Registered number: 04925162

LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 1) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors M W Grinonneau (appointed 18 April 2019, resigned 23 April 2019)

S J Prema

R J Coates (appointed 3 July 2018) S P Tipping (appointed 1 June 2018) A N Duck (appointed 24 April 2019) M W Grinonneau (resigned 3 July 2018).

C S E Douglass

K O'Brien (appointed 3 May 2018) G W Mackinlay (resigned 24 April 2019)

Company secretary M Duggan

Registered number 04925162

Registered office G1 Ash Tree Court

Nottingham Business Park

Nottingham NG8 6PY

Independent auditor BDO LLP

Statutory Auditor 55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is to design, build, finance and manage premises under the Government's LIFT initiative.

The company's principal tenant is Community Health Partnerships Limited. The directors are confident that the principal tenant will continue to meet the obligations set out under the lease agreement.

The results for the year are included on page 7.

Dividends

The company paid no dividends during the year (2018: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M W Grinonneau (appointed 18 April 2019, resigned 23 April 2019)

M W Grinonneau (resigned 3 July 2018)

S J Prema

C S E Douglass

K O'Brien (appointed 3 May 2018)

R J Coates (appointed 3 July 2018)

S P Tipping (appointed 1 June 2018)

G W Mackinlay (resigned 24 April 2019)

Leicester LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited has adopted Articles of Association, the provisions of which do not require the directors to retire by rotation or to retire at the first Annual General Meeting after their appointment.

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £3,915,000 (2018: £4,339,000), which includes the negative fair value of the interest rate swaps of £9,311,000 (2018: £9,389,000) and RPI swap of £3,162,000 (2018: £2,838,000) within liabilities, and net current assets of £2,173,000 (2018: net current liabilities £24,410,000), include cash of £3,096,000 (2018: £3,534,000), at 31 March 2019. It is noted that a significant element of net current liabilities is due to the bank debt covenant breach position as discussed further in note 15.

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due, including compliance with all loan covenants. Based on this review, the comments detailed in note 16 in relation to the current covenant breach and the future business prospects of the company, despite the current economic conditions the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The directors of Leicester LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited have qualifying third party indemnity provisions put in place through other companies of which they are also directors.

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

C S E Douglass Director

Date: 12/12/19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 1) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leicester LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 1) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 1) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Use of our report

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.

Alexander Tapp (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of **BDO LLP**

Statutory Auditor

London, UK

Date: 17 DECEMBEN 2019

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	3	2,272	1,223
Cost of sales		(1,169)	(377)
Gross profit	_	1,103	846
Administrative expenses		(574)	(483)
Operating profit	_	529	363
Interest receivable and similar income	7	2,602	2,623
Interest payable and expenses	8	(2,363)	(2,400)
Profit before tax	-	768	586
Tax on profit	9	(148)	(198)
Profit for the financial year	_	620	388
Other comprehensive income for the year	=		
Movement in cash flow hedge		(238)	2,653
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income/(loss)		42	(451)
Other comprehensive income for the year	_	(196)	2,202
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	424	2,590

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 1) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04925162

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note		2019 £000		2018 £000
Fixed assets					
Financial assets			38,846		39,200
		-	38,846		39,200
Current assets					4
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	1,034		1,198	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	515		825	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	3,096		3,534	
	-	4,645	_	5,557	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,472)		(29,967)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	-		2,173		(24,410)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	41,019		14,790
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(44,934)		(19,129)
Net liabilities		<u>-</u>	(3,915)	_	(4,339)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		525		525
Profit and loss account			5,904	•	5,284
Cash flow hedge reserve			(10,344)		(10,148)
		_	(3,915)	_	(4,339)

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

C S E Douglass Director

Date: (2/12/19

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

At 1 April 2018	Called up share capital £000 525	Cash flow hedge reserve £000 (10,148)	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000 (4,339)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	620	620
Hadge offective portion of change in fair value of				
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	(238)	-	(238)
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income	-	42	-	42
Other comprehensive income for the year		(196)	-	(196)
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	(196)	620	424
At 31 March 2019	525	(10,344)	5,904	(3,915)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

At 1 April 2017	Called up share capital £000	Cash flow hedge reserve £000 (12,350)	£000	Total equity £000 (6,929)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	388	388
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	· <u>-</u>	2,653	· <u>-</u>	2,653
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income	-	(451)	-	(451)
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	2,202	-	2,202
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,202	388	2,590
At 31 March 2018	525	(10,148)	5,284	(4,339)

