Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

4 October 2009

Company Number 2004963

*AAL A32 26/06

AAL48L68 26/06/2010 COMPANIES HOUSE



Report and financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009

Contents

Page.

1	Report of the directors

- 6 Report of the independent auditors
- 8 Profit and loss account
- 9 Statement of total recognised gains and losses
- 10 Balance sheet
- 12 Cash flow statement
- Notes forming part of the financial statements

Directors

Mr S Singleton-White Councillor W Swain
Mr J Freeman Councillor M Townend

Mr K Moffatt Mr D Sutton

Mr F Connelly Ms C Anscombe (appointed 1 December 2009)
Mr D M Downes Mrs J Gavaghan (appointed 1 December 2009)

Secretary and registered office

Mr N Fryer-Saxby, Great Knollys Street, Reading, Berkshire RG1 7HH

Company number

2004963

Auditors

BDO LLP, Kings Wharf, 20-30 Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 3EX

Report of the directors for the year ended 4 October 2009

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account of the company is set out on page 8 and shows the result for the year

No dividends were paid during the year (2008 - £Nil) and the directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2008 - £Nil)

Principal activities

The main activities of the company remain

- (a) the provision of local bus services within the greater Reading and Newbury areas,
- (b) the provision of vehicles and drivers for private hire contracts

Review of business and future developments

This has been the most difficult year for Reading Transport Limited ("RTL") for a long time. It followed a number of years in which growth in passenger numbers and therefore revenue has been the regular experience. It has required a significant change to the business, reducing the costs of operation to bring them into line with reduced revenues. Inevitably, the response took time to take effect, and trading conditions in the summer of 2009 were extremely challenging.

In 2008/9 Britain found itself in the worst economic recession in living memory and neither Reading nor Reading Transport Limited was spared the effect of this

Initially, it seemed as though RTL might actually be benefiting from the reduced economic circumstances of local people, with growth in customer numbers continuing through the first half of the year. From March 2009, however, passenger numbers started to dwindle rapidly and revenue fell away against budget at an alarming rate. Before long, it was clear that revenue would fall short of budget by almost £3 million in the full year.

This produced a requirement for a very significant programme of management action, which was approved by the Board of RTL at its meeting on 25 April 2009. This has been rigorously implemented, resulting in a return to trading profit from the beginning of the 2009/2010 trading year.

The action plan involved adjustments to fares, reductions in mileage, elimination of overheads and a progressive reduction in head-count employed, without having to resort to significant numbers of redundancies (particularly of drivers)

The plan was phased over several months, as follows

- 1 June 2009 changes to the fare structure that increased the price of weekly tickets and introduced a new "carnet" product for occasional but regular users,
- 13 July reduction in bus services of 1,000 paid hours per week and including the withdrawal of 16 vehicles, without substantially altering the levels of service offered or significantly affecting revenue streams.
- 7 September closure of Newbury Bus Station administrative offices to consolidate Newbury operations on the existing Mill Lane depot site, and transfer administrative functions to Reading - saving £200k in a full year.
- 28 September further planned reduction of approximately 1,000 hours and the withdrawal of a further eight vehicles. In the event only 250 hours was removed at this point – Reading Borough Council, acting as Transport Authority, exercised its powers under section 91 of the 1985 Transport Act to "buy back" the rest of these changes for three months. Thus RTL had the benefit of the alterations, but did not actually put them into effect until 11 January 2010, when approx 500 hours of savings were implemented and the requirement for buses fell by seven.

Report of the directors for the year ended 4 October 2009 (continued)

Review of business and future developments (continued)

Other measures include the conversion of the Company's pioneering bio-ethanol buses to diesel propulsion, creating a full-year saving in excess of £350,000 By January 2010 two buses had been converted, with one per week to follow during February to April 2010 In addition, the Company has negotiated a significant increase in on-bus advertising with its contractor CBS Outdoor, planned to improve profits by £100,000 in a full year

The combination of all these measures has allowed RTL to put together a balanced budget for the budget year 2009/2010, despite greatly reduced turnover. Further action is foreseen for 2010, to increase efficiency and build profits, including changes to the fare structure – to simplify it and boost revenue.

