputed amount from the supplier provided that supplier is the cause of the non-payment. The company, therefore, does not consider its exposure to credit risk to be material.

Liquidity risk
During the operational phase the company charges RBG a monthly unitary charge that is sufficient to meet the on-going obligations including debt service.

Interest rate risk
The company has entered into interest rate swaps, the purpose of which is to manage the interest rate risk arising from its borrowings. Full details are outlined in note 12.

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators of the company are client and financially focused, including those listed below:
- Operational performance
- Cash flow
- Banking cover ratios

Following the attainment of final service availability at both schools in June 2012, the board of directors meet on a regular basis to monitor operational performance to determine whether the project is satisfactorily meeting contractual requirements and the expectations of the customer, and to ensure that the project is meeting the covenanted banking debt service and loan cover ratios so that distributions to shareholders can be made appropriately.

The available loan facilities from a banking syndicate have now been fully drawn down and the equity bridge loan facility has been repaid and replaced by subordinated debt subscribed by the shareholders. The loans are now being repaid in line with the expected repayment schedule.

Following the start of the operational phase of the contract the customer has been invoiced promptly in accordance with the terms of the contract. Payment for these invoices has been in accordance with contractual requirements and has not resulted in any significant overdue receivables.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

~~D J Harding~~ RAM Gillespie
Director

Date: 27 September 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activity

Greenwich BSF SPV Limited was incorporated on 20 October 2009. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenwich BSF Holdco Limited. The principal activities of the company are the design, construction, financing and operation of Crown Woods College and Thomas Tallis School for the Royal Borough of Greenwich (formerly London Borough of Greenwich) under the Building Schools for the Future Private Finance Initiative programme over a period of 27 years.

The Company's risk exposure is set out in the Strategic Report.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £124,000 *(2017:loss £1,972,000)*.

During the year, dividends of £NIL (2017: £180,000) were paid.

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £25,719,000 as at March 2018 (2017: £29,051,000) including the fair value of interest rate swap agreements of £19,000 (2017: £1,568,000). As such, the Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of the impact of swaps and reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that it should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities and continue to meet forecast loan covenants.

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 financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D J Harding
P A Would
R A M Gillespie (appointed 18 May 2017)
G B Shields (resigned 18 May 2017)

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Future developments

The Company expects to trade in line with the financial model.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

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

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

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

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

~~D J Harding~~ R A M Gillespie
Director

Date: 27 September 2018

Welken House
10-11 Charterhouse Square
London
EC1M 6EH

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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 AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GREENWICH BSF SPV LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greenwich BSF SPV Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Who we are reporting to

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GREENWICH BSF SPV LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GREENWICH BSF SPV LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Richard Hagley BSc FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

London
Date: 27 September 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Turnover	3	4,392	*4,291*
Cost of sales		(3,568)	*(3,583)*
Gross profit		824	*708*
Administrative expenses		(411)	*(426)*
Operating profit	4	413	*282*
Interest receivable and similar income	7	7,567	*7,838*
Interest payable and expenses	8	(7,235)	*(9,694)*
Profit/(loss) before tax		745	*(1,574)*
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(621)	*(398)*
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		124	*(1,972)*
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income		(263)	*812*
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedge		3,471	*(3,022)*
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		3,208	*(2,210)*
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		3,332	*(4,182)*

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £000		2017 £000
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	**101,137**		*105,716*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	**2,995**		*4,495*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**3,587**		*1,608*	
		107,719		*111,819*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	**(8,323)**		*(8,850)*	
Net current assets			**99,396**		*102,969*
Total assets less current liabilities			**99,396**		*102,969*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		**(125,115)**		*(132,020)*
Net liabilities			**(25,719)**		*(29,051)*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		**50**		*50*
Cash flow hedge reserve	16		**(19,192)**		*(22,400)*
Profit and loss account	16		**(6,577)**		*(6,701)*
			(25,719)		*(29,051)*

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

~~D J Harding~~ RAM Gillespie
Director

Date: 27 September 2018

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital	Cash flow hedge reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2017	50	(22,400)	(6,701)	(29,051)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	124	124
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income	-	(263)	-	(263)
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	3,471	-	3,471
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	3,208	-	3,208
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,208	124	3,332
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	50	(19,192)	(6,577)	(25,719)

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital	Cash flow hedge reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2016	50	(20,190)	(4,549)	(24,689)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,972)	(1,972)
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income	-	812	-	812
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	(3,022)	-	(3,022)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,210)	-	(2,210)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,210)	(1,972)	(4,182)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(180)	(180)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(180)	(180)
At 31 March 2017	50	(22,400)	(6,701)	(29,051)

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Greenwich BSF SPV Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England. The company was incorporated on 20 October 2009.

