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Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited Financial Statements 31 December 2022



Financial Statements

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Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2022

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

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company with a single subsidiary, Lisburn Education Partnership Limited.

The principal activity of the group is the provision of operational and maintenance services for the Castle Street College in Lisburn, in accordance with a Project Agreement the group entered into with the Governing Body of the South Eastern Regional College.

The college became fully operational on 9 May 2011. The group is currently running the operation and maintenance services for the period to 9 May 2036, providing a full range of facilities management services under a contractual agreement that provides a regular income stream which is subject to deductions for service shortfalls and the unavailability of the facility.

The result for the group for the year is shown in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 8.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

A McDonnell A Naafs

Dividends paid and payable

The directors approved and paid dividends of £nil (2021: £nil) during the year. No dividends were declared post year-end.

Future developments

The updated forecast for the project confirms that it is performing satisfactorily and management of the scheme both logistically and financially remains under control. The directors remain confident that the group will maintain the current level of performance and keep meeting the obligations under the contract.

Donations

The group and company made no political donations during the year (2021: £nil).

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

Disclosure of information to the auditor

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 group's auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Johnston Carmichael LLP will therefore continue in office.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the group's projected cash flows by reference to a financial model covering accounting periods up to 31 December 2036. The directors have also examined the current status of the group's principal contracts and likely developments for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Having reviewed the available information, the directors consider that the group and company will be able to meet its financial obligations on the due dates for for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Small company exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by Sections 415A and 415B of the Companies Act 2006, which includes those in relation to the exemption from certain requirements of the Directors' report and the available exemption to not prepare a Strategic report.

A McDonnell Director

Registered office: Unit 310 Moat House 54 Bloomfield Avenue Belfast BT5 5AD

Thou M. Donall

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 31 December 2022

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 group and company 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 group and company and of the profit or loss of the group and 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 group and company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and 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 group and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board of directors on 29.1.06.1.2023........... and signed on behalf of the Board by:

A McDonnell Director

Registered office: Unit 310 Moat House 54 Bloomfield Avenue Belfast BT5 5AD

How Mr Donall

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited

Year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited ('the parent company'), and its subsidiary ('the group') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Company Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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 group or parent 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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The parent company 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 and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 group's and parent 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 parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

Auditor 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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and the parent company and the sector in which they operate, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- Companies Act 2006;
- UK Corporation taxes legislation; and
- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

We gained an understanding of how the group and the parent company are complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and board meeting minutes.

We assessed the susceptibility of the group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how management and those charged with governance were remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how management and those charged with governance oversee the implementation and operation of controls. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- Management override of controls
- Revenue recognition

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud(continued)

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for reference to: breaches of laws and regulation or for any indication of any potential litigation and claims; and events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud;
- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the parent company and group's procurement of legal and professional services
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing judgements made by management in their calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the parent company's and group's compliance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that 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 intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parent 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 parent 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 parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Tolune Camicalice

Grant Roger (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP Statutory Auditor 7-11 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7PE

Date: 29 / 06 / 2023

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	4	1,943	1,388
Cost of sales	_	(1,730)	(1,195)
Gross profit		213	193
Administrative expenses	_	(110)	(103)
Operating profit		103	90
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7 8	910 (1,005)	926 (1,043)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		8	(27)
Tax on Profit/(loss)	9	(4)	1
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	=	4	(26)
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	9	2,996 (749)	1,564 (69)
Other comprehensive income for the year		2,247	1,495
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	2,251	1,469

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Note		2022 £000	2021 £000
Current assets Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	660		605
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	12,860		14,247
Restricted cash	12	4,150		3,749
Cash at bank and in hand	_	742	_	798
		18,412		19,399
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,524)	_	(1,392)
Net current assets			16,888	18,007
Total assets less current liabilities		_	16,888	18,007
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(17,447)	(20,817)
Provisions for other liabilities	15		(6)	(6)
Net liabilities		_	(565)	(2,816)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	18		10	10
Cash flow hedge reserve	19		(606)	(2,853)
Profit and loss account			31	27
Total equity		=	(565)	(2,816)

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $29 \pm 06 \pm 2023$, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A McDonnell Director

How M. Donall

Company registration number: NI066157

Company Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

Fixed assets Investments	Note 10	2022 £000	2021 £000
Total assets less current liabilities	10	10	10
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	18	10	10
Total equity		10	10

The result for the financial year of the parent company was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29/067/2023..., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