Our defined benefit pension schemes continue to be a major source of balance sheet volatility. The considerable increase in the reported deficit this year is primarily as a result of the lower discount rate that has been used to measure future pension liabilities. Accounting standards require us to use a discount rate in line with high quality corporate bond yields, which have fallen significantly over the year as the impact of the "credit crunch" begins to wane. Pension scheme liabilities extend for up to 50 years, and as a result even small changes to discount rates can lead to large changes in the reported value of pension liabilities. The balance sheet position has been further worsened by poor investment returns over the year, as well as higher long-term inflation expectations.

However, this larger balance sheet liability has no immediate impact on the funding requirements of our two pension schemes. These are reassessed every three years, using prudent assumptions that are not directly linked to corporate bond yields. Deficit repayments are spread over a number of years, reflecting the long-term nature of pension commitments. We are, however, aware of the long-term risks associated with defined benefit pension provision, and as a result have decided to close the scheme to new entrants with effect from April 2010.

Despite the very challenging trading conditions reported above, Reading Transport Limited has continued to achieve high standards in operating its services – and these have been recognised externally by the achievement of a number of awards during the year. In summary the awards RTL either won or was shortlisted for from October 2008 to September 2009 were

- National Transport Awards 2009 Contribution to sustainable transport Shortlisted
- •routeONE 2008 Bus Operator Innovation Award (for the Bio-ethanol project) Highly commended
- UK Bus Awards 2008 Shire Operator of the Year category Runner up
- UK Bus Awards 2008 Department for Transport's Winning New Customers Highly commended
- Government Business Awards 2009 Environmental Transport category (for the bio-ethanol bus project in Reading) Commended
- Sustainable City Awards 2009: Sustainable travel and transport Runner up

More recently, the Company has been successful in both the RouteOne Bus Operator Awards and the UK Bus Awards

Conclusion

After a very rapid downturn in the Company's circumstances during 2009, the immediate response involving measures to reflect the reduced size of the market and to improve profitability has meant the ability to produce a balanced budget for 2009/2010. Trading performance in the first three periods of the new trading year has been significantly ahead of the budget. The Company is now better placed than before to take advantage of any economic recovery that may come in due course.

Report of the directors for the year ended 4 October 2009 (continued)

Risks and uncertainties faced by the Company

Competitive pressures

Our main competitor remains the car. The cost of driving a car is generally perceived as being lower than travelling by bus, especially if there is more than one person in the car. To make bus travel a viable alternative to the car we continue to work with local authorities to introduce bus priority measures and effect infrastructure changes promoting bus patronage.

Fuel costs

Fuel prices and supply levels can be influenced significantly by international, political and economic circumstances. If fuel supply shortages were to arise because of national strikes, world supply difficulties, disruption of refining capacity or oil imports the resultant higher fuel prices and disruption to services could adversely impact the Company's operating results. To mitigate the risks of rising fuel costs the Company enters into contracts to buy fuel at fixed prices.

Customer service

The Company's revenues are at risk if it does not continue to provide the level of service expected by customers. This could result in passengers no longer using our services. To mitigate this risk all staff undertake training programmes through our RTL Academy to ensure they are aware of and abide by the levels of service that are required by our customers.

Economy

The level of economic activity affects the number of bus journeys taken by passengers. Any changes in economic activity may impact upon the passenger numbers and hence our operations, although we have the ability to modify services by giving notice of such modifications. However, there is always a time lag before action to correct trends takes effect.