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	620	388
Adjustments for:		
Interest paid	2,611	2,400
Interest received	(2,602)	(2,623)
Taxation charge	148	198
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	368	(390)
(Decrease) in creditors	(482)	(28)
Corporation tax received	-	38
Service remuneration	(1,874)	(1,264)
Lease premium amortisation	-	(16)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(1,211)	(1,297)
Cash flows from investing activities	-	
Interest received	32	6
Dividends received	-	4,834
Net cash from investing activities	32	4,840
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(1,255)	(1,088)
Repayment of other loans	(195)	-
Interest paid	2,191	(1,935)
Net cash used in financing activities	741	(3,023)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(438)	520
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,534	3,014
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	3,096	3,534
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,096	3,534
	3,096	3,534

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £3,915,000 (2018: £4,339,000), which includes the negative fair value of the interest rate swaps of £9,311,000 (2018: £9,389,000) and RPI swap of £3,162,000 (2018: £2,838,000) within liabilities, and net current assets of £2,173,000 (2018: net current liabilities £24,410,000), include cash of £3,096,000 (2018: £3,534,000), at 31 March 2019. It is noted that a significant element of net current liabilities is due to the bank debt covenant breach position as discussed further in note 15.

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due, including compliance with all loan covenants. Based on this review, the comments detailed in note 16 in relation to the current covenant breach and the future business prospects of the company, despite the current economic conditions the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

1.3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Turnover

a. Public to private concession arrangements

A substantial portion of the company's assets are used within the framework of concession contracts granted by public sector customers ('grantors'). Under these contracts, the company constructs primary care centres that are leased to the NHS on a 25 year lease.

To fall within the scope of section 34 of FRS 102, a contract must satisfy the following two criteria:

- the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide using the infrastructure, to whom, and at what price; and
- the grantor controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

Pursuant to section 34 of FRS 102, such infrastructures is not recognised in assets of the operator as property, plant and equipment but as financial assets ('financial asset model').

b. Financial asset model

The financial asset model applies when the operator has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor.

In the case of concession services, the operator has such an unconditional right if the grantor contractually guarantees the payment of:

- · Amounts specified or determined in the contract or
- The shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and amounts specified or determined in the contract

Financial assets resulting from the application of section 34 of FRS 102 are recorded in the statement of financial position under the heading financial assets and measured at amortised cost.

Pursuant to section 23 of FRS 102, revenue associated with this financial model comprises of service remuneration which relates to lifecycle maintenance and facilities income and ad hoc property related services income.

1.5 Financial asset

The financial asset is stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset. a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement.

Financial instruments are recognised on the trade date when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments are derecognised on trade date when the company is no longer a part to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.7 Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

1.8 Hedge accounting

The company has entered into variable to fixed rate interest swaps and RPI swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate cash flow risk on its variable rate debt and inflation rate risk, respectively. These derivatives are measured at fair value at each reporting date. To the extent the hedge is effective, movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

1.9 Finance costs

Finance costs that were accrued during construction of the fixed assets were expensed as they were incurred.

1.10 Loan arrangement fees

Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument. The capitalised fees are then released to the statement of comprehensive income account on a straight line basis over the term of the loan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year are as follows:

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Financial asset – The calculation of the amortised cost of the financial asset requires an estimate of the residual value of the property at the end of the lease term. This estimate has been based on the residual value allocated to the contract in the financial models, which form the basis for the calculation of rent charged to the lessees.

Financial asset interest rate – The financial asset interest income is based on the WACC of the project and is applied to the carrying value of the financial asset on a quarterly basis. The interest rate used in 2019 is 6.74% (2018: 6.74%) per annum.

Service Margin – After the property is constructed, the company provides property management services. The remuneration for these services is recognised at cost plus an estimated mark up for profit on property management services. The service margin rate used in 2019 is 26.5% (2018: 25.32%) per annum. It is the policy of the directors that the service margin is reviewed annually on 1 April each year to generate a new service margin rate, which is to be applied in the proceeding financial year.

b. Critical judgements

Concession arrangements – The concession arrangements undertaken by the company are considered to fall within the scope of section 34 of FRS 102 "Service Concession Arrangements", as described in the Turnover note. This judgement has been based on a consideration of the nature and terms of the agreements and, in all contracts, the existence of an option for the grantor to purchase the properties at the end of the contract

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cost recoveries	234	(194)
Service margin	1,874	1,264
Rental income (third party)	164	137
Other income	-	16
	2,272	1,223
	=	

4. Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee for the company amounted to £2,898 (2018: £2,827). This has been borne by the parent company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company for their services to the company during the year or the previous year. The directors are remunerated by the shareholding companies for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to apportion their remuneration for their services to this company.