The Company's registered office adress is Welken House, 10-11 Charterhouse Square, London, England.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis for reasons stated in the Directors' Report.

The company has net liabilities of £25,719,000 as at 31 March 2018 (2017: £29,051,000) including the fair value of interest rate swap agreements of £19,000 (2017: £1,568,000). As such, the company's forecasts and projections, taking account of the impact of swaps and reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that it should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities and continue to meet forecast loan covenants..

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 financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover during the construction period represents the costs capitalised during construction. During the operational period turnover represents the amounts due from the customer in respect of the activities undertaken as described in the directors' report. The customer pays a monthly fee to the company for the services provided (the Unitary Payment), which is allocated between turnover, interest receivable on the finance debtor and reimbursement of the finance debtor so as to generate a constant return in respect of the finance debtor over the life of the contract. Turnover reflects recharges for services provided, lifecycle costs and all operating costs plus an appropriate margin apportioned to these costs.

The margin applied is calculated on an annual basis and derived from the operational model which is updated at the end of each year based on the actual costs incurred to date. The margin is calculated as the total income forecast to be receivable over the life of the project less all service, life cycle and other operating costs forecast to be payable over the life of the project.

Turnover originates entirely in the United Kingdom and is stated exclusive of value added tax. Cost of sales represents costs incurred in respect of services delivered in the period.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Current and deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Capitalised finance costs

Finance costs are capitalised and measured initially at fair value and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.8 Financial instruments

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

(a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and

(b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate, except for hedging instruments in a designated hedging

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

relationship that qualify for hedge accounting, where the resulting gain or loss is recognised as described in section 1.9 below.

1.9 Hedge accounting

The Company has entered into variable to fixed rate interest swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate cash flow risk on its variable rate debt. These derivatives are measured at fair value at each reporting date. To the extent the hedge is effective, movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial period are as follows:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Financial Asset Interest Rate - The financial asset interest income is based on the weighted average cost of capital of the project and is applied to the carrying value of the Financial Asset on a quarterly basis. The average interest rate used at the year end is 7.06% per annum.

Service Margin - After the assets are constructed, the company provides property management services. The remuneration for these services is recognised at cost plus an estimated mark up for profit on property management services. The average service margin rate used during the year is 9.70% per annum.

Fair value of interest rate swaps - the fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by reference to mark-to-market valuations provided periodically by the senior lender.

Hedge accounting - during the year the company refinanced its debt and as such the capitalised costs have been transferred to the cashflow hedge reserve with an amount released to the statement of comprehensive income to reflect the ineffectiveness introduced following the change in terms of the finance. The day one loss in relation to the original swap has been amortised on a straight line basis to the date of refinancing, this loss has been estimated as the difference between the swap break cost and the value of a hypothetical derivative with zero value at day one. Management has used its judgement that hedge accounting can be continued post refinancing as the original hedging strategy has been maintained.

3. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Auditors' remuneration - audit fees	**9**	*8*
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for taxation compliance services	**6**	*5*

5. Employees

The company has no employees (2017: nil).

6. Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration from the company during the year *(2017: £nil)*. An amount of £45,000 *(2017: £40,000)* was paid to related parties this financial year for the provision of the directors' services.

Directors emoluments in respect of four *(2017: four)* directors have been borne by their respective employing companies and their emoluments have not been recharged to the company in respect of those directors as their services are considered to be incidental to their other activities within their employing companies.

7. Interest receivable

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Intercompany interest receivable	**180**	*142*
Interest receivable on finance debtor	**7,387**	*7,696*
	7,567	*7,838*

8. Interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Bank loans	**3,721**	*3,665*
Parent company debt interest	**1,207**	*1,338*
Old debt arrangement fees	**-**	*2,598*
Other finance costs	**1,923**	*1,754*
Other interest payable and amortisation	**384**	*339*
	7,235	*9,694*

9. Taxation

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**142**	*51*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**-**	*(50)*
	142	*1*
Total current tax	**142**	*1*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**479**	*397*
Total deferred tax	**479**	*397*
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**621**	*398*

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as *(2017 - lower than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% *(2017 - 20%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	**745**	*(1,574)*
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	**142**	*(671)*
Effects of:		
Utilisation of tax losses	-	*5*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	*50*
Other timing differences leading to an increase in taxation	**479**	*397*
Other differences leading to an increase in the tax charge	-	*617*
Total tax charge for the year	**621**	*398*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 March 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

10. Debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,269	6,089
Finance debtor receivable	90,094	94,110
Deferred tax asset	4,774	5,517
	101,137	105,716

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	56	1,536
Prepayments and accrued income	301	350
Finance debtor receivable	2,628	2,599
Deferred taxation	10	10
	2,995	4,495

In the prior year the company issued, to its shareholders, an upstream loan totalling to a notional amount of £5,947,000. Interest is charged semi-annually at a rate of 3.026% pa.

The balance outstanding as at the year end is £6,269,000 (2017: £6,089,000) which represents £5,947,000 (2017: £5,947,000) of loan capital and £322,000 (2017: £142,000) of accumulated interest charged.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Bank loans	5,452	5,642
Trade creditors	412	707
Amounts owed to group undertakings	620	651
Corporation tax	129	19
Taxation and social security	427	640
Other creditors	13	13
Accruals and deferred income	1,270	1,178
	8,323	8,850

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Bank loans	**117,455**	*122,907*
Unamortised facility arrangement fees	**(3,294)**	*(3,625)*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**10,935**	*11,170*
Cash flow hedge - Interest rate swap	**19**	*1,568*
	125,115	*132,020*

Maturity of debt

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
In one year or less, or on demand	**5,605**	*6,293*
In more than one year, but no more than two years	**5,672**	*5,452*
In more than two years, but no more than five years	**19,308**	*18,053*
In more than five years	**103,258**	*110,573*
Unamortised facility arrangement fees	**(3,294)**	*(3,625)*
	130,549	*136,746*

Term loans:

On 17 June 2016 the Company refinanced its existing Senior debt with Lloyds and replaced it with MUFG and MEAG. The capital of the Lloyds debt was repaid in full and two new equal loans were drawdown totalling £133,875,152.

The interest rate payable on the MUFG loan is LIBOR plus 1.45%. The company has entered into a swap transaction with MUFG fixing the LIBOR element at 1.518% resulting in total interest being charged on this loan at a rate of 2.968%.

The interest rate payable on the MEAG loan is fixed at 2.883%.

Repayments of the loans are due semi-annually, ending in April 2036.

All amounts drawn under the facilities are secured by a fixed charge over all freehold and leasehold interests, book debts, project accounts and intellectual property of the company and by a floating charge over the company's undertakings and assets.

As at 31 March 2018 £122,907,000 *(2017: £128,549,000)* is outstanding under the Term Loan facilities.

Loan from parent company:

The parent company shareholders subscribed £12,916,000 on 11 June 2012 for Loan Notes issued by the parent company, which subsequently loaned this amount to Greenwich BSF SPV Limited for the settlement of the Equity Bridge Loan. The loan from the parent company bears interest at 11% per annum and is repayable in semi-annual installments from 31 March 2013.

As at 31 March 2018 £10,935,000 *(2017: £11,170,000)* is outstanding in respect of the loan and £607,000 *(2017: £651,000)* of loan interest is payable.

Financial derivatives:

The company has entered into interest rate swap contracts with MUFG to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. The effect of the interest rate swap is that the company pays a fixed rate of interest of 2.968% per annum on its loan from 16 June 2016 to 30 April 2036. Receipts and payments on interest rate instruments are recognised on an accruals basis over the life of the instrument.

The notional principal amount of the interest rate swaps as at 31 March 2018 is £122,907,000 *(2017: £132,208,000)* and the interest rate swaps mature on 30 April 2036.

13. Financial instruments

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**102,635**	*105,801*
	102,635	*105,801*
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments designed as hedges of variable interest rate risk	**(19)**	*(1,568)*
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(136,144)**	*(141,786)*
	(136,163)	*(143,354)*

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors, shareholder loan and financial assets.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, accruals, bank loans and other creditors.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable interest rate risk comprise an interest rate swap. The fair value of the interest rate swap has been determined by reference to prices available from the markets on which the instruments involved are traded.

14. Deferred taxation

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
At beginning of year	**5,526**	*5,111*
Charged to the profit or loss	**(479)**	*(397)*
Charged to other comprehensive income	**(263)**	*812*
At end of year	**4,784**	*5,526*

A deferred tax asset has been recognised to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future against which the deferred tax asset can be recovered.

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Tax losses carried forward	**10**	*10*
Deferred tax on derivative financial instruments	**4,775**	*5,516*
	4,785	*5,526*

15. Share capital

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**50**	*50*

16. Reserves

Other reserves

The cash flow hedge reserve includes all current and prior period change in fair value of designated hedging and the associated tax movement.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

17. Dividends

	2018 £000	*2017* *£000*
Dividends paid	-	*180*
	-	*180*

The company does not have sufficient distributable reserves for the above dividends. No further distributions will be made until the deficit in the profit and loss account reserve has been eliminated.

18. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 to not disclose transactions with entities which are wholly owned within the group.

19. Controlling party

The directors regard Greenwich BSF Holdco Limited as the immediate parent undertaking. In the directors' opinion Equitix Fund I LP, an English limited partnership, is considered to be the ultimate controlling party.