Main Business KPIs

The company uses the following KPIs to manage its operational and financial activities

Key Performance Indicator	2008/9	2007/8
No of PSVs Approximate Fleet Age	182 4 years	202 4 years
Turnover/vehicle Turnover/employee	£143,939 £48,100	£134,119 £51,700
Wage cost as a % of turnover Fuel Cost as a % of turnover	62% 10 3%	61% 8 3%
Depreciation as a % of turnover Percentage of fleet conforming to Euro III emission	10% 90%	9 1% 89%
standard or above		

Difference between market value and book value of land and buildings

In the opinion of the Directors' the written down values of the land and buildings are not materially different from the market values of those assets

Report of the directors for the year ended 4 October 2009 (continued)

Charitable and political contributions

Contributions made by the company during the year for charitable purposes amounted to £1,208 (2008 - £1,334) No political contributions were made during the year

Employees

The weekly Bulletin was introduced in October 2007 and has been issued weekly ever since. It is sent to all staff in either e-mail or paper form. The Bulletin is supported by electronic Flash Boards, positioned in key locations and used to convey important messages to staff in real time. Within departments, separate monthly newsletters are also issued.

The RTL Academy was launched in October 2008, which has subsequently brought new and much higher standards to staff development and training

The Company is proud of its record in seeking to treat all employees and potential recruits in the same way regardless of their sex, race, ethnic origin or disability and to develop a positive and supportive approach to all employees

Financial Instruments

The Company's policy in respect of interest rate risk and liquidity risk is to maintain a mixture of long term and short term debt finance and readily accessible bank deposits to ensure that the Company has sufficient funds for its operations. The cash deposits are held in current and deposit accounts which earn interest at a floating rate. Debt is maintained at fixed interest rates.

Directors

The directors of the company at 4 October 2009, all of whom, unless stated, served throughout the year then ended, were

Mr S Singleton-White (Chair)

Mr J Freeman (Chief Executive Officer)

Mr J Carney (Financial Director and Company Secretary) (resigned 30 November 2009)

Mr S Simpson (Operations Director) (resigned 30 November 2009)

Mr D M Downes

Councillor A Jones (resigned 1 December 2008)

Councillor W Swain

Councillor M Townend

Mr F Connelly

Mr K Moffatt

Mr D Sutton

At 4 October 2009, third party indemnity cover in respect of the company's directors was in force

Report of the directors for the year ended 4 October 2009 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departure disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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 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. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting

On behalf of the Board

Mr J Freeman

24 February 2010

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF READING TRANSPORT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Reading Transport Limited for the year ended 4 October 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 4 October 2009 and of its loss 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

BOOLLP

Christopher Pooles, senior statutory auditor For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor Reading United Kingdom

1 March 2010

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 4 October 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Turnover	2	26,197	27,092
Operating costs	3	(26,432)	(26,315)
Operating (loss)/profit	6	(235)	777
Profit on disposal of fixed assets		126	349
		(109)	1,126
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges Other finance costs	7 8	26 (754) (614)	158 (706) (104)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,451)	474
Taxation on (loss)/profit from ordinary activities	9	555	173
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities after taxation		(896)	647

All amounts relate to continuing activities

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 4 October 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the year		(896)	647
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme	23	(17,511)	(993)
Deferred tax on pension scheme liability – origination and reversal of timing differences		3,338	(123)
- changes in tax rates		-	76
Total recognised gains and losses for the year		(15,069)	(393)

Balance sheet at 4 October 2009

Company number 2004963	Note	2009 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2008 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets Investments	10 11		20,560 96		23,257 96
Current assets Stocks Debtors	12 13	238 2,680	20,656	367 1,853	23,353
Cash at bank and in hand	10	1,780		3,423	
Creditors. amounts falling due		4,698		5,643	
within one year	14	(4,204) 		(4,296)	
Net current assets			494 		1,347
Total assets less current liabilities			21,150		24,700
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(11,558)		(13,410)	
Provision for liabilities and charges	16	(771)		(997)	
			12,329		14,407
Net assets excluding pension liability	•		8,821		10,293
Pension liability	23		(19,757)		(6,160)
Net (liabilities)/assets including pension liability			(10,936)		4,133