6. Employees

The company had no employees during the year or the previous year.

7. Interest receivable

		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Bank interest receivable	32	6
	Financial asset interest receivable	2,570	2,617
		2,602	2,623
8.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Bank interest payable	1,839	1,892
	Loan note interest payable	524	508
		2,363	2,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9. Taxation

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(58)	(5)
Total current tax	(58)	(5)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	206	203
Total deferred tax	206 	203
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	148	198

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	768 ————————	586
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	146	111
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation		
and impairment	32	105
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	58	5
Changes in tax rate	(88)	(23)
Total tax charge for the year	148	198

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The change in the corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 is not anticipated to materially affect the future tax charge.

10. Financial assets

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Balance at 1 April	39,200	40,106
Income recognised in the income statement		
Service remuneration	1,874	1,264
Interest income '	2,570	2,617
	43,644	43,987
Cash expenditure	75	47
Cash received	(4,873)	(4,834)
	38,846	39,200
	======= ===	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		•	
11.	Debtors	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		2019	2018
	Due after more than one year	£000	£000
	Financial assets	38,846	39,200
	Deferred tax asset	1,034	1,198
		39,880	40,398
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Due within one year	2000	2000
	-		
	Trade debtors	. 200	37
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	58	246
	Amounts owed by related parties	. · •	154
	Other debtors		128
	Prepayments and accrued income	257	260
		515	825
12.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand	3,096	3,534
		3,096	3,534

Included in cash at bank and in hand is cash of £3,096,000 (2018: £3,534,000), which is restricted for use in pre-described circumstances by the bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

13.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Subordinate debt	138	161
	Bank loans	1,309	29,183
	Mezzanine debt	110	100
	Trade creditors	69	1
	Other taxation and social security	438	246
	Other creditors	-	30
	Accruals and deferred income	408	246
		2,472	29,967
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Subordinate debt	3,012	3,150
	Bank loans	26,619	-
	Mezzanine debt	2,022	2,066
	Accruals and deferred income	808	1,686
	Cash flow hedge - Interest rate and RPI SWAP	12,473	12,227
		44,934	19,129

The amounts shown within accruals and deferred income include accrued interest on the subordinated and mezzanine debts of £1,004,000 (2018: £1,423,000). The subordinated and mezzanine debts shown above are balances owing to related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

15. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	1,309	29,183
Mezzanine debt owed to related parties	110	100
Subordinate debt due to related parties	138	161
	1,557	29,444
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	1,052	-
Mezzanine debt owed to related parties	. 83	74
Subordinate debt due to related parties	134	140
	1,269	214
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	3,850	-
Mezzanine debt owed to related parties	301	273
Subordinate debt due to related parties	298	303
	4,449	576
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		<u> </u>
Bank loans	21,717	-
Mezzanine debt owed to related parties	1,638	1,719
Subordinate debt due to related parties	2,580	2,707
,	25,935	4,426
	33,210	34,660
	· 	

Bank borrowings relate to a Senior Debt Facility granted by Bank of Scotland.

The amounts drawn under the Senior Debt Facility are repayable on an agreed repayment profile of six-monthly instalments that commenced on 31 March 2009 and are due to end on 31 March 2034, with a final instalment of £1,300,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

15. Loans (continued)

Interest charges on amounts borrowed are based on floating LIBOR. The company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement whereby it pays a fixed rate 5.391%, 5.377%, 4.871%, 4.871%, 5.278%, 4.714%, 4.822%, 4.695%, 4.793%, 4.573%, 4.768%, and 4.597% per annum in respect of amounts drawn under the senior debt facility. The swap expires on 31 March 2033.

The Senior Debt Facility is secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the company.

In addition, the company has entered into RPI swap agreements at of 2.70%, 2.77%, 2.93% and 2.85% to mitigate its risk in respect of inflation linked income.

Issue costs of debt have been offset against the loans and will be amortised over the duration of the facilities.

The loan notes represent amounts borrowed under the Loan Note Agreement. The loans are unsecured and carry a coupon of 12% and are repayable in predetermined 6 monthly instalments commencing on 31 December 2004 and ending on 31 March 2032.

