ACADEMY SERVICES (WALTHAM FOREST) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

TUESDAY

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr B Dean

Mr A Watson

(Appointed 19 April 2016)

Secretary

HCP Management Services Limited

Company number

04954268

Registered office

8 White Oak Square

London Road Swanley Kent BR8 7AG

Auditor

KPMG LLP

66 Queen Square

Bristol BS1 4BE

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to design, build, finance and operate six primary and one secondary school in the London Borough of Waltham Forest in accordance with a 33 year contract (the "Project Agreement") with Waltham Forest Borough Council (the "Authority"). Contract negotiations were successfully completed on 15 March 2004 and construction commenced immediately. The project has been fully operational since July 2006.

The directors do not foresee any change in the activities of the company.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr B Dean Mr D Brooking Mr A Watson

(Resigned 19 April 2016) (Appointed 19 April 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Interim dividends were paid amounting to £659,000 (2016: £607,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial reporting, risk and internal controls

The company has outsourced the financial reporting function to HCP Management Services Limited ("HCP"). Authorities remain vested in the Board members of the company. HCP reports regularly to the Board of the company. The Board receives monthly reports from HCP which specifically summarise and address the financial, contractual and commercial risks that the company is exposed to, and are pertinent to the industry in which the company operates. The Board also receives monthly management accounts with explanations of variances from annual budgets and forecasts, which are in turn compared to the Financial Model, which represents the long term business plan of the company and outlines its ability to comply with its debt obligations and covenants. Material deviations from the business plan are investigated and reported on. Supporting this process, HCP evaluates its performance under the framework of an Internal Audit and Assessment programme which sits within its own Corporate Governance framework. This process ensures that the project remains robust and viable throughout the life of the contract.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor's will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG . LLP will therefore continue in office.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Statement of disclosure to the auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Registered office

The Company's Registered Office is 8 White Oak Square, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. Accordingly no strategic report has been prepared.

On behalflof the board

Mr A Watson

Director

20/07/17

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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; 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ACADEMY SERVICES (WALTHAM FOREST) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Academy Services (Waltham Forest) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 6 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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 International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters 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.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Directors' report:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in that report; and
- in our opinion, that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ACADEMY SERVICES (WALTHAM FOREST) LIMITED

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime, take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report, take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Huw Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Huw Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

66 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4BE

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STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	-		
		2017	2016
	Notes	000'3	£'000
Turnover	3	3,416	4,023
Operating costs		(3,099)	(3,636)
Operating profit		317	387
Interest receivable and similar income	7	2,547	2,658
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(2,036)	(2,253)
Profit before taxation		828	792
Taxation	9	(174)	(158)
Profit for the financial year		654	634
Other comprehensive income			
Effective portion of fair value change in flow hedge arising in the year		97	(710)
Tax recognised in relation to change in value cash flow hedges	tair	(103)	(32)
			
Other comprehensive income for the year	r ·	(6)	(742)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the	year	648	(108)
			

The Statement of Total Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017	7	2010	5
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after one year	10	24,595		27,487	
Debtors falling due within one year	10	1,970		1,704	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,068		5,195	
.		31,633		34,386	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(3,067)		(3,877)	
Net current assets			28,566		30,509
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(35,659)		(37,591)
Net liabilities			(7,093)		(7,082)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		-		-
Hedging reserve			(7,124)		(7,118)
Profit and loss reserves			31		36
Total equity			(7,093)		(7,082)
• •			======		

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisionsof FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/07/17 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Watson **Director**

Company Registration No. 04954268

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		Share capital	Hedging reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2015		-	(6,376)	9	(6,367)
Period ended 31 March 2016:					
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-	-	634	634
Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year		-	(710)		(710)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income			(32)		(32)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(742)	634	(108)
Dividends		-	-	(607)	(607)
Balance at 31 March 2016			(7,118)	36	(7,082)
Period ended 31 March 2017:					
Profit for the year		-	-	654	654
Other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year		-	97	-	97
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(103)	-	(103)
Total comprehensive income for the year			(6)	654	648
Dividends		-	-	(659)	(659)
Balance at 31 March 2017		<u></u> -			(7.002)
Daiance at 31 March 2017			(7,124) ——	31 ——	(7,093) ====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Academy Services (Waltham Forest) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales, in the UK. The registered office is 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities. FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities, is effective for all small companies for periods commencing 1 January 2016. There were no material departures from that standard.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors have reviewed a cash flow forecast covering the remainder of the company's contract period and taking into account reasonable possible risks in operations and the fact the obligations of the company's sole customer are underwritten by the Secretary of State for Education, they believe that the company will be able to settle its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and therefore it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised in accordance with the service concession contract accounting policy. Turnover represents the value of work done entirely in the UK and excludes value added tax.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short term deposits.