The notes on pages 13 to 32 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet at 4 October 2009 (continued)

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	18 19	3,974 (14,910)	3,974 159
Equity shareholder's (deficit)/funds	20	(10,936)	4,133

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 24 February 2010

Mr J Freeman Director

Mr S Singleton-White

Director

Cash flow statement for the year ended 4 October 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2008 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	25	2 000	607	2 000	2,850
Returns on investments and servicing of finance					
Interest received		26		158	
Interest element of finance lease rental payments		(754)		(706)	
			(728)		(548)
Taxation UK corporation tax			-		-
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets		(209) 389		(3,341) 564	
Sale of tangible liked assets					
			180		(2,777)
Cash inflow/(outflow) before use of resources and financing	lıquid				(475)
Financing					
Capital element of finance lease rental payments		(1,407)		(1,417)	
Loan repayments Loan advanced in year		(295)		(831) 2,807	
Grants received				834	
			(1,702)		1,393
(Decrease)/increase in cash	26,27		(1,643)		918

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Group financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Reading Transport Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated information as the parent of a group. The directors have taken the exemption not to include the subsidiary companies within consolidated financial statements because their net assets would not be material to the financial statements.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. It is amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, which is their purchase price together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. The purchase price of assets taken over at 20 October 1986 was established by a valuation in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Transport.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, except freehold land, less their estimated residual values, on a systematic basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are

Long leasehold premium - over the period of the lease Freehold and long leasehold buildings - 2% - 4% straight line 10%-20% straight line Buses - 10% straight line Other vehicles - 9½% - 33% straight line

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less any provision for a permanent diminution in value

Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

The need for any fixed asset impairment write down is assessed by comparison of the carrying value of the asset against the higher of its realisable value and value in use

Grants

Grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Finance and operating leases

Assets held under finance leases are treated as if they had been purchased outright and are capitalised at an amount equal to the fair value of the asset at the inception of the lease and depreciated on a systematic basis over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. The capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. Finance charges are allocated to accounting years so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligation. Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost, including transport and handling costs, and net realisable value. In some cases the cost of components is the part exchange value net of allowances for returned, defective parts. Net realisable value is determined by a review of forecast future use. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents amounts receivable by the company for services provided in the ordinary course of business. Income from travel cards is apportioned and recognised in turnover according to the period for which the travel card is valid.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year and takes into account taxation deferred

Current tax is measured at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Accident claims

The company maintains insurance cover against third party liability claims for the amount on each claim that exceeds the excess. Any claims below the excess or those disputed by the insurers are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise subject to an annual aggregated maximum charge.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Pension costs

Employees of the company are eligible to join one of the two defined benefit schemes to which the company contributes, depending upon date of appointment as follows

- (a) Employees at 20 October 1986 have been deemed to be employees of Reading Borough Council for pension purposes and are members of the local government superannuation scheme, to which the company contributes in accordance with the Local Government Superannuation Regulations
- (b) Employees who joined the company since 20 October 1986, together with any employees who are eligible for the local government scheme who wish to leave that scheme, are eligible to join the Reading Transport Staff Retirement Scheme

The funds are valued every three years by independent qualified actuaries, the rates of contribution payable being determined by the actuaries. Pension costs are accounted for on the basis of charging the expected cost of providing pensions over the year during which the company benefits from employees' services. Variations in pension cost are spread over the expected service lives of current employees.

The company fully adopted accounting standard FRS 17 "Retirement Benefits" during the year ended 30 September 2007 and adopted the amendments to FRS 17 during the year ended 5 October 2008

The difference between the fair value of the assets held in the company's defined benefit pension schemes and the schemes' liabilities measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, are recognised in the company's balance sheet as a pension scheme asset or liability as appropriate. The carrying value of any resulting pension scheme asset is restricted to the extent that the company is able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the scheme. The pension scheme balance is recognised net of any related deferred tax balance.