16. Deferred taxation

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At beginning of year	1,198	1,852
Charged to profit or loss	(206)	(203)
Charged to other comprehensive income	42	(451)
At end of year	1,034	1,198
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets timing differences	(1,744)	(1,726)
UK property business losses	157	157
Non trade loan relationship deficit losses	500	688
Cash flow hedge reserve	2,121	2,079
· .	1,034	1,198

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

17.	Share capital	•	
		2019	2018
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£000	£000
	525,001 (2018 - 525,001) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	525	525 ————
18.	Financial instruments		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Financial assets	2000	LUUU
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	42,396	43,555
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(34,539)	(36,442)
	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable interest rate and RPI risk	(12,473)	(12,227)
		(47,012)	(48,669)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise financial asset, cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors, amounts owed by related parties and group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to related parties, other creditors and accruals.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable interest rate risk comprise interest rate swaps and RPI swaps.

The fair values of the interest rate swaps have been determined by reference to prices available from the markets on which the instruments involved are traded.

In 2009, the company borrowed funds from its bankers under two term loans of £30,841,000 and £4,916,000, repayable 31 March 2033 and 31 March 2034, respectively.

To hedge the potential volatility in future interest cash flows arising from movements in LIBOR, the company has entered into fixed interest rate swaps with a nominal value equal to that initial borrowings, the same term as the loans and interest re-pricing dates identical to those of the variable rate loans. These result in the company paying a fixed rate of 5.391%, 5.377%, 4.871%, 4.871%, 5.278%, 4.714%, 4.822%, 4.695%, 4.793%, 4.573%, 4.768%, and 4.597% per annum and receiving LIBOR (though cash flows are settled on a net basis) and effectively fixing the total interest cost on loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

18. Financial instruments (continued)

The derivatives are accounted for as a hedge of variable rate interest rate risks, in accordance with FRS 102 and had a negative fair value of £9,311,000 (2018: £9,389,000) as at the year-end date. The cash flows arising from the interest rate swaps will continue until their maturity in 2034, coincidental with the repayment of the term loans. The change in fair value in the period was an increase of £78,000 (2018: £1,995,361), with the entire charge being recognised in other comprehensive income as the swaps were 100% effective hedges.

In 2009, the company entered into five LPA agreements having fixed contractual terms which caused their turnover to increase with RPI on a yearly basis.

To hedge the potential volatility in future revenue cash flows arising from movements in RPI, the company has entered into RPI swaps with a nominal value below that of the LPA contract but having the same term as the loans and RPI re-pricing dates identical to those of the LPA contract. These result in the company paying 2.77% per annum and receiving actual RPI and effectively fixing the inflation on a determined portion of the LPA contract.

The derivatives are accounted for as a hedge of variable rate RPI rate risks, in accordance with FRS 102 and had a negative fair value of £3,162,000 (2018: £2,838,000) at the year-end date. The cash flows arising from the interest rate swaps will continue until their maturity in 2034, coincidental with the LPA contractual terms. The change in fair value in the period was an decrease of £324,000 (2018: £658,076), with the entire charge being recognised in other comprehensive income as the swaps were 100% effective hedges.

19. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Leicester LIFT Midco (No.1) Limited, which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of Leicester LIFT Company Limited. Both companies are registered in England and Wales.

As at 31 March 2019, Leicester LIFT Company Limited was owned by Primary Plus Holdings Limited (60%) and Community Health Partnerships (40%), which are both registered in England and Wales.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate parent undertaking or controlling party by virtue of the company's joint ownership and control.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

20. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS102 not to disclose transactions with companies within the group of which it is a member, where these transactions occur between entities that are 100% owned members of that group.

The following companies, together with undertakings within their individual groups of companies, are considered to be related parties to the company during the year.

- · Community Health Partnerships Limited
- Primary Plus Holdings Limited

Services provided during the year amounted to £5,720,000 (2018: £4,334,000) and £Nil (2018: £Nil) were paid to Community Health Partnerships Limited and Primary Plus Holdings Limited respectively.

Interest charged during the year amounted to £313,600 (2018: £204,000) and £470,400 (2018: 304,000) were paid to Community Health Partnerships Limited and Primary Plus Holdings Limited respectively.

At the Balance Sheet amounts of £2,125,600 (2018: £2,204,000) were due to Community Health Partnerships Limited and £2,577,600 (2018: £3,306,000) were due to Primary Plus Holdings Limited.