COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC170335 CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC029043

# MILLENNIUM LINK TRUST (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

## ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

WEDNESDAY

SCT 19/12/2018

COMPANIES HOUSE

#407

Johnston Carmichael LLP Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 227 West George Street Glasgow G2 2ND

### TRUST INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Company registration number:

SC170335

**Charity registration number:** 

SC029043

Registered office:

Canal House

1 Applecross Street

GLASGOW G4 9SP

**Directors:** 

Claire Lithgow

Nicola Christie

Link Trust Corporate Limited Link Corporate Services Limited

Secretary:

Nicola Christie

**Bankers:** 

Clydesdale Bank plc

30 St Vincent Place

GLASGOW G1 2HL

**Auditors:** 

Johnston Carmichael LLP

227 West George Street

GLASGOW G2 2ND

**Solicitors:** 

Pinsent Masons LLP

141 Bothwell Street

GLASGOW G2 7EQ

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors (who are trustees for the purpose of charity law) present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)".

### **Objectives and activities**

The initial charitable objective of the company was to fill a funding gap in the Millennium Link Lowlands canals restoration project. The ongoing aim of the company is to provide assistance in the restoration and development of navigable waters in Scotland. The company will seek to realise its objectives by helping to finance projects which meet with the company's aims.

### **Achievements and performance**

While the Company no longer owns a formal leasehold interest over the canal infrastructure and consequently does not grant Scottish Canals Board a formal sub-lease to operate and maintain the canals (as these arrangements were unwound in previous years), the Directors of Scottish Canals have continued to grant an informal right of access to the canal infrastructure to Millennium Link Trust and have continued to informally honour the obligations historically set out in the sub-lease to operate and maintain the canal.

Following receipt of a charitable donation of £50,000 in 2016/17, the directors approved charitable expenditure of £50,000 during the financial year to support the World Youth Urban Games Pilot Programme in partnership with SportInspired to engage the young people of North Glasgow to grow their passion about participating in urban sports and support them in reaping all the benefits associated with it – living healthier, fuller lives with positive goals and aspirations. The Company agreed that providing a programme to participate in urban games provided life-changing opportunities for some of the most deprived communities around the Forth & Clyde Canal in accordance with the objects of the Company to promote, encourage and assist the restoration, development and use of the Forth & Clyde and Union Canals. The Directors approved the funding proposal.

### **Financial review**

Income from charitable activities of £119,137 (2017: £166,155) was offset by costs of £1,749,251 (2017: £1,687,919).

The net expenditure for the year amounted to £1,630,114 (2017: £1,521,764). Unrestricted reserves are £12,659 (2017: £66,773) and designated reserves, which reflects the tangible fixed assets of the Trust, totalled £53,373,067 (2017: £54,949,067).

It is the policy of the company to build up unrestricted reserves in anticipation of future major restoration and development projects on the canals and navigable waters in Scotland.

### Plans for future periods

Following the unwinding of the formal finance lease arrangements any known/anticipated liabilities under formal lease arrangements, if any, have been discharged. The Company has surplus funds for investment over and above the working capital required to meet its costs and to continue as a going concern.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

### Structure, governance and management

Millennium Link Trust is a charitable company, limited by guarantee. The governing documents of the company are the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Claire Lithgow Nicola Christie Link Trust Corporate Limited Link Corporate Services Limited

Carl Baldry, Colin Benford, Sean Martin and David Osborne were directors of the above corporate trustees during the year. On 6 September 2018, David Osborne resigned as a director and Shohel Ali was appointed as a director.

None of the directors has any beneficial interest in the company. All of the directors are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

The power of appointing new or additional directors is vested in the directors and all the directors are advised of their responsibilities as part of the standard induction process. As set out in the company's Articles of Association, the number of directors is to be 4.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors (who are also Trustees of Millennium Link Trust for the purposes of charity law) are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

### **Small company provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provision for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Johnston Carmichael LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Nicola Christie

Director

Date: 3rd December 2018

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPRT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF MILLENNIUM LINK TRUST (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Millennium Link Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating the Income and Expenditure Account), the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2018, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 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 charitable 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.

### 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 trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the charitable 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 REPRT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF MILLENNIUM LINK TRUST (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) (continued)

#### Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' 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 trustees' report (incorporating 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 our knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its 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 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper 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' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPRT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF MILLENNIUM LINK TRUST (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) (continued)

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors (who are also the trustees of the charitable company for the purposes of charity law) 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 charitable 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 charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under those Acts.

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
  or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that
  is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
  misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
  collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPRT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF MILLENNIUM LINK TRUST (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) (continued)

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, and to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and trustees 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 charitable company, the charitable company's members as a body and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Gavin Young (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

227 West George Street GLASGOW G2 2ND

Johnston Carmichael LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Unrestrictedd esignated funds 2018 £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	-	-	-	50,000
Charitable activities	4	119,137	-	119,137	116,155
Total income		119,137	-	119,137	166,155
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	5	173,251	1,576,000	1,749,251	1,687,919
Total expenditure		173,251	1,576,000	1,749,251	1,687,919
Net expenditure for the year / net movements in funds		(54,114)	(1,576,000)	(1,630,114)	(1,521,764)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances at 1 April 2017		66,773	54,949,067	55,015,840	56,537,604
Fund balances at 31 March 2018		12,659	53,373,067	53,385,726	55,015,840

There were no recognised gains or losses other than the deficit for the financial year.

