Mercia Healthcare Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2010

Registration number 3693524

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

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Directors and advisors

Directors

S A Carter J N E Cowdell (Alternate) S P Hornby R J W Manley H J W Pownall

Company secretary

Semperian Secretariat Services Limited

Registered office

St Martins House 1 Gresham Street London EC2V 7BX

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cornwall Court
19 Cornwall Street
Birmingham
B3 2DT

Registration number: 3693524

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 March 2010

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

Results, principal activities and review of business

The company is engaged in a 30-year contract, expiring in 2029, with Hereford Hospitals NHS Trust for the design and construction of an Acute Care Facility, and in the provision of certain non-clinical support services at Hereford County Hospital

The profit for the year is set out in the profit and loss account on page 5. The directors consider that the level of business during the year, the year end financial position and the prospects for the future to be satisfactory

Dividends

No dividend was paid during the year (15 months ended 31 March 2009 £nil)

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 Private Finance Initiative ('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 following section.

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 board has policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below

Interest rate risk

The senior and subordinated debt interest have been fixed through the use of fixed funding rates, plus a margin Details of these can be found on page 14

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 bulk of its revenue from Hereford Hospitals NHS Trust 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

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.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

Directors

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

S A Carter

J N E Cowdell

(Alternate)

S P Hornby

R J W Manley

H J W Pownall

(appointed 31 December 2009)

W R Doughty

(resigned 31 December 2009)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 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 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

22 JUNE 2010

Independent auditors' report to the members of Mercia Healthcare Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Mercia Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2010 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows 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)

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement 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 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

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 31 March 2010 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

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

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 explanations we require for our audit

Paul Nott (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham

12 July 2010

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000	15 months ended 31 March 2009 £'000
Turnover	1	10,684	10,912
Cost of sales	•	(9,235)	(9,071)
Gross profit		1,449	1,841
Administrative expenses		(481)	(594)
Operating profit	2	968	1,247
Interest receivable and similar income	3	6,125	8,062
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(4,878)	(6,986)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,215	2,323
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(638)	(654)
Profit for the year/period	12	1,577	1,670

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 as shown in the profit and loss account above and its historical cost equivalent

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 12 to the financial statements

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2010

	Note	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
		£'000	£'000
Current assets			
Debtors amounts falling due within one year	6	1,177	756
Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year	7	73,131	73,549
Cash at bank and in hand		7,449	5,715
		81,757	80,020
Creditors. amounts falling due within one year	8	(8,182)	(6,774)
Net current assets		73,575	73,246
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(62,443)	(64,329)
Provision for liabilities and charges	10	(5,599)	(4,961)
Net assets		5,533	3,956
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Profit and loss reserve	12	5,532	3,955
Total shareholder's funds	12	5,533	3,956

The financial statements on pages 5 to 18 were approved by the board on 22 Jone 2010 and signed on its behalf by

R. MANLEY Director 22 June 2010

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2010	15 months ended 31 March 2009
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15 (a)	2,014	2,224
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Interest paid		(4,399)	(6,625)
Interest received		6,125	8,062
Net cash inflow from returns on investments		3,740	1,437
Financing			
Repayment of loans		(2,006)	(2,095)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(2,006)	(2,095)
Increase in cash during the year / period	15 (c)	1,734	1,566

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

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 accounts

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 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.

Debt issue costs

Debt issue costs incurred have been offset against the related debt and will be charged to the profit and loss account at a constant rate on the carrying value of the debt

Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps are used to hedge the company's exposure to movements on interest rates. The interest payable on such swaps is accrued in the same way as interest arising on the related borrowings. Interest rate swaps are valued using market value, for disclosure purposes.

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (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

2 Operating profit

The company had no employees, other than the directors, during the year (15 months ended 31 March 2009 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 £75,000 (15 months ended 31 March 2009 £93,750) to the company in respect of these services.