Changes in the defined benefit pension scheme asset or liability arising from factors other than cash contributions by the company are charged to the profit and loss account or statement of total recognised gains and losses in accordance with FRS 17 "Retirement benefits"

The company provides no other post retirement benefits to its employees

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom

3	Operating costs		
J	Operating costs	2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
		2000	
	Raw materials and consumables	3,570	3,131
	Other external charges	4,019	4,295
	Staff costs (see note 4)	16,200	16,433
	Depreciation	2,643	2,456
		26,432	26,315
4	Employees		
-		2009	2008
	Staff costs consist of	£'000	£'000
	Wages and salaries	14,287	14,467
	Social security costs	1,208	1,247
	Other pension costs	705	719
		16,200	16,433
		2009	2008
	Analysis of the amount that has been charged to operating profit	£'000	£'000
	Current service cost	705	643
	Past service cost	•	76
	Total operating charge	705	719
	Total operating charge	705	71

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

4 Employees (Continued)

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was

		2009 Number	2008 Number
	Traffic	439	416
	Engineering Administration	78 28	80 28
		545	524
5	Directors	2009	2008
	Directors' emoluments consist of	£'000	£'000
	Fees and remuneration for management services Compensation for loss of office	408 41	344
		449	344
	The back and made discrete as a 2000 and 2000 areas different as a section		

The highest paid directors in 2009 and 2008 were different members of the company's Board of Directors. The emoluments of these directors was as follows.

Emoluments 134 111

There were 4 directors in the company's defined benefit pension schemes during the year (2008 – 4)

The highest paid directors referred to above are members of one of the defined benefit schemes. The highest paid director in 2009 had an accrued pension at the year end of £31,482 or a reduced pension of £21,327 and an accrued lump sum of £142,179. The highest paid director in 2008 had an accrued pension of £831 at that year end and an accrued lump sum of £1,876.

6 Operating (loss)/profit

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
This has been arrived at after (crediting)/charging		
Depreciation	2,643	2,456
Hire of plant and machinery - operating leases	182	263
Grants receivable	(93)	(38)
Auditors' remuneration - audit	29	26
 services relating to taxation 	7	7
- all other services	14	14

7	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	552	575
	Loan from parent	202	131
		754 ————	706
8	Other finance costs		
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Expected return on pension scheme assets	(2,323)	(2,621)
	Interest on pension scheme liabilities	2,937	2,725
		614	104
9	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities		•
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Current tax- UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year		-
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	555	(173)
	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	555	(173)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

9 Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities (Continued)

The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(1,451)	474
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% (2008 - 21%)	(305)	100
Effect of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Non-taxable income Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Movement in short-term timing differences Net FRS 17 credit not taxable	21 (20) 366 (81) 18	2 (8) 48 17 (159)
Current tax charge for the year		

Factors that may affect the future tax charge

The company has tax losses of approximately £186,000 (2008 - £186,000) to carry forward for offset against future taxable profits of the same trade

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

10	Tangible assets	Freehold land & buildings £'000	Long leasehold land & buildings £'000	Buses and coaches £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Capital work-in progress £'000	Total £'000
	Cost						
	At 6 October 2008	435	5,431	25,141	3,632	18	34,657
	Additions	-	-	136	72	1	209
	Disposals			(2,102)	(44)	(18)	(2,164)
	At 4 October 2009	435	5,431	23,175	3,660	1	32,702
	Depreciation						
	At 6 October 2008	137	935	7,378	2,950	_	11,400
	Reclassification	-	-	133	(133)	-	-
	Provided for the year	5	76	2,358	204	-	2,643
	Disposals	-	-	(1,865)	(36)	*	(1,901)
	At 4 October 2009	142	1,011	8,004	2,985	-	12,142
	Net book value						
	At 4 October 2009	293	4,420	15,171	675	1	20,560
	At 5 October 2008	298	4,496	17,763	682	18	23,257
		-					

included within freehold land and buildings is freehold land at a cost of £195,000