How M. Donall

A McDonnell Director

Company registration number: NI066157

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

		0.11	Cash flow	Des 64 and	
	sk	Called up nare capital	hedge	Profit and ss account	Total
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2021		10	(4,348)	53	(4,285)
Loss for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year:		-	-	(26)	(26)
Fair value movements on cash flow hedgi instruments Tax relating to components of other	ng	-	1,564	-	1,564
comprehensive income	9	_	(69)	_	(69)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	_	1,495	(26)	1,469
At 31 December 2021		10	(2,853)	27	(2,816)
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedgi	na	_	-	. 4	4
instruments Tax relating to components of other	ng .	-	2,996	-	2,996
comprehensive income	9	-	(749)	_	(749)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		2,247	4	2,251
At 31 December 2022	-	10	(606)	31	(565)

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up nare capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2021	10	-	10
Result for the financial year	_	_	-
At 31 December 2021	10	_	10
Result for the financial year		_	-
At 31 December 2022	10		10

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Cash flows from operating activities Profit/(loss) for the financial year	4	(26)
Adjustments for: Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Tax on loss	(910) 1,005 4	(926) 1,043 (1)
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	583 366	562 332
Cash generated from operations	1,052	984
Interest paid Interest received	(991) 910	(1,027) 926
Net cash from operating activities	971	883
Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of bank loan	. (626)	(591)
Net cash used in financing activities	(626)	(591)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	345 4,547	292 4,255
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4,892	4,547

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom, which is registered and domiciled in the United Kingdom at Unit 310, Moat House, 54 Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast, BT5 5AD. The company's principal activity is that of a holding company with a single subsidiary, Lisburn Education Partnership Limited.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Section 1A of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The presentation currency of these financial statements is Pound Sterling and is rounded to the nearest thousand.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Measurement convention

The financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the cash flow forecast and taking into account reasonable possible changes in operations, believe that the group and company will be able to settle liabilities as they fall due for payment for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore consider that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemption available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosure:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes.
- Basic Financial Instruments and Other Financial Instruments.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based upon historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Certain critical accounting estimates in applying the group's accounting policies are described below:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Accounting for the service concession requires an estimation of service margins which is based on the forecasted results of the PFI contract. Quarterly management accounts are produced, which compare actual financial performance with a detailed financial model. Variances are investigated and consideration given to the impact of any major variances. The financial model is updated on a six-monthly basis, to reflect actual performance to date and accommodate any changes in economic assumptions such as, RPI and the UK corporation tax rate. These processes ensure that the project remains robust and viable throughout the life of the contract.

Interest payable on the senior secured funding is calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate calculations are based on a Compounded Reference Rate (SONIA), under the terms of the funding agreements. The transition from LIBOR to SONIA was approved by the Board on 25 January 2022 and subsequently approved by the lender on 13 April 2022.

Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertaking, Lisburn Education Partnership Limited. The acquisition method of accounting has been adopted. The company has taken advantage of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to publish its own Profit and Loss Account.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services rendered, excluding sales related taxes, and is recognised to the extent that the group obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. During the construction phase, which completed on 9 May 2011, revenues in excess of net operating and finance costs were deferred until completion of construction, whereupon they will be released to the Profit and Loss Account over the remaining life of the concession. During the operational phase, turnover is recognised as contract activity progresses at a mark-up on costs related to the provision of services. In line with FRS 102 23.22(a), the mark-up is calculated based upon the forecast service revenues and costs over the concession period.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on trading losses carried forward and on the fair value of the swap derivative.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost, less an appropriate provision to reflect any impairment in the value of the investments.

Financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and treasury deposits.

Other financial instruments

Financial instruments not considered to be basic financial instruments (other financial instruments)

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss except as follows:

- hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship shall be recognised as set out below.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see below).

Cash flow hedges

The group has entered into an interest rate swap and designated these as hedges for highly probable forecast transaction. The effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the entity discontinues designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account immediately.

The transition from LIBOR to SONIA was approved by the Board on 25 January 2022 and subsequently approved by the lender on 13 April 2022.

Finance debtor

The group is an operator of a PFI contract. The underlying asset is not deemed to be an asset of the group under FRS 102 section 34.12C, because the risks and rewards of ownership as set out in that Standard are deemed to lie principally with the Authority.

During the construction phase of the project, all attributable expenditure was included in amounts recoverable on contracts and turnover. Upon becoming operational, the costs were transferred to the finance debtor. During the operational phase, income is allocated between interest receivable and the finance debtor using an asset specific interest rate. The remainder of the PFI unitary charge income is included within turnover in accordance with FRS 102 section 23.22(a). The group recognises income in respect of the services provided as it fulfils its contractual obligations in respect of those services and in line with the fair value of the consideration receivable in respect of those services.

Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable on borrowings and associated on-going financing fees. Interest payable is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest receivable

Interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and interest recognised on the finance debtor based upon the finance debtor accounting policy above.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:		
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Service income	1,943	1,388

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

5. Auditor's remuneration

•	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	17	15

The audit fee in respect of the group was £17,000 (2021: £15,000) and for the company £3,400 (2021: £3,000). All the group audit fees have been borne by the company's subsidiary undertaking, Lisburn Education Partnership Limited.