Restricted cash

The company is obligated to keep a separate cash reserve in respect of future major maintenance costs. This restricted cash balance, which is shown on the balance sheet within the "cash at bank and in hand" balance, amounts to £2,125,000 at the year end (2016: £1,818,000).

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a nonderivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see below).

Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in Other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the entity discontinues designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement immediately.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Service concession contract accounting

The company is an operator of a Public Finance Initiative ("PFI") contract. As the company entered into the contract prior to the date of transition to FRS102 section 1A, the company has taken advantage of the exception in section 35.10(i) of FRS102, which permits it to continue to account for the service concession under the accounting policy applied under old UK GAAP. In particular, the underlying asset is not deemed to be an asset of the company under old UK GAAP, because the risks and rewards of ownership as set out in that standard are deemed to lie principally with the Authority.

During the construction phase of the project, all attributable expenditure was included in amounts recoverable on contracts and turnover. Upon becoming operational, the costs were transferred to the finance debtor. During the operational phase income is allocated between interest receivable and the finance debtor using a project specific interest rate. The remainder of the PFI unitary charge income is included within turnover in accordance with FRS102 section 34C. The company recognises income in respect of the services provided as it fulfils its contractual obligations in respect of those services and in line with the fair value of the consideration receivable in respect of those services.

1.10 Interest receivable and payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable on borrowings and associated ongoing financing fees.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and interest recognised on the finance debtor based upon the finance debtor accounting policy above.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based upon historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Certain critical accounting judgements in applying the company's accounting policies are described below:

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Service concession accounting

Accounting for the service concession contract and finance debtors requires of estimation of service margins, finance debtors interest rates and associated amortisation profile which is based on forecasted results of the PFI contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:	2047	2040
		2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Turnover	2000	
	Unitary Charge Recognised	3,065	3,744
	FM Service Deductions Pass-through Income	(7) 356	(33) 312
	Variation Income	2	312
		3,416 ====	4,023 =====
	Other significant income		
	Interest income	2,547 ——	2,658 =====
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	UK	3,416 ———	4,023 ====
4	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	For audit services	42	16
	Audit of the company's financial statements	12 ====	16 =====
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	6 ====	6 =====
	The audit fees of £12,000 (2016 : £16,000) includes £3,000 (2016 : Services (Waltham Forest) (Holdings) Limited.	£3,000) for the audit of	Academy
5	Employees		
	The company had no employees during the year (2016: nil).		
6	Directors' remuneration		
		2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Sums paid to third parties for directors' services	47	47

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7	Interest receivable and similar income		
	interest receivable and enimal meeting	2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Interest receivable on bank deposits	35	45
	Interest from finance debtor	2,512	2,613
	Total income	2,547	2,658
			
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	1,727	1,875
	Interest on subordinated loans	287	356
		2,014	2,231
	Other finance costs:	2,014	2,231
	Amortisation of finance arrangement costs	22	22
	Amortisation of intaline arrangement 600to		
		2,036	2,253
			===
9	Taxation		
3	laxation	2017	2016
	·	£'000	£'000
	Current tax	2 000	2 000
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	174	158
	Cit do portation tax on promo for the dament period	===	====
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the	vear based on t	ne profit or
	loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on a	ie pront or
		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Profit before taxation	828	792
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	166	158
	Under/(over) provided in prior years	8	
	Chash (Croi) provided in prior Jours		
	Taxation for the year	174	158
	,	===	===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9 Taxation (Continued)

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Deferred tax arising on: Revaluation of financial instruments treated as cash flow hedges	103	32
<u> </u>		

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The current tax charge is higher than (2016: in line with) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20%). The differences are detailed above.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 26 October 2015, the reduction in the UK rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 was substantively enacted. On 15 September 2016 a further reduction in corporation tax to 17% in April 2020 was enacted.