The audit fee in respect of the company was £7,000 for the year (15 months ended 31 March 2009 £6,240)
Fees payable to the auditors for non-audit services (tax) were £nil (15 months ended 31 March 2009 £nil) The company also bore the audit fees of its immediate parent undertaking of £2,000 (15 months ended 31 March 2009 £3,120), during the year

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000	Period ended 31 March 2009
Imputed interest receivable on finance debtor	6,103	7,642
Interest receivable on bank deposits	22	420
	6,125	8,062

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

4 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 March 2010	Period ended 31 March 2009
	£'000	000°£
Interest payable on debt	3,162	4,484
Other interest – subordinated loan notes	1,716	2,141
Amortisation of debt issue costs	-	361
	4,878	6,986

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year/period

	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000	ended 31 March	Period ended 31 March 2009
		£'000	
Current tax:	-	-	
Deferred tax:			
Origination and reversal of timing differences	638	655	
Prior year adjustment		(1)	
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	638	654	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is lower (15 months ended 31 March 2009 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (15 months ended 31 March 2009 28%) The differences are explained below

	Year	Period
	ended 31 ended 31	
	March	March
	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,215	2,323
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (15 months ended 31 March 2009 28%)	620	651
Effects of		
Movement in accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	(52)	(64)
Utilisation of tax losses	(568)	(587)
Current tax charge for the year/period (note 5(a))		-

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The current tax charge will continue to be affected by timing differences on the project asset, although these timing differences will have an opposite impact on the deferred tax charge so there should be no overall impact on the tax charge

6 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	447	131
Finance debtor	418	235
Prepayments and accrued income	312	390
	1,177	756

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

7 Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 March 2010		31 March 2009
	£'000	£'000	
Finance debtor	73,131	73,549	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	31 March 2010	31 March 2009	
	£'000	£'000	
Senior debt	2,352	2,006	
Trade creditors	365	236	
Amounts owed to related parties	3,249	3,41	
Taxation and social security	426	296	
Accruals and deferred income	1,790	825	
	8,182	6,774	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

(a) Total	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
	£,000	£'000
Debt (as analysed in (b) below)	58,463	60,815
Deferred income	3,980	3,514
	62,443	64,329
(b) Debt	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
	£'000	£,000
Senior debt	50,517	52,523
Subordinated debt	10,298	10,298
	60,815	62,821
Less included in creditors falling due within one year	(2,352)	(2,006)
	58,463	60,815
(c) Maturity of debt	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
	£'000	£'000
Less than one year	2,352	2,006
Between one and two years	2,481	2,352
Between two and five years	8,025	7,930
In more than five years	47,957	50,533
	60,815	62,821
Less creditors falling due within one year	(2,352)	(2,006)
	58,463	60,815

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

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

Senior debt - Term Loan Facility

The tenure of the Term Loan is 25 years and it is repayable in 43 semi-annual instalments commencing on 16th April 2003. Interest charged on amounts drawn under the facility is based on the floating LIBOR rate, plus a margin of 1 10%. The Term Loan Facility has been syndicated to a consortium of banks. All amounts drawn under the Term Loan Facility are secured by a fixed charge over all leasehold interests, book debts, project accounts and intellectual property of the company and by a floating charge over the company's undertakings and assets.

Subordinated debt

On the 16th April 2002, the stockholders subscribed for £8,496,320 subordinated loan notes in the company. The loan notes are to mature in full in 2029, however, both the loan holder and the company may redeem all or part of the loan notes at anytime, provided certain conditions are met and relevant consents are given. The loan notes are unsecured and bear interest at 15%. Interest was rolled up on the loan notes until 16th October 2003, and thereafter the interest is paid 6 monthly. Where interest is not paid on the due date, penalty interest of 15% is applied to the unpaid interest.

In addition, Sodexo Investment Services Group subscribed for £541,666 subordinated loan notes in the company on 1st March 2006. The loan notes are unsecured and bear no interest. They are due for repayment in four equal repayments from June 2012 to December 2013.