Included within the depreciation charge above for buses and coaches is an impairment charge amounting to £75,904

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount of £9,349,181 (2008 - £10,959,458) in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The related depreciation charge for the year was £1,422,000 (2008 - £1,352,000)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

11	Fixed asset investments	Group undertakings £'000
	Cost At 6 October 2008 and 4 October 2009	208
	Provision for diminution in value At 6 October 2008 and 4 October 2009	112
	Net book value At 6 October 2008 and at 4 October 2009	96

The company's subsidiaries, all of which are 100% owned, dormant and registered in Great Britain are as follows

Greater Reading Omnibus Company Limited Reading Rovers Limited Reading Minibuses Limited Reading Buses Limited Newbury Buses Limited Reading Transport Pension Trustees Limited

At 4 October 2009 these companies had combined net assets of £96,000 (2008 - £96,000)

12 Stocks

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Spare parts and consumables	238	367

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above

13	Debtors		
		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	860	928
	Amounts due from parent undertaking	376	171
	Other debtors	1,186	476
	Prepayments and accrued income	258	278
		2,680	1,853
14	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year Creditors. amounts falling due within one year		
		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	395	463
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	632	426
	Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	96	96
	Other creditors	623	754
	Taxation and social security	486	524
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,203	1,256
	Accruals	769	777
		4,204	4,296

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
•		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,873	9,227
	Amounts due to parent undertaking	3,027	3,433
	Accruals and deferred income	658	750
		11,558	13,410
	Obligations under finance leases are due as follows		
	Obligations under finance leases are due as follows In one year or less	1,203	1,256
	In more than one year but not more than two years	1,272	1,259
	In more than two years but not more than five years	4,165	4,113
	In more than five years	2,436	3,855
		9,076	10,483
			

The total value of finance leases repayable by instalments, any part of which falls due after more than five years, is £7,663,418 (2008 - £10,153,561) These liabilities are repayable in instalments at rates of interest ranging between 4 573% and 7 47% and are secured on the underlying assets

16 Provision for liabilities and charges

<u>-</u>	Deferred tax £'000	Uninsured claims £'000	Total £'000
At 6 October 2008 Transferred from/(to) profit and loss account	416 (278)	581 52	997 (226)
At 4 October 2009	138	633	771

The uninsured claims provision represents the estimated amount payable at the year end, by the company, in respect of outstanding insurance claims below the company's excess of £20,000 (2008 - £25,000) per claim. It is secured by a fixed charge amounting to £550,000 (2008 - £550,000) over the company's assets

17	Deferred taxation			2009 Provided in	2008 Provided in
				accounts £'000	accounts £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances Other			197 (20)	456 (3)
	Unutilised tax losses			177 (39)	453 (37)
				138	416
18	Share capital			Allot	ited, called up
		Au 2009 £'000	thorised 2008 £'000		and fully paid 2008 £'000
	Ordinary shares of £1 each -	3,974	3,974	3,974	3,974
19	Reserves				Profit and loss account
					£'000
	At 6 October 2008 Loss for the year Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme Deferred tax on pension scheme liability				159 (896) (17,511) 3,338
	At 4 October 2009				(14,910)

20	Reconciliation of movement in shareholder's (deficit)/funds		
	, ,	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
		7	
	(Loss)/profit for the year Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme	(896) (17,511)	647 (993)
	Deferred tax on pension scheme liability	3,338	(47)
	Net movement in shareholder's funds	(15,069)	(393)
	Opening shareholder's funds	4,133	4,526
	Closing shareholder's (deficit)/funds	(10,936)	4,133
21	Capital commitments		
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Contracted but not provided for	11	137

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

22 Commitments under operating leases

As at 4 October 2009, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, none of which relate to land and buildings, as set out below

Operating leases which expire	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Within one year Within two to five years	44 52	49 212
	96	261

23 Pension and similar obligations

The company operates two defined benefit pension schemes funded both by employers and employees' contributions with assets held in separate, trustee administered funds. These schemes are referred to in note 1.

(a) Reading Transport Staff Retirement Scheme

This scheme was established under an irrevocable Deed of Trust by Reading Transport Limited for its employees. The scheme is managed by a corporate trustee accountable to the pension scheme members.

(b) Local Government Superannuation Fund

This fund was established under an irrevocable Deed of Trust by Reading Transport Limited for its employees. The fund is managed by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead who are accountable to the pension fund members. This scheme is closed to new members. Under the projected unit method, the current service cost will increase as members approach retirement.

Pension and similar obligations (Continued)	2009	2008
	£'009	£'000
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligations	2 000	2.000
At the beginning of the year	42,354	46,633
Current service cost	705	643
Past service cost	-	76
Interest cost	2,937	2,72
Actuarial losses/(gains)	16,135	(6,61
Contributions	749	75
Benefits paid	(2,210)	(1,82
Unfunded pension payments	(30)	(3
At the end of the year	60,640	42,35
	2009	200
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets	£'000	£'00
At the beginning of the year	34,557	39,07
Expected return on plan assets	2,323	2,62
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(1,376)	(7,61
Contributions by company	1,618	1,57
Contributions by participants	749	75
Benefits paid	(2,240)	(1,85
At the end of the year	35,631	34,55
The company expects to contribute £1,430,000 to its defined benefit pension ending 3 October 2010	on plans durin	g the ye
	on plans durin 2009	-
	·	g the ye 200 £'00
ending 3 October 2010 Reconciliation to balance sheet	2009 £'000	200 £'00
ending 3 October 2010	2009	200
Reconciliation to balance sheet Present value of funded obligations	2009 £'000	200 £'00 41,94 (34,55
Reconciliation to balance sheet Present value of funded obligations	2009 £'000 60,183 (35,631)	200 £'00 41,94
Reconciliation to balance sheet Present value of funded obligations Fair value of plan assets Present value of unfunded obligations	2009 £'000 60,183 (35,631) 24,552 457	200 £'00 41,94 (34,55 7,39
ending 3 October 2010 Reconciliation to balance sheet Present value of funded obligations Fair value of plan assets Present value of unfunded obligations Plan deficit	2009 £'000 60,183 (35,631) 24,552 457	200 £'00 41,94 (34,55 7,39 40
Reconciliation to balance sheet Present value of funded obligations Fair value of plan assets Present value of unfunded obligations	2009 £'000 60,183 (35,631) 24,552 457	200 £'00 41,94 (34,55

23	Pension and similar obligations (Continued)		
	An analysis of the net pension liability, split between each scheme is shown b	elow	
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Reading Transport Staff Retirement Scheme Local Government Superannuation Fund	7,280 12,477	2,061 4,099
		19,757	6,160
	The amounts recognised in profit and loss are as follows	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Included in administrative expenses Current service cost Past service cost	705 -	643 76
	Included in other finance costs Interest cost Expected return on plan assets	2,937 (2,323)	2,725 (2,621)
		1,319	823
	Amounts recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Actuarial losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(17,511)	(993)
	Cumulative actuarial losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(24,139)	(6,628)
	An analysis of the actuarial losses recognised in the statement of total recobetween each scheme is shown below	gnised gains and	losses, split
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Reading Transport Staff Retirement Scheme Local Government Superannuation Fund	(7,260) (10,251)	670 (1,663)
		(17,511)	(993)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

23	Pension and similar obligations (Continued)		
		2009 %	2008 %
	The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows		
	Equities	47.61	57 84
	Gilts	1.48	5 02
	Other bonds	42.21	25 68
	Property	5.97	7 68
	Cash	2.73	3 78
	Total plan assets	100.00	100 00

Narrative description of the basis used to determine the overall expected rate of return of assets

Overall expected rate of return on plan assets is based upon the long term expectation for each asset class at the beginning of the accounting period