All of the activities of the charitable company are classified as continuing.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Notes 2018	
£	£
Fixed assets	
Tangible assets 8 53,373,067 54,94	19,067
Current assets	
Debtors 9 13,498 23	33,417
Cash at bank and in hand 15,210	9,534
28,708 30	2,951
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 (16,049) (23	86,178)
Net current assets         12,659	66,773
Total assets less current liabilities 53,385,726 55,01	.5,840
The funds of the charity	
Unrestricted funds	
General 11 12,659 6	66,773
Designated 12 53,373,067 54,94	9,067
<b>Total charity funds</b> 53,385,726 55,01	5,840

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors or 3d December 218 and signed on their behalf by:

Nicola Christie

Nicola Christie

Director

Company Number: SC170335

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Millennium Link Trust is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in Scotland. The company is also a charity registered in Scotland with OSCR. The registered office is Canal House, 1 Applecross Street, GLASGOW, G4 9SP.

### 1.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), including the provisions of section 1A applicable to small entities, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)", the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

The company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The Trust has availed itself of S.396 of the Companies Act 2006 as permitted in paragraph 4 (1) of schedule 1 of SI 2008 No 409 and adapted the Companies Act formats to reflect the special nature of the charitable company's activities.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the charitable company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, covering at least the next 12 months. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

### 1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for expenditure on the general objectives of the company.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds, which have been designated for specific purposes by the Directors.

### 1.4 Income

Income from charitable activities represent amounts receivable in relation to rental. Income is recognised as services are provided, it is probable the income will be received and the amount of the income can be measured reliably. All income is stated net of VAT.

Income from donations and grant income is recognised when the charity has entitlement and the amount can be reliably measured. This is generally the earlier of the charity being notified of the impending distribution or the amount being received. On occasion, donations will be notified to the charity however it is not possible to measure the amount expected to be distributed. On these occasions, the income is recognised when the amount becomes reliably measurable. Where performance conditions are attached to grants receivable, recognition occurs once receipt becomes unconditional.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.5 Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charitable company to the expenditure.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charitable company in the delivering of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the statutory requirements of the charitable company and include the audit fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity. These costs are included within charitable activities.

### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost, less estimated residual value, of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, in equal annual instalments, on the following bases:

Canal works and structures

2% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date the charity reviews the carrying amounts of the tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

### 1.9 Financial instruments

The charitable company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charitable company's financial statements when the charitable company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### 1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the charitable company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### 1.10 Leased assets

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charitable company's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following estimation uncertainty has a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

### Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is calculated to fully write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful life. Management estimate the useful life of each asset. Depreciation charge of £1,576,000 was incurred in the year with a closing net book value of assets of £53,373,067 (see note 8).

### 3 Donations and legacies

•	2018 £	2017 £
Charitable donations		50,000
	-	50,000

Donations are unrestricted.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

4	Income from charitable activities	2040	2017
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Operating lease income – canals	119,137	116,155
		119,137	116,155
	Income from charitable activities is unrestricted in both the current a	nd prior year.	
5	Expenditure on charitable activities		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Depreciation	1,568,500	1,568,500
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	7,500	-
	Management lease	119,137	116,155
	Charitable activities – World Youth Urban Games Pilot Programme	50,000	
		1,745,137	1,684,655
	Support costs (note 6)	4,114	3,264
		1,749,251	1,687,919
	Analysis by fund:		
	Unrestricted funds - general	173,251	119,419
	Unrestricted funds - designated	1,576,000	1,568,500
		1,749,251	1,687,919
e	Summark anaka		
6	Support costs	2018	2017
		£	£
	Audit fees	3,000	2,050
	Bank charges	64	64
	Trustees' fees	1,050	1,050
	Tax compliance costs	-	100
	•		3,264

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

### 7 Directors and employees

As permitted by the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Link Corporate Trustees (UK) received trustees' fees of £1,050 during the year (2017: £1,050) to cover corporate administration costs. No other director receives any remuneration, reimbursement of expenditure, or expenditure paid directly on their behalf from the company.

There were no employees during the current or preceding year.

8	Tangible fixed assets		
			Canal works & structures
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2017		78, <del>4</del> 25,000
	Disposals		(10,715)
	At 31 March 2018		78,414,285
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2017		23,475,933
	Charge for the year		1,568,500
	Disposals		(3,215)
	At 31 March 2018		25,041,218
•	Net book value at 31 March 2018		53,373,067
	Net book value at 1 April 2017		54,949,067
9	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
	- ,	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade debtors	_	135,258
	Other debtors	210	155,250
	Prepayments and accrued income	13,288	98,159
	Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	13,498	233,417
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	135,258
	Accruals and deferred income	16,049	100,920
	Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	16,049	236,178

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (continued)

11	General funds – movement in year				
		At 1 April 2017	Income	Expenditure	At 31 March 2018
		£	£	£	£
	General funds	66,773	119,137	(173,251)	12,659

General funds are the surplus of general income over general expenditure.

### 12 Designated funds - movement in year

	As at 1 April 2017 £	Expenditure £	As at 31 March 2018 £
Designated funds	54,949,067	(1,576,000)	53,373,067

Designated funds are monies set aside by the directors for a particular purpose. The designated fund represents grants received in respect of acquiring the company's fixed assets.

### 13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Designated funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 31 March 2018 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	53,373,067	53,373,067
Current assets	28,708	-	28,708
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(16,049)	-	(16,049)
	12,659	53,373,067	53,385,726

### 14 Liabilities of members

The company was incorporated as being Limited by Guarantee and not having a share capital. In the event of the winding up of the company, each member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1. At 31 March 2018, there were 4 members (2017: 4 members).

### 15 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions in the year (2017: none)