6. Staff costs and directors' remuneration

The group had no employees during the year (2021: nil). No key management personnel received any remuneration during the year (2021: nil). The directors have no contract of service with the group. During the year the group incurred charges of £93,000 (2021: £87,000) from BBGI Management HoldCo S.à r.l. (a direct and wholly owned subsidiary of BBGI Global Infrastructure S.A., the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party), for making available the services of the directors.

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Bank interest receivable	21	_
Finance debtor interest receivable	889	926
	910	926

Interest is imputed on the finance debtor using an asset specific rate of 6.50%.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

9.

Interest payable on bank loan Interest payable on subordinated debt Other interest payable and similar expenses	2022 £000 721 281 3 1,005	2021 £000 758 282 3 1,043
Tax on Profit/(loss)		
Major components of tax income		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current tax: Adjustments in respect of prior periods	_	3
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	4	(4)

Tax recognised as other comprehensive income or equity

The aggregate deferred tax relating to items recognised as other comprehensive income or equity for the year was £(749,000) (2021: £ (69,000)). The effect of changes in tax rates and laws is £Nil (2021: £228,000).

(1)

Reconciliation of tax expense/(income)

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%).

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	8	(27)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of changes in tax rates	1 3 —	(5) 3 1
Tax on profit/(loss)	4	(1)

Tax rate changes

Tax on profit/(loss)

The UK Corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. Deferred tax at 31 December 2022 has been calculated based on the rate of 25% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

10. Investments

The group has no investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

10. Investments (continued)

Company	Shares in subsidiary undertaking £000
Cost	10
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	
Accumulated impairment At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	
Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	10
At 31 December 2021	10

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital (£10,000) of Lisburn Education Partnership Limited, which are both registered and domiciled in the United Kingdom at Unit 310, Moat House, 54 Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast, BT5 5AD. The principal activity of Lisburn Education Partnership Limited is the provision of operational and maintenance services for the Castle Street College in Lisburn.

11. Debtors

Debtors falling due within one year are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade debtors	7	_	_	_
Prepayments and accrued income	15	7	-	_
Finance debtor	638	598	<u>-</u>	
	660	605	_	

Debtors falling due after more than one year are as follows:

,	Group		Company		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	£000	£000	£000	£000 -	
Deferred tax asset	202	951		_	
Finance debtor	12,658	13,296		_	
	12,860	14,247	_	_	

12. Restricted cash

	Grou	Group		any
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Restricted cash	4,150	3,749	_	-
•				

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

12. Restricted cash (continued)

The group is a party to a 25-year PFI agreement entered into on 17 April 2008. In order to fulfil its obligations under the PFI agreement the group has granted a long term without recourse contract to a specialist FM Contracting provider. The group is obligated to keep a separate cash reserve in respect of future lifecycle costs. This restricted cash balance amounts to £3,637,000 at the year-end (2021: £3,395,000). Included in this balance is an amount of deferred lifecycle costs of £2,867,000 at year-end (2021: £2,677,000). The liability to the subcontractor is recognised within the financial model, which includes all of the forecast revenues and costs for the project, but it is not currently accrued in the accounts. It will be recognised in the accounts of the period when the works are completed.

The group is also required to keep a debt service reserve account in accordance with the funding documents. This restricted cash balance amounts to £512,000 (2021: £354,000).

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Compa	any	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Bank loan	693	796	_	_	
Trade creditors	164	91	-	_	
Accruals and deferred income	365	199	_	-	
Corporation tax	4	_	_	_	
Other taxation and social security	94	103	_	_	
Other creditors	131	131	_	_	
Subordinated debt (including accrued					
interest)	73	72		_	
	1,524	1,392			

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

	Group		Compa	any
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Bank loan	11,049	11,567	_	_
Subordinated debt	2,395	2,390	_	_
Derivative financial liability	808	3,804	_	_
Accruals and deferred income	3,195	3,056		
	17,447	20,817		

Included within Bank loan is an amount repayable after five years of £8,068,000 (2021: £8,934,000) and included within subordinated debt are amounts repayable after five years of £2,222,000 (2021: £2,166,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

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

Bank loan relates to senior secured funding granted by the Bank of Ireland. The senior loan facility is for a total value of £17,764,000.

The senior loan facility consists of two separate facilities: a standby facility of £750,000 which has not yet been drawn down and a term loan facility of £17,014,000 which is repayable in 49 six-monthly instalments ending 9 May 2035. As at 31 December 2022, the term loan includes an outstanding loan facility of £11,662,000 (2021: £12,288,000) and an effective interest rate adjustment of £(93,000) (2021: £(107,000)) in relation to the term loan facility. Interest is charged on amounts drawn under the facility at SONIA + 0.80%. At the year-end, interest payable on the term loan facility was £101,000 (2021: £29,000).