Swap arrangements

The company has entered into interest rate swap agreements under the Term Loan A fixed rate of 5 58%, plus margin, applied to all amounts drawn under the Term Loan and the Shareholder Credit Facility, until April 2009, when the original swap agreement in relation to the Term Loan Facility expired A new swap agreement has been entered into from April 2009, with a fixed rate of 5 0605%, which expires on 10th April 2024 The only derivative financial instruments held are the interest rate swaps, which convert the borrowings from rates linked to LIBOR to the fixed rates above The fair value of this class of derivative financial instruments at 31 March 2010 is £(5,912,381) (2009 £(214,744))

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

10 Provision for liabilities and charges

	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
	£'000	£'000
Deferred taxation	5,599	4,961
The movements in deferred taxation during the year and previous	period are as follows	
At 1 April / 1 January	4,961	4,307
Charge to the profit and loss account (note 5 (a))	638	654
At 31 March	5,599	4,961
The deferred tax liability consists of		
Accelerated capital allowances	5,737	5,764
Other timing differences	3,333	3,236
Tax losses recognised	(3,471)	(4,039)
	5,599	4,961
Called up share capital		
	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
	£,000	£'000
Authorised		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

12 Reconciliation of movements in total shareholder's funds and on reserves

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserve	Total shareholder's funds £'000
At I January 2008	1	2,285	2,286
Profit for the period	-	1,670	1,670
At I April 2009	1	3,955	3,956
Profit for the year	-	1,577	1,577
At 31 March 2010	1	5,532	5,533

13 Related party transactions

The following companies are fellow group undertakings of the shareholders of the immediate parent undertaking and together with undertakings within the individual groups of companies, are considered to be related parties to the company, as defined in Financial Reporting Standard 8 - Related Party Disclosures'

Sodexo Investment Services Limited Sodexo Limited Semperian Asset Management Limited Semperian Senior Funding PLC Semperian PPP Investment Partners No2 Limited

The company incurred the following costs in respect of the provision of staff and support services

Costs incurred:

	Type of expense	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000	Period ended 31 March 2009 £'000
Sodexo Investment Services Limited	Support Services and loan interest	442	444
Sodexo Limited	Facilities Management	4,688	3,803
Semperian Senior Funding PLC	Senior Loan interest	1,326	4,484
Semperian PPP Investment Partners No2 Ltd	Support Services and loan interest	1,327	1,333
Semperan Asset Management Ltd	Management Services	509	486

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

13 Related party transactions (continued)

Amounts outstanding at:

	31 March 2010	31 March 2009	
	£'000	£,000	
Sodexo Investment Services Limited	3,537	3,367	
Sodexo Limited	580	11	
Semperian Senior Funding PLC	50,955	54,378	
Semperian PPP Investment Partners No2 Ltd	8,987	8,476	
Semperian Asset Management Ltd	3,470	-	

All transactions with Related Parties were carried out on arms length terms

14 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mercia Healthcare (Holdings) Limited, a company which is incorporated in England and Wales

Mercia Healthcare (Holdings) Limited's shares are held by each of the following, both of which are registered in the United Kingdom

	Percentage Holding (%)
Semperian PPP Investment Partners No 2 Limited	75%
Sodexo Investment Services Limited	25%

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 St. Martins' House, I Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BX

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 (continued)

15 Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of operating result to net cash inflow from operating activities

			Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000	Period ended 31 March 2009 £'000
Operating profit			968	1,247
(Increase) / decrease in debtors			(3)	363
Increase in creditors			1,049	614
Net cash inflow from operating a	ctivities		2,014	2,224
(b) Analysis of changes in net de	bt	_		
	At 31 March 2009	Cash Flow	Other non-cash changes	At 31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank	5,715	1,734	-	7,449
Loans due within one year	(2,006)	2,006	(2,352)	(2,352)
Loans due after one year	(60,815)	-	2,352	(58,463)
Total	(57,106)	3,740	-	(53,366)

Non cash movements represent changes in the classification of debt and unamortised issue costs between less than and greater than one year

(c) Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt

	Year ended 31 March 2010 £'000	Period ended 31 March 2009 £'000
Increase in cash during year	1,734	1,566
Cash outflow from movement in loans	2,006	2,095
Other non-cash movements		(361)
Movement in net debt	3,740	3,300
Net debt at 31 March 2009	(57,106)	(60,406)
Net debt at 31 March 2010	(53,366)	(57,106)