Company Registration No. 09204223 (England and Wales)

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	JS Gordon	
	K Cunningham	(Appointed 26 April 2023)
Secretary	J McKay & Resolis Limited	
Company number	09204223	
Registered office	1 Park Row Leeds United Kingdom LS1 5AB	
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Atria One 144 Morrison Street Edinburgh EH3 8EX	

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

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JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is to invest in PPP infrastructure projects in the UK.

Performance Review
The company currently holds a 100% interest in Services Support (BTP) Holdings Limited and a 50% interest in Services Support (SEL) Holdings Limited. During the year, the company continued to receive income from its investments in the form of interest on subordinated loans and dividends.

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £19,622 (2021: loss of £534,259). At the balance sheet date the company has net assets of £2,309,145 (2021: net assets £4,623,206).

The loss 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.

Key Performance Indicators
In its role as a holding company there are no key performance indicators for the directors to monitor. However, from a group point of view the performance of the underlying investments are assessed every six months by testing the cash resource against the bank lending covenants. The key indicator being the debt service cover ratio. The investments are performing well and have been compliant with the covenants laid out in the loan agreements.

Going concern
At the balance sheet date the company has net assets of £2,309,145 (2021: net assets £4,623,206) and net current liabilities of £568,484 (2021: net current assets £697,681).

Cash flow forecasts are prepared for the underlying investments looking over the expected life of the underlying assets and so including the 12 month period from the date the financial statements are signed. In drawing up these forecasts, the board has made assumptions based upon its view of the current and future economic conditions, including the impact of COVID-19 and the current inflationary environment, that will prevail over the forecast period.

The company has investments in operational PPP projects which are expected to yield interest and dividends over the concession. The cash flows that the company expects to receive from the underlying investments comfortably covers the company's expected cash flow requirements from overheads. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in counterparty performances, show that the company expects to be able to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

The directors have considered the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) and based on our risk assessment, are satisfied that this will not directly impact the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next twelve months. The underlying investment benefits from availability based income which is expected to continue being received. Therefore, distributions from underlying assets are not expected to be impacted as a result of COVID-19.

In light of this, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Dividends
The directors have declared and paid total dividends of £5,500,523 (2021: £1,571,472) in respect of the year to 31 December 2022.

The directors recommend no final dividend to be paid (2021: £nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

JS Gordon	
J Pritchard	(Resigned 26 April 2023)
K Cunningham	(Appointed 26 April 2023)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Cash flow and liquidity risk

The company's liquidity risk is principally managed through financing the company by means of long-term borrowings from the parent.

Credit risk

The company faces credit risk in relation to its investments. Credit risk is mitigated by the company holding investments in PPP projects, which are supported by central and local government bodies.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was appointed as auditors of the company during the year. The auditors are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

JS Gordon
Director

8 June 2023

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements 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, 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 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 also 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, JLIF Holdings (Justice and Emergency Services) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022; the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

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 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the 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, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and not recognising impairment where there is evidence that the investment balance is impaired. *Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:*

- Enquiries of management around known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, claims, litigation and instances of fraud;
- Understanding of management's controls designed to prevent and detect fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of relevant meetings;
- Challenging management on assumptions and judgements made in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to the carrying value of investments; and

- Identifying and testing journal entries to assess whether any of the journals appeared unusual.

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

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; 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

Matthew Kaye (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Edinburgh
8 June 2023

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Income from shares in group undertakings	5	5,500,523	1,571,472
Interest receivable from group undertakings	5	377,755	377,755
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(1,643,920)	(1,768,868)
Amounts written off investments	7	(4,253,980)	(714,618)
Loss before taxation		(19,622)	(534,259)
Tax on loss	8	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(19,622)	(534,259)

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 - 17 form part of these financial statements.

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	9		24,719,545		28,973,525
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	957,759		957,759	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	3,147,956		3,147,956	
		4,105,715		4,105,715	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,674,199)		(3,408,034)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(568,484)		697,681
Total assets less current liabilities			24,151,061		29,671,206
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(21,841,916)		(25,048,000)
Net assets			2,309,145		4,623,206
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		102		102
Profit and loss reserves	15		2,309,043		4,623,104
Total equity			2,309,145		4,623,206

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

JS Gordon
Director

Company Registration No. 09204223

The notes on pages 10 - 17 form part of these financial statements.

JLIF HOLDINGS (JUSTICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	102	6,728,835	6,728,937
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Loss for the financial year	-	(534,259)	(534,259)
Dividends	-	(1,571,472)	(1,571,472)
Balance at 31 December 2021	102	4,623,104	4,623,206
Year ended 31 December 2022:			
Loss for the financial year	-	(19,622)	(19,622)
Dividends	-	(2,294,439)	(2,294,439)
Balance at 31 December 2022	102	2,309,043	2,309,145

The notes on pages 10 - 17 form part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Company information

JLIF Holdings (Justice and Emergency Services) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Park Row, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 5AB.

The principal activity of the company is to invest in PPP infrastructure projects in the UK.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The company is wholly owned by Craighouse UK 3 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 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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company has net liabilities of £1,021,887 (2021: net assets £4,623,206) and net current liabilities of £693,432 (2021: net current assets £697,681).

Cash flow forecasts are prepared for the underlying investments looking over the expected life of the underlying assets and so including the 12 month period from the date the financial statements are signed. In drawing up these forecasts, the board has made assumptions based upon its view of the current and future economic conditions, including the impact of COVID-19 and the current inflationary environment, that will prevail over the forecast period.

The company has investments in operational PPP projects which are expected to yield interest and dividends over the concession. The cash flows that the company expects to receive from the underlying investments comfortably covers the company's expected cash flow requirements from overheads. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in counterparty performances, show that the company expects to be able to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

The directors have considered the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) and based on our risk assessment, are satisfied that this will not directly impact the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next twelve months. The underlying investment benefits from availability based income which is expected to continue being received. Therefore, distributions from underlying assets are not expected to be impacted as a result of COVID-19.

In light of this, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.4 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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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 the profit and loss account 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 the profit and loss account immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. 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.

Borrowings

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

1.5 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements 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 balance sheet at amortised cost could be materially reduced where circumstances exist which might indicate that an asset has been impaired. In such circumstances an impairment review is performed. Impairment reviews consider the fair value and/or value in use of the potentially impaired asset or assets and compare that with the carrying value of the asset or assets in the balance sheet. Any reduction in value arising from such a review would be recorded in the profit and loss account. 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.

3 Auditors remuneration

The audit fee of £3,534 (2021: £2,915) was borne by Craighouse UK 2 Limited and was not recharged.

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was nil (2021: nil).
The directors are not employed by the company and did not receive any remuneration from the company during the year (2021: £nil).

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest receivable and similar income includes the following:		
Income from shares in group undertakings	5,500,523	1,571,472
Interest receivable from group undertakings	377,755	377,755

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest payable and similar expenses includes the following:		
Interest payable to group undertakings	1,643,920	1,768,868

7 Impairment losses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Impairment	(4,253,980)	(714,618)

The parent company Craighouse UK 3 Limited calculates a fair value for each of its investments, including the projects invested in by JLIF Holdings (Justice and Emergency Services) Limited, based on the timing of dividends received and future cash flows, which is compared to the carrying cost of each investment to identify any impairment. For Services Support (BTP) Holdings Limited, which is nearing the end of its concession life, the value of the investment will decrease until expiry. The impact of this expected decrease is recognition of an impairment loss adjustment in the period of £4,253,980 (2021: £714,618) which was taken through the profit and loss.

8 Tax on loss

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(19,622)	(534,259)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(3,728)	(101,509)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	808,256	135,777
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(1,045,099)	(298,580)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	240,571	347,779
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(83,467)
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

The company has estimated losses of £1,599,083 (2021: £332,916) available for carry forward against future trading profits. These have not been recognised on the basis that these future profits are not sufficiently foreseeable in the near future.

9 Investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 & 31 December 2022	29,705,000
Impairment	
At 1 January 2022	731,475
Impairment losses	4,253,980
At 31 December 2022	4,985,455
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	24,719,545
At 31 December 2021	28,973,525

10 Significant undertakings

The undertakings in which the company's interest at the year end was 20.00% or more are:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	% Held Indirect
Services Support (BTP) Holdings Limited	1 Park Row, Leeds, England, LS1 5AB	Ordinary	100.00	-
Services Support (BTP) Limited	1 Park Row, Leeds, England, LS1 5AB	Ordinary	-	100.00
Services Support (SEL) Holdings Limited	8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG	Ordinary	50.00	-
Services Support (SEL) Limited	8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG	Ordinary	-	50.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of significant undertakings noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Services Support (BTP) Holdings Limited	751,000	194,000
Services Support (BTP) Limited	226,000	2,166,000
Services Support (SEL) Holdings Limited	4,589,000	25,000
Services Support (SEL) Limited	3,735,000	1,511,000

11 Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Amounts owed by group undertakings	957,759	957,759

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	**£**	**£**
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,147,956	3,147,956
Total debtors	4,105,715	4,105,715

Amounts owed by group undertakings includes loan notes due of £3,147,956 (2021: £3,147,956). The loans bear interest at a rate of 12.00% per annum, is unsecured and repayable by 2027 in line with the agreed payment schedule. Also included in amounts owed by group undertakings is accrued interest of £190,430 (2021: £190,430) and group relief of £573,866 (2021: £767,329).

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	**£**
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,674,199	3,408,034

Amounts owed to group undertakings relates to accrued interest and is unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	**£**
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21,841,916	25,048,000

Amounts owed to group undertakings relates to loans due to the immediate parent. Loans due are unsecured, repayable in line with repayments schedules. The loan note agreements fix the loan interest rate between 6.40% and 11.65%.

14 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	102	102	102	102

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

15 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

16 Related party transactions

The company is wholly owned by Craighouse UK 3 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 received subordinated loan interest of £377,755 (2021: £377,755) and dividend income of £2,294,439 (2021: £820,683) from Services Support (SEL) Holdings Limited. Amounts owed by group undertakings at 31 December 2022 are disclosed within note 11.

17 Parent company

The Company's immediate parent is Craighouse UK 3 Limited, a Jersey registered company. The Company's ultimate parent is Jura Holdings Limited, a Guernsey registered company owned by a consortium of jointly-led funds managed by Dalmore Capital Limited and Equitix Investment Management Limited. Copies of the financial statements are available from the Guernsey registry website. The Directors consider that there is no ultimate controlling entity.