The senior loan facility is secured by a fixed charge over all leasehold interests, book debts, project accounts and intellectual property of the group and by a floating charge over the group's undertakings and assets.

The group has entered into a swap arrangement with the Bank of Ireland in order to fix the base interest rate (SONIA) at 5.11% on the term loan facility to 2035. At the year-end, interest payable on the swap facility was £72,000 (2021: £153,000).

Subordinated debt of £2,468,000 (2021: £2,462,000) includes an unsecured loan facility of £2,337,000 (2021: £2,337,000) due to the shareholder of the company, BBGI Investments S.C.A., and an effective interest rate adjustment of £60,000 (2021: £55,000) in relation to the subordinated loan facility. The subordinated loan facility bears interest at a fixed rate of 11.82% and is fully repayable by 2036. At the year-end, interest payable on the subordinated loan facility was £71,000 (2021: £70,000).

15. Provisions for other liabilities

Group	liability
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	£000 6
The company does not have any provisions.	

Provisions for other liabilities consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Deferred tax in relation to the effective interest rate adjustment	6	10
Deferred tax in relation to trading losses carried forward	-	(4)
	6	6

Under FRS 102 29.24A, the group has presented the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability on a net basis as the taxes are levied by the same tax authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

16. Deferred tax

The deferred tax	included	in the	company	balance	sheet is as fo	:lows
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	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Included in debtors (note 11)	202	951	_	_

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	2022 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000
Deferred tax on revaluation of fair value of derivatives	202	951	<u>-</u>	

17. Financial instruments

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

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
,	£000	£000	£000	£000
Interest rate swap	(808)	(3,804)	<u>-</u>	

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Derivative financial instruments

Market values have been used to determine the fair value of the swap arrangement.

(c) Hedge accounting

The following table indicates the periods in which the cash flows associated with the cash flow hedging instrument are expected to occur as required by FRS102.29(a) for the cash flow hedge accounting models and also the associated cash flow hedging instruments are expected to affect profit and loss:

•	Carrying Amount £000	Within 1 year £000	Between 1-2 years £000	Between 2-5 years £000	5 years and over £000
31 December 2022 interest rate swap	(808)	(400)	(398)	(1,027)	(1,192)
31 December 2021 interest rate swap	(3,804)	(605)	(573)	(1,544)	(2,362)

The group has entered into an interest rate swap agreement under the bank loan in order to fix the base interest rate (SONIA) at 5.11% on the facilities to 2035. At the year-end all the group's floating rate borrowings were at fixed rates after taking account of interest rate swaps.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

(d) Fair values

The amounts for all financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value are as follows:

Interest rate swap	2022 £000 (808)	2021 £000 (3,804)
Called up share capital		

18. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£000	No.	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10	10,000	10

19. Reserves

Cash flow hedge reserve

The hedge reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

20. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2022 £000	Cash flows £000	Other changes £000	At 31 Dec 2022 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	4,547	345	_	4,892
Debt due within one year	(896)	626	(496)	(766)
Debt due after more than one year	(13,929)		485	(13,444)
	(10,278)	971	(11)	(9,318)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

21. Related parties

Group

During the year the group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	i ransaction wi	tn related			
	parties		Payables to related parties		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
BBGI Management HoldCo S.à r.l.	93	87	45	22	
BBGI Investments S.C.A.	281	282	2,468	2,462	

The group incurred directors' fees of £93,000 (2021: £87,000) from BBGI Management HoldCo S.à r.l. (a direct and wholly owned subsidiary of BBGI Global Infrastructure S.A., the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party). At the year-end there was £45,000 (2021: £22,000) payable to BBGI Management HoldCo S.à r.l. in respect of directors' fees.

The group incurred interest of £281,000 (2021: £282,000) on the subordinated loan facility payable to BBGI Investments S.C.A. (an indirect and wholly owned subsidiary of BBGI Global Infrastructure S.A., the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party). At the year-end there was £2,468,000 (2021: £2,462,000) payable to BBGI Investments S.C.A. in respect of the subordinated loan facility.

22. Parent undertaking

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, 100% of the share capital in the company was held by BBGI Investments S.C.A.

BBGI Investments S.C.A. is an indirect and wholly owned subsidiary by BBGI Global Infrastructure S.A., a Luxembourg investment company listed on the London Stock Exchange.

BBGI Global Infrastructure S.A. is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021,

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited, which is registered and domiciled in the United Kingdom at Unit 310, Moat House, 54 Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast, BT5 5AD. Copies of Lisburn Education Partnership (Holdings) Limited financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG.