Abergavenny Facilities Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Registration number: 03490223



Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014

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Directors and advisors

Directors H J W Pownall

P J Dodd R G Sparks

Company secretary Semperian Secretariat Services Limited

Registered office Third Floor

Broad Quay House Prince Street Bristol BS1 4DJ

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

31 Great George Street

Bristol BS1 5QD

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2014

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Results, principal activities and review of business

The principal activity of the company is the construction and maintenance, under a Private Finance Initiative ("PFI") contract with Aneurin Bevan Health Board of a treatment centre at Neville Hall Hospital, Abergavenny. The construction phase is fully complete and the facility has been operational for a number of years. The contract expires in 2024.

The profit for the year is set out in the profit and loss account on page 7. The directors consider the performance of the company during the year, the financial position at the end of the year and its prospects for the future to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has taken on the activity, as detailed above, and is risk averse in its trading relationships with its customer, funders and sub-contractors as determined by the terms of their respective detailed PFI contracts. In extreme circumstances, the company could be exposed to subcontractor failure to perform their obligations. The financial risks and the measures taken to mitigate them are as detailed in the Directors' report.

Key performance indicators ('KPIs')

The company's operations are managed under the supervision of its shareholders and funders and are largely determined by the detailed terms of the PFI contract which stipulates key performance criteria on operational activities. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the performance or position of the business.

By order of the Board

On behalf of Semperian Secretariat Services Limited

Company secretary

0 1 AUG 2014

Registration number: 03490223

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 March 2014

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Future developments

No significant changes are expected to the company's activities, as set out in the Strategic Report, in the foreseeable future.

Dividends and transfers to reserves

A dividend of £157,527 (£1,575.27 per ordinary share) was paid during the year, (2013: £115,517, £1,155.16 per ordinary share).

Financial risk management

The company has exposures to a variety of financial risks which are managed with the purpose of minimising any potential adverse effect on the company's performance. The directors have policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

Interest rate risk

The debt interest has been fixed through the use of fixed funding rates. Details of these can be found in note 10.

Inflation risk

The company's project revenue and most of its costs were linked to inflation at the inception of the project, resulting in the project being largely insensitive to inflation.

Liquidity risk

The company adopts a prudent approach to liquidity management by endeavouring to maintain sufficient cash and liquid resources to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Credit risk

The company receives the majority of its revenue from Aneurin Bevan Health Board and is not exposed to significant credit risk. Cash investments are with institutions of a suitable credit quality.

Major maintenance replacement risk

The company takes the risk that its projections for ongoing major maintenance replacement of the building and relevant equipment are adequate. These projections have been agreed with third parties and are subject to regular review by the directors.

Directors of the company

The directors of the company during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, are set out below:

A E Birch (resigned 6 February 2014)

H J W Pownall

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P J Dodd (appointed 6 February 2014)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

R G Sparks (appointed 27 June 2014)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and 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 prepared 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 apply them consistently;
- · 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; 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.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

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 PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC') are unaware, and the director has 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 PwC are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, have signified their willingness to continue in office.

By order of the Board

On behalf of Semperian Secretariat Services Limited

Company secretary

0 1 AUG 2014

Independent auditors' report to the members of Abergavenny Facilities Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements, defined below:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2014 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.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited

The financial statements, which are prepared by Abergavenny Facilities Limited comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 March 2014;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of principal accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). 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.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Abergavenny Facilities Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report and Strategic Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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 and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

Paul Nott (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Bristol

5 August 2014

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2014 £ '000	Year ended 31 March 2013 £ '000
Turnover	1	510	484
Cost of sales		(225)	(179)
Gross profit		285	305
Administrative expenses		(140)	(133)
Operating profit	2	145	172
Interest receivable and similar income	3	193	198
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(121)	(129)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		217	241
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(29)	(54)
Profit for the financial year	13	188	187

The company has been engaged solely in continuing activities in a single class of business within the United Kingdom.

There are no material differences between the profit for the period on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the profit and loss account above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The movements on reserves are shown in note 13 to the financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2014

	Note	31 March 2014 £ '000	31 March 2013 £ '000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	119	114
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	2,051	2,146
Cash at bank and in hand		640	519
		2,810	2,779
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	99	(627)	(489)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,183	2,290
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(1,398)	(1,494)
Provisions for liabilities	11	(197)	(239)
Net assets		588	557
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	-	-
Profit and loss account	13	588	557
Total shareholders' funds	13	588	557

R G Sparks
Director

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014

1 Principal accounting policies

A summary of the company's principal accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, is set out below:

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting and financial reporting standards in the United Kingdom.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of work done and services rendered, excluding sales related taxes. All turnover originates in the United Kingdom.

The company recognises income when it has fully fulfilled its contractual obligations. In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 5 – Application Note G, the company includes sales and purchase transactions related to variations under the original contract where the benefits and risks are retained by the company, within the financial statements as turnover and operating costs.

Transactions to which the company does not have access to all the significant benefits and risks are excluded from the financial statements.

Finance debtor and interest receivable

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 5 - Application Note F, the costs incurred in constructing the assets have been treated as a finance debtor. This treatment arose from applying the guidance within the application note which indicated that the project's principal agreements transfer substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the property to the customer.