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Actual return on plan assets	947	(5,590)
Principal actuarial assumptions used at the balance sheet date	2009 %	2008 %
Discount rates Expected rates of return on plan assets	5.10	7 00
Equities Gilts	6 60 4.10	7 50 4 50
Other bonds Property Cash	5.50 5.40 5.00	7 20 5 80 5 00
Future salary increases Inflation assumption	4.10 3.60	4 60 3 80
Future pension increases – pre 1997* Future pension increases – pre 1997 – 2006* Future pension increases	3.00 3 40 2.90	3 00 3 00 3 20

^{*}applicable to the Reading Transport Staff Retirement Scheme only

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

23	Pension and similar obligations (Continued)						
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2007 £'000	2006 £'000	2005 £'000	
	Five year history						
	Present value of the plan						
	liabilities Fair value of the plan	(60,640)	(42,354)	(46,633)	(48,638)	(43,691)	
	assets	35,631	34,557	39,073	35,318	31,629	
	Deficit on the pension						
	plans	(25,009)	(7,797)	(7,560)	(13,320)	(12,062)	
	Experience adjustments arising on	 ,					
	Plan liabilities	(50)	1,297	(30)	(731)	1,269	
	Plan assets	(1,376)	(7,612)	984	1,487	3,709	

As permitted by FRS17 (amended), the company has not restated the disclosures for 2005 arising from the change in the valuation basis of assets from mid-market price to current bid-price during the year ended 5 October 2008

24 Related party transactions and controlling party

The company is wholly owned by Reading Borough Council, which is the company's ultimate controlling party. The following related party transactions took place between the company and Reading Borough Council during the year.

- the company received income of £2,673,650 (2008 £2,434,588) as its share of a concessionary fares scheme and received income totalling £985,000 under other contracts and agreements,
- the company paid £214,720 (2008 £95,000) for marketing and other services

During the year ended 5 October 2008, the company entered into a loan agreement with Reading Borough Council The total amount borrowed was £2,807,000 and interest is payable at rates between 4 95% and 5 30% per annum

During the year ended 5 October 2008, the company received a grant of £834,000 from Reading Borough Council in respect of the reduction of the company's carbon footprint through a switch to ethanol fuel

At the year end, the company owed £3,282,924 to Reading Borough Council (2008 - £3,692,501)

25	Reconciliation of operating (loss)/profit	Reconciliation of operating (loss)/profit to net cash inflow from operating activities						
				2009 £'000	2008 £'000			
	Operating (loss)/profit Depreciation Adjustments relating to defined benefit pe Decrease/(increase) in stocks	nsion schemes		(235) 2,643 (913) 129	777 2,456 (860) (104)			
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors Increase in provisions			(827) (149) 52	254 359 6			
	Amortisation of grant			(93)	(38)			
	Net cash inflow from operating activities			607	2,850			
26	Reconciliation of net cash (outflow)/inf	low to movement in ne	et debt	2009 £'000	2008 £'000			
	(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year Cash outflow from debt, lease and hire pu	(1,643) 1,702	918 (559) ———					
	Change in net debt resulting from cash flo New finance leases, hire purchase agreer Other non-cash changes			59 - 37	359 (4,129) -			
	Movement in net debt in the year Opening net debt			96 (10,824)	(3,770) (7,054)			
	Closing net debt			(10,728)	(10,824)			
27	Analysis of changes in net debt			045	**			
		At 6 October 2008 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Other non-cash changes £'000	At 4 October 2009 £'000			
	Cash in hand and at bank	3,423	(1,643)	-	1,780			
	Debt due within one year Debt due after one year Finance leases	(331) (3,433) (10,483)	295 - 1,407	(369) 406 -	(405) (3,027) (9,076)			
		(14,247)	1,702	37	(12,508)			
		(10,824)	59	37	(10,728)			

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 4 October 2009 (Continued)

28 Major non-cash transactions

During the year the company entered into finance lease and hire purchase arrangements in respect of fixed assets with a total capital value at the inception of the lease of £Nil (2008 - £4,129,278)