10 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	24	17
Finance Debtor	1,883	1,660
Other Debtors	63	27
	1,970	1,704
	===	1,704
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Finance Debtor	23,136	25,925
Deferred tax asset	1,459	1,562
	24,595	27,487
		
Total debtors	26,565	29,191
		=====

The Finance Debtor balance reflects the value of the amount receivable under the PFI contract with the Authority, less the value of the services that have been delivered to date, in line with accounting policy 1.9. The Unitary Charge Control account (UCCA) is included net against the finance debtor balance stated above. The balance in the UCCA at 31 March 2017 is a credit balance of £13,034,614 (2016: £12,110,272).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,705	1,947
	Subordinated loan	130	148
	Trade creditors	57	145
	Corporation tax	82	71
	Other taxation and social security	256	264
	Other creditors	837	1,302
		3,067	3,877
12	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	25,124	26,830
	Subordinated loan	1,951	2,081
	Financial derivative liability	8,584	8,680
		35,659	37,591
			

Borrowing consists of:

Term loan

Term loan facilities granted by Dexia Credit Local (London branch), which are secured on the assets of the Company. The loan facility is for a total value of £59,038,000 of which £27,187,478 remains drawn down at 31 March 2017 (2016: £29,155,694). Interest is payable on the senior loan, during the operational phase this is calculated as LIBOR plus a margin of 0.90% to 2016, 0.95% to 2026 and 1.00% to 2033. The company has entered into a swap agreement fixing the interest rate to 5.11% plus a margin of 0.90% to 2016, 0.95% to 2026 and 1.00% to 2033. The loan facility is repayable from September 2003 to September 2033.

Unsecured Subordinated Loan Stock

The Unsecured Subordinated 13% Loan Stock is held 100% by Academy Services (Waltham Forest) (Holdings) Limited, the holding company which is owned 100% by Innisfree Nominees Limited acting in its capacity as nominee for Innisfree Secondary Fund LP and is repayable in 56 semi annual instalments, the first instalment being paid on 29 September 2009. As at 31 March 2017 there is £2,081,000 outstanding (2016: £2,229,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

13	Loans and overdrafts		
••		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Bank loans	26,829	28,777
	Subordinated loan	2,081	2,229
		28,910	31,006
	Payable within one year	1,835	2,095
	Payable after one year	27,075	28,911
			

Included within Bank loan is an amount repayable after five years of £18,190,000 (2016: £20,104,000) and included within subordinated loan are amounts repayable after five years of £1,405,000 (2016: £1,549,000).

14 Deferred taxation

		Assets 2017 £'000	Assets 2016 £'000
	Interest Rate SWAP	1,459	1,562
	Movements in the year:		2017 £'000
	Asset at 1 April 2016 Charge to other comprehensive income Effect of change in tax rate - other comprehensive income		(1,562) 88 15
	Asset at 31 March 2017		(1,459) ====
15	Share capital	2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£ 100	£ 100
	•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

16 Related party transactions

The Company has entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business with its management service provider HCP Management Services Limited. HCP Holdings Limited, the parent company of HCP Management Services Limited, is invested with Funds under the management of Innisfree Limited, who also manage the funds invested in the Company.

During the year the Company incurred costs of £165,000 (2016: £163,000) in respect of management services and other associated services to HCP Management Services Limited. As at 31 March 2017 £1,000 (2016: £nil) due to HCP Management Services Limited remains outstanding and is included in trade creditors.

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company incurred £47,000 (2016: £47,000) in respect of directors' services from Innisfree Limited. As at 31 March 2017 £29,000 (2016: £nil) due to Innisfree Limited remains outstanding and is included in trade creditors.

17 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Academy Services (Waltham Forest) (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The share capital of Academy Services (Waltham Forest) (Holdings) Limited is held 100% by Innisfree Nominees Limited, acting in its capacity as nominee of Innisfree PFI Secondary Fund. The registered office of Academy Services (Waltham Forest) (Holdings) Limited is 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG. In the directors' opinion, the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party at the balance sheet date is Innisfree PFI Secondary Fund. The registered office of Innisfree PFI Secondary Fund is 1st Floor Boundary House, 91-93 Charterhouse Street, London, EC1M 6HR. The accounts of the holding company are not consolidated in the accounts of any other entity.