The finance debtor represents the costs arising on the construction of the assets including initial tender costs. During asset construction, finance debtor interest income is recognised on an accruals basis and is capitalised within the finance debtor receivable. Once the project reached its operational phase and was accepted by the customer a constant proportion of the planned net revenue arising from the project was allocated to remunerate the finance debtor. Imputed interest receivable is allocated to the finance debtor using a property specific rate to generate a constant rate of return over the life of the contract. Over the course of the contract term the finance debtor is expected to be fully repaid.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

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

Major maintenance replacement

As noted in the directors' report, the company is responsible for the major maintenance replacement risk associated with its principal activity. Where appropriate, income is deferred to future periods, based on a forecast of the future major maintenance expenditure, in order to match that element of income with the costs to which it relates. The turnover and costs of sales are recorded, in the profit and loss account, in the period in which the costs of major maintenance replacement are incurred.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996) the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that the company's ultimate parent undertaking, Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, prepares a consolidated cash flow statement, in which the company's cash flows are included.

2 Operating profit

The company had no employees, other than the directors, during the year (2013: none). The emoluments of the directors are paid by the controlling parties. The directors services to this company and to a number of fellow group companies are primarily of a non executive nature and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to the controlling parties. The controlling parties charged £40,000 (2013: £40,000) to the company in respect of these services.

The audit fee in respect of the company was £2,900 for the year (2013: £5,500).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

3 Interest receivable and similar income

•	interest receivable with climate interior		
		Year ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 March
		2014	2013
		000' £	£ '000
	Imputed interest receivable on finance debtor	192	198
	Interest receivable on bank deposits	1	-
		193	198
4	Interest payable and similar charges		
		Year ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 March
		2014	2013
		£ '000	£ '000
	Interest payable on senior debt	121	129
5	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year		
		Year ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 March
		2014	2013
	<u> </u>	000' £	£ '000
	Current tax:		
	Corporation tax charge	71	66
	Deferred tax (note 11)		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(12)	(1)
	Impact of tax rate adjustment	(30)	(11)
	Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	29	54

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2013: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013: 24%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 March 2014 £ '000	Year ended 31 March 2013 £ '000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	217	241
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013: 24%) Effects of:	50	58
Permanent differences	9	7
Movement in accelerated capital allowances	14	3
Other short term timing differences	(2)	(2)
Current tax charge for the year (note 5(a))	71	66

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

In 2012 the main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced to 23% effective from 1 April 2013 and applicable to accounts with year ended 31 March 2014.

Finance Act 2013 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. The deferred tax liability has been re-measured accordingly.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

6 Dividends

		Year ended 31 March 2014 £ '000	Year ended 31 March 2013 £ '000
	Dividends paid - £1,575.27 per share (2013: £1,155.16 per share)	157	116
7	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		31 March 2014 £ '000	31 March 2013 £ '000
	Trade debtors	-	5
	Finance debtor	95	81
	Prepayments and accrued income	24	28
		119	114
8	Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		31 March 2014 £ '000	31 March 2013 £ '000
	Finance debtor	2,051	2,146

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2014 £ '000	31 March 2013 £ '000
Senior debt	97	89
Trade creditors	42	26
Accruals and deferred income	386	270
Amounts owed to group undertakings	41	41
Other taxation and social security	15	17
Group relief payable	46	46
	627	489

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

(a)	Debt
-----	------

	31 March	31 March
	2014	2013
	000' £	£ '000
Senior debt	1,495	1,583
Less: included in creditors falling due within one year	(97)	(89)
	1,398	1,494

(b) Maturity of debt

	31 March 2014 £ '000	31 March 2013 £ '000
Less than one year	97	89
Between one and two years	104	97
Between two and five years	367	339
In more than five years	927	1,058
	1,495	1,583
Less: included in creditors falling due within one year	(97)	(89)
	1,398	1,494

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

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

The senior debt is repayable by November 2024 with principal repayments having commenced in October 1999. The interest rate is fixed at a rate of 7.87 % per annum. The debt is secured by way of a first fixed charge over the finance debtor.

11 Provisions for liabilities

	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
	£ '000	£ '000
Deferred taxation	197	239
The movements in deferred taxation during the year are as follows:		
	31 March	31 March
	2014	2013
	000' £	000' £
At beginning of year	239	239
Charge to the profit and loss account (note 5(a))	(42)	-
At end of year	197	239
The deferred tax liability consists of:		
Accelerated capital allowances	174	214
Other timing differences	23	25
	197	239

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 (continued)

12 Called up share capital

	31 March	31 March 2013 £
	2014	
	£	
Allotted and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

13 Reconciliation of movements in total shareholders' funds and reserves

	Profit and loss account £ '000	Total Shareholders' funds £ '000
At 1 April 2012	486	486
Profit for the financial year	187	187
Dividends paid (note 6)	(116)	(116)
At 1 April 2013	557	557
Profit for the financial year	188	188
Dividends paid (note 6)	(157)	(157)
At 31 March 2014	588	. 588

14 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Chiltern Securities Limited, registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited which is registered in Jersey. The smallest group and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited.

Consolidated financial statements for Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Third Floor, Broad Quay House, Prince Street, Bristol, BS1 4DJ.

15 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Semperian PPP Investment Partners Holdings Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 8 - 'Related Party Disclosures' of the requirement to disclose transactions between it and other group companies.