East Midlands Trains Limited

Financial statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

Registered number: 05340682

Contents

Corporate information

Directors

Martin Griffiths Resigned 8 January 2021
Marc Atkins-Turley
Neil Micklethwaite
Andrew West

Company Secretary and registered office

Michael Vaux
One Stockport Exchange
20 Railway Road
Stockport
Cheshire
England
SK1 3SW

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
G1 Building
5 George Square
Glasgow
G2 1DY

Strategic report
For the period ended 1 May 2021

The Directors present their strategic report on the Company for the 52 week period ended 1 May 2021.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of East Midlands Trains Limited (the Company or East Midlands Trains ("EMT") was the provision of passenger railway services on the following routes:

- Inter city services between London St Pancras International and Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham and Leicester. This route included services to towns in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire;
- Regional inter urban services between Norwich and Liverpool; and
- Local services serving Crewe, Stoke-on-Trent, Matlock, Mansfield, Skegness, Grimsby, Lincoln and other locations on those routes.

The Company also operated 91 railway stations across the above routes on the rail network and 3 train maintenance depots in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire with an additional fuelling and cleaning facility in North London.

These activities ceased on 18 August 2019 when the Company ceased to operate the East Midlands franchise.

Review of Business and Future Development

The Company operated the East Midlands franchise on behalf of the Stagecoach Group (the Group) from November 2007 until its expiry on 18 August 2019.

The Company ceased to trade as a train operating company from 18 August 2019, but the Company retains responsibility for the wind down of the previous East Midlands franchise, including the transfer of employees and certain assets and liabilities to the new operator, and the settlement of transactions, receivables and payables relating to the expired franchise contract. This can take some considerable time to complete. In accordance with the requirements of IAS1, Presentation and Disclosure, these financial statements are prepared on a basis other than going concern to reflect the fact that trading ceased at the end of the franchise term.

Nevertheless, assets and liabilities continue to be carried at their recoverable or payable amount which reflects the operation of the franchise until 18 August 2019 and the expected amounts to be on transfer or settlement as appropriate. In addition, assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current in accordance with the contractual terms of those balances and the anticipated timing of settlement.

COVID-19 has had little, if any impact upon the financial results as the Company ceased to trade when its operation of the East Midlands franchise expired on 18 August 2019. The Directors do not consider that the pandemic and subsequent recovery will have a material impact upon the recoverability of the remaining assets and the finalisation and settlement of outstanding liabilities.

Results and Dividends

Revenue for the period ended 1 May 2021 was £510k (2020: £135.8m). Profit before tax for the period amounted to £13.9m (2020: £13.3m). Interim dividends of £9.6m have been declared and paid (2020: £16.0m).

After taking into account retained profits brought forward, the Company ended the period with a retained profit of £2.0m (2020: £410k).

Principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties that could have an impact upon the Company's performance and objectives.

The Company is subject to numerous laws relating to safety procedures, equipment, employment, environmental initiatives and procedures and other operating issues and considerations. These laws and regulations are subject to alteration and amendment and the cost of compliance with new legislation and regulation may have an adverse impact upon the Company's financial performance. To mitigate the risk from such changes, the Company used its parent company (Stagecoach Group plc) to engage both Government and railway groups.

The risks and uncertainties faced significantly reduced from the transfer date of 18 August 2019. The Company remains liable for events up to that date and the risks and uncertainties that applied to the Company in the operating period.

On behalf of the board

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Andrew C West
Director

13 September 2021

Directors' Report
For the period ended 1 May 2021

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the period ended 1 May 2021.

Results and Dividends

The results for the period to 1 May 2021 are set out in the income statement on page 11. The results for the period, and future developments, have been discussed in the Strategic report on pages 3 and 4. The Company paid an interim dividend of £9,650,000 in the current period (2020: £16,000,000).

Directors The Directors of the Company who were in office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

- Martin Griffiths Resigned 8 January 2021
- Marc Atkins-Turley
- Neil Micklethwaite
- Andrew West

No director had any interest in the issued share capital of the Company during the financial period.
The Company entered into no significant contract or arrangement during the period in which any director had a material issue.

The Company Secretaries of the Company who were in office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

- Michael Vaux

Donations

The Company has not made any donations to a registered political party, or other political organisations in the period.

Basis other than going concern

Since the franchise has ended, as noted above in the Strategic Report, the Directors do not consider it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis. Accordingly, the Directors have considered the recoverability of assets and the future settlement of liabilities of the Company. Assets have been written down to recoverable amounts where required. No material adjustment has arisen as a consequence of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

The Directors continue to regularly consider the balance sheet and forecasted cash position of the Company and are of the view that the Company has, and will continue to have, sufficient funds to meet external liabilities as they fall due.

Employees

The Company was an inclusive employer which aimed to eliminate any unfair discrimination, harassment, victimisation and bullying. The Company was committed to ensuring all individuals are treated fairly, with respect and are valued irrespective of disability, gender, race, health, social class, sexual preference, marital status, nationality, religion, employment status, age or membership or non-membership of a trade union.

The Company gave full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the candidates particular aptitudes and abilities were consistent with adequately meeting the requirements of the post. Opportunities were available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion. Where existing employees became disabled, it was the Company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or an alternative position and to provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

Directors' Report (continued)
For the period ended 1 May 2021

Employees (continued)

As a consequence of the franchise end, all employees were transferred to the new operator (Abellio East Midlands Railway) on 18 August 2019 under the TUPE arrangements.

Health, Safety, Security and Environment

The Company continued to control areas of significant risk and put safety at the forefront of all areas of operation.

Key safety indicators and initiatives were reviewed by the Board Safety Sub Committee every four weeks where emerging trends were evaluated, incidents reviewed and strategic direction approved.

The environmental strategy at East Midlands Trains remained focussed on reducing the environmental impact in the key areas of reducing carbon emissions, minimising waste and maximising the landfill diversion.
The health of the workforce was improved by increasing their opportunities for a healthy and safe work life. This was achieved by working in partnership with employees, managers and external agencies to deliver the appropriate services to the business.

Health and Well Being strategy was focussed on three areas:

- Fitness for work – assessing fitness to work, supporting return to work after absence and trauma support;
- Health surveillance – the effect of work on health; and
- General wellbeing – health and lifestyle.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 period. Under that law, the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 and 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' Report (continued)
For the period ended 1 May 2021

Independent auditors and disclosure of information to auditors

Each Director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that insofar as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and they have taken all 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 the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst and Young LLP will continue in office as auditor of the Company.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Company's ultimate parent maintains Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance in respect of legal action that might be brought against the Directors of the Company. The ultimate parent has indemnified each of the Company's Directors and other Officers of the Company against certain liabilities that may be incurred as a result of their offices throughout the financial period and up to the date of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

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Michael Vaux
Company Secretary

13 September 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of East Midlands Trains Limited
For the period ended 1 May 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of East Midlands Trains Limited for the period ended 1 May 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 20, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 1 May 2021 and of its profit for the period 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

Emphasis of matter – financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which explain that the franchise agreement has concluded and therefore the directors do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 1. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
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 course of 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 themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditors' report to the members of East Midlands Trains Limited
For the period ended 1 May 2021(continued)

Opinions 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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.

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and the Companies Act 2006;

- We understood how East Midlands Trains Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through review of board minutes as well as consideration of the results of our audit procedures;

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address identified fraud risk or other risk of material misstatement. These procedures included testing of journal entries outside the normal course of business process, (including all journals to higher risk balances, such as provisions), testing manual journals which were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error, and review of contracts to ensure provisions were not materially misstated; and

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of management, journal entry testing and review of contract agreements as explained above.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Kevin Weston (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Glasgow

14 September 2021

Income Statement
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

	Note	**For the period ended 1 May 2021 £000**	For the period ended 2 May 2020 £000
Revenue	2	**510**	135,799
Other operating income	3	**8,576**	5,736
Operating costs	4	**4,401**	(131,127)
Operating Profit		**13,487**	10,408
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	5	**-**	2,458
Finance income	6 (a)	**374**	477
Finance charges	6 (b)	**-**	(57)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**13,861**	13,286
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	**(2,643)**	(2,585)
Profit for the financial period		**11,218**	10,701

The profit for the current period arises wholly from discontinued operations.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of other comprehensive income
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

	Note	**52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000**	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Profit for the financial period		**11,218**	10,701
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges:			
- Net fair value loss on cash flow hedges		-	(162)
- Reclassified and reported in profit for the period		-	(190)
- Tax effect of cash flow hedges		-	66
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(286)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial loss on retirement benefit obligations	17a	-	(34,366)
Change in franchise adjustment	17a	-	33,648
		-	(718)
Other comprehensive loss for the period		-	(1,004)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**11,218**	9,697

Balance sheet
As at 1 May 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset	11	**164**	161
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables: amounts falling due within one year	10	**27,249**	37,048
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,214**	6,376
		28,463	43,424
Total assets		**28,627**	43,585
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	**(25,512)**	(41,232)
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	**(936)**	(1,742)
Total liabilities		**(26,448)**	(42,974)
Net assets		**2,179**	611
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	**200**	200
Share premium account	15	**1**	1
Retained earnings	15	**1,978**	410
Total shareholders' equity		**2,179**	611

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this balance sheet.
The financial statements on pages 11 to 33 were approved by the board of Directors on 13 September 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Board

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Andrew C West
Finance Director

13 September 2021

Statement of changes in equity
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium £000	Capital reserve £000	Cash flow hedge reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
As at 27 April 2019	**200**	**1**	**4,155**	**286**	**2,211**	**6,853**
Profit for the financial period	-	-	-	-	10,701	10,701
Credit in respect of equity settled share based payments	-	-	61	-	-	61
Transfer to distributable reserves	-	-	(4,216)	-	4,216	-
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(286)	(718)	(1,004)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(4,155)**	**(286)**	**14,199**	**9,758**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(16,000)	(16,000)
As at 2 May 2020	**200**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**410**	**611**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	11,218	11,218
Dividends paid	-	1	-	-	(9,650)	(9,650)
As at 1 May 2021	**200**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1,978**	**2,179**

Notes to the financial statements
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The Company is a private limited company registered in England. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 2 and a description of the Company's principal activities is set out on page 3.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 (the Act).

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' because the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity.
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A-D, 40A-D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related party disclosures'
- Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment'
- Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible Assets'
- Paragraph 91 to 99 of IFRS13 'Fair Value Measurement'

The Company has notified its shareholders in writing and they do not object, to the use of the disclosures exemptions used by the Company in these financial statements.

At 1 May 2021, the Company had net assets of £2,179,000 (2020: £611,000).

As reported in the Directors' Report, due to the termination of the franchise, the Directors do not consider it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis. These accounts have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern. The recoverability of assets and the future settlement of liabilities of the Company have been considered. Assets have been written down to recoverable amounts where required. No material adjustment has arisen as a consequence of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

The Directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 upon the future business and have concluded that as the Company ceased to trade when its operation of the East Midlands franchise expired on 18 August 2019, there will be little, if any impact upon the financial outlook and that will not have a material impact upon the recoverability of the remaining assets nor the finalisation and settlement of liabilities.

d) Operating lease rentals

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Taxation

Tax, current and deferred is calculated using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Corporation tax is provided on taxable profit at the current rate applicable. Tax charges and credits are accounted for through the same primary statement as the related pre-tax item.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in periods in which the temporary differences reverse based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e) Taxation(continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation.

Management estimates amounts relating to uncertain tax treatments based on the applicable law and regulations, historic outcomes of similar audits and discussions, independent external specialist advice and consideration of the progress on, and nature of, current discussions with the tax authority. Where management determines that a greater than 50% probability exists that the tax authorities would accept the positions taken in the tax return, amounts are recognised in the financial statements on that basis.

Where the amount of tax payable or recoverable is uncertain, the Company recognises a liability or asset based on either: management's judgement of the most likely outcome or, when there is a wide range of possible outcomes, a probability weighted average approach.

f) Revenue

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' from 30 April 2017, applying the full retrospective approach. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that the entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration (payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue represents the amount receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of value added tax (VAT). Passenger income comprises amounts attributed to the Company by the Rail Settlement Plan Limited, income allocation system, utilised to allocate principally passenger receipts, based on detailed surveys of passenger flows. The attributed share of season ticket income is deferred within creditors and released to the income statement over the life of the relevant season ticket.

Commissions receivable represents income generated from the sale of rail tickets on behalf of other train operating companies.

3rd party sales from train maintenance depots represents income generated from the provision of cleaning, maintenance, overnight stabling and fuelling of trains and other associated income from third parties.

g) Other operating income

The company has adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' from 30 April 2017, applying the full retrospective approach. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that the entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration (payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

There have been no judgements taken in the implementation of IFRS 15 which significantly affect the amount or timing of the recognition of revenue. Implementing IFRS 15 requires the reclassification of certain income items which were previously treated as Other Operating Income. They include amounts receivable from network Rail under performance regimes, commissions receivable, advertising income, maintenance income an fuel sales.

Other operating income comprises:

- Revenue grant (in respect of passenger services operated by the company) as agreed between Stagecoach Group plc and the DfT in respect of the period;
- Other income derived from maintenance and other services that are recognised in the income statement upon the completion of the service.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g) Other operating income (continued)

The accounting policy for the revenue grant is referred to in note j) below.

Under the contractual terms of the Franchise Agreement to operate rail services from 3 March 2019 to 18th August 2019, EMT has a Revenue Adjustment Mechanism. As a result of these arrangements, the company may have been liable to make payments to the DfT or receive amounts from the DfT based on calculations that involve comparison of actual revenue with the target revenue specified in the relevant franchise agreement. The company recognises, within Other Operating Costs, the amounts payable or receivable in the income statement in the same period in which it recognises the related revenue.

h) Cash flow statement

EMT is not required to prepare a cash flow statement under IAS 7, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Stagecoach Group plc whose consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available, include a consolidated cash flow statement in which the cash flows of the company are included.

i) Retirement benefit obligations

EMT became the relevant train operating company for the old Midland Mainline section at the start of the original franchise agreement. This scheme was renamed the EMT section on 11 November 2007. All relevant EMT employees who were members of other Railway Pension Scheme (RPS) sections were transferred into the EMT section. EMT must make contributions during its franchise term in accordance with the contribution schedule agreed between EMT and the Trustees.

On transfer of a franchise, the only obligation of the franchisee is to have paid the required contributions during the franchise period. Therefore the surplus or deficit in the section existing at the end of the franchise is taken on by subsequent franchisees. As the franchisee should have no obligation in relation to pension contributions after the expiry date of the franchise, it may be considered appropriate that only the proportion of the deficit expected to be 'made good' by the franchisee over the franchise term is recognised on commencement of the franchise and at subsequent balance sheet dates.

EMT has no rights or obligations in respect of the sections of the RPS pension scheme following expiry of the related franchises. Therefore the liability (or asset) recognised for relevant sections of the RPS only represents that part of the net deficit (or surplus) of each section that the employer is obliged to fund (or expected to recover) over the life of the franchise to which the section relates. Where the surplus is fully recoverable over the life of the franchise, no restriction to the surplus is made.

The Company accounts for pensions and similar benefits in accordance with IAS 19 'Retirement Benefits'. In respect of defined benefit plans, obligations are measured at discounted present value whilst plan assets are recorded at market value. The operating costs of such plans are included within operating profit and the financing costs are included in finance income; service costs are spread systematically over the lives of employees and financing costs are recognised in the periods in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of other comprehensive income.

A full actuarial valuation is undertaken triennially for RPS with the surplus/deficit being updated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the scheme obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of "AA" rated corporate bonds which have terms to maturity equivalent to the terms of the related obligations.

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme (BRASS). The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independent administered fund. The pension cost charge disclosed in note 17(a) represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

j) Government grants

Revenue grants receivable in respect of the operation of rail franchises in the UK are credited to the income statement in the period in which the related expenditure is recognised in the income statement or where they do not relate to any specific expenditure in the period in respect of which the grant is receivable.

k) Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Stagecoach Group plc, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions with fellow group undertakings.

l) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders, or in the case of interim dividends, in the period in which they are paid.

m) Provision for claims

The Company receives claims from customers and employees for incidents resulting in personal injury. Provision is made for the estimated cost to the Company to settle claims for incidents that fall below the insurance deductible and occurring prior to the balance sheet date.

n) Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

o) Share-based payments

Certain of the Company's employees are granted equity settled share based payments by the parent company. The Company has applied the optional exemption contained within FRS101, which allows it to apply the standard only to share options granted after the 7 November 2002 that have not vested by 1 May 2005.

i) *Equity-settled transactions*

The cost of equity settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vested period. In valuing equity settled transactions, no account is taken of any non-market based vesting conditions and no expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest as a result of failure to satisfy a non-market based vesting condition. None of the Stagecoach Group plc's equity-settled transactions have any market based performance conditions.

Fair value for equity-settled share based payments is estimated by the use of the Black-Scholes pricing model.

At each balance sheet date before vesting the cumulative expense is calculated based on management's best estimates of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest taking into consideration the likelihood of achieving non-market based vesting conditions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

o) Share-based payments (continued)

ii) *Cash-settled transactions*

The cost of cash settled transactions is measured at fair value. Fair value is estimated initially at the grant date and at each balance sheet date thereafter until the awards are settled. Market based performance conditions are taken into account when determining fair value.

Fair value for cash-settled share based payments (being only those that relate to Long Term Incentive Plan) is estimated by use of a simulation model.

During the vested period, a liability is recognised representing the estimated fair value of the award and the portion of the vesting period expired as at the balance sheet date.

There were no such liabilities recognised as at 1 May 2021 (2020: £Nil).

p) Derivative financial Instruments and hedging

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to fuel price risk. In accordance with IFRS 9, derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on a date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For those derivatives designated as hedges and for which hedge accounting is desired, the hedging relationship is documented at its inception. This documentation identifies the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how effectiveness will be measured throughout is duration. Such hedges are expected at inception to be highly effective.

The derivatives designated as hedges by the Company are fuel derivatives and these are classified as cash flow hedges. Any gains or losses arising from revaluing derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income or the income statement depending on the effectiveness. The effective portion of the gain or loss is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities at the balance sheet date of twelve months or less that are available for meeting short-term cash commitments and subject to no significant penalty for early withdrawal.

r) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recorded at their original amount less provision for expected credit losses. The Company has elected to apply the simplified version of the expected credit loss model permitted by IFRS 9 in respect of trade receivables. The lifetime expected credit losses are assessed for all balances. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience by division and is adjusted for specific forward-looking factors. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through the use of a provision account and movements in the provision are recognised in the income statement within operating costs and other income. When a previously provided trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

r) Trade receivables (continued)

Adjustments to this policy may be made in specific circumstances. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether trade receivables are credit-impaired. This includes a review of whether the customer is in significant financial difficulty, the probability that the customer will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and any default or delinquency in payments.

s) Accounting policies and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimated. The Directors believe that the accounting policies and estimation techniques discussed below represent those that require the greatest exercise of judgement. The Directors have used their best judgement in determining the estimates and assumptions used in these areas but a different set of judgements could result in material changes to the company's reported financial performance and/or financial position.

The critical accounting policies summarised below cover the policies regarded by the Directors as critical to the Company's reporting in general.

i) *Pensions*
The determination of the Company's pension benefit obligation and expense for defined benefit pension schemes is dependent on the selection by the Directors of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include the discount rate, the annual rate of increase in future salary levels and mortality rates. The Directors' assumptions are based on actual historical experience and external data. While we believe that the assumptions are appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the pension obligation and future expense.

2. Revenue

The revenue and profit on ordinary activities before taxation were derived wholly from the Company's principal activities within the United Kingdom.

Revenue, excluding value added tax (VAT) where applicable, is comprised of:

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Passenger income	**480**	127,032
3rd party sales from train maintenance depots	**30**	6,158
Commission earned on ticket sales	**-**	1,694
Train catering sales	**-**	856
On train WiFi sales	**-**	59
	510	135,799

3. Other operating income

Other operating income, excluding value added tax (VAT) where applicable, is comprised of:

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Property letting, advertising & station access sales	**102**	2,412
Franchise Premia Receipt	**8,460**	-
Other sales	**14**	3,324
	8,576	5,736

4. Operating costs

The operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):

		52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Staff costs (note 8d)		-	40,764
Depreciation		-	659
Amortisation of intangible non-current assets		-	63
Auditors' remuneration – for audit of the Company's financial statements		**43**	96
Network Rail charges:	- Track access	-	17,664
	- Variable track access & capacity	-	3,476
	- Station/depot leases & long term charges	-	7,479
	- Other performance recoveries	-	(13,216)
Operating lease rentals	- Passenger rolling stock	-	13,136
	- Land and buildings	-	124
	- Other	-	40
Raw materials & consumables		-	7,473
3rd party train maintenance charges		-	7,355
Fuel costs		-	11,211
Franchise premia payments		-	14,734
Other operating charges		**(4,444)**	20,069
		(4,401)	131,127

Non-audit fees of £nil (2020: £27,900) included within other operating costs were payable to Ernst & Young LLP during the period relating to Office of Rail Regulation and covenant work for the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

5. Profit on the sale of fixed assets

During the prior year, all assets were transferred to Abellio East Midlands Railways for a sales value of £3m. This transaction resulted in a gain of £2,458,000 as a result of the value being significantly different to the previously assessed residual value.

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Proceeds	-	3,000
Net book value	-	(542)
Profit	-	2,458

6. Finance income/charges

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	**53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000**
a) Finance income		
Bank interest	-	175
Pension interest (note 17a):		
- Expected return on assets	-	1,766
- Interest on pension scheme liabilities	-	(2,339)
- Unwinding of franchise adjustment	-	567
Group loan interest	**374**	308
	374	477

b) Finance charges		
Bank charges	-	18
Inter-company bond charges	-	39
	-	57

7. Dividends

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Interim dividend paid to parent company: £48.25 per ordinary share (2020: £80)	**9,650**	16,000

8. Information regarding directors and employees

a) Directors' emoluments

Emoluments of directors were:

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Aggregate emoluments	-	838

The highest paid director in the period received £nil (2020: £156,000). A charge is however raised against EMT that represents the work that the individuals perform on behalf of EMT. The amounts that were charged in the period totalled £170,885.

During the period no directors (2020: 6) exercised share options in the ultimate parent company.

b) Pensions

Whilst the number of directors participating in the scheme was nil at the balance sheet date, there were 9 directors at the transfer date, 18 August 2019. The highest paid director accrued defined pension benefits of £nil (2020: £14,652).

c) The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company (including executive directors) during the financial period is analysed below:

By activity:	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021	Average to 18 August 2019
UK Operations	-	1,224
Administration and supervisory	-	1,187
	-	2,411

8. Information regarding directors and employees (continued)

d) Employment costs of all employees (including executive directors) were as follows:

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Wages and salaries	-	31,784
Social security costs	-	4,428
Defined benefit scheme pension costs (note 17a)	-	4,346
Defined contribution scheme pension costs (note 17a)	-	76
Cash Settled share based payments (note 16)	-	59
Equity settled share based payments (note 16)	-	71
	-	40,764

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

a) Tax recognised in the income statement

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax on profit of the period	**2,324**	298
Adjustments in respect of prior period	**322**	(62)
Total current tax	**2,646**	236
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**311**	2,328
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(314)**	21
Total deferred taxation (note 11)	**(3)**	2,349
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**2,643**	2,585

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.00% (2020: 19.00%) The differences are explained below:

	52 Weeks ended 1 May 2021 £000	53 Weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**13,861**	13,286
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%).	**2,634**	2,524
Effect of:		
Income not taxable	**-**	(122)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**8**	(41)
Non tax deductible expenditure and other permanent differences	**1**	-
Impact of initial recognition exemption on defined benefit pension	**-**	224
Total tax charge for the period reported in the income statement (note 9a)	**2,643**	2,585

c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The deferred tax balance as at 1 May 2021 has been calculated with reference to the enacted UK corporation tax rate of 19%. Had the planned increase in the rate from 1 April 2023 to 25% been substantively enacted as at 1 May 2021 the estimated impact of this based on the DT asset at 1 May 2021 would be to increase the DT asset by £52k, with a corresponding credit to the income statement.

d) Tax on items taken directly or transferred from equity

During the prior period, the components of tax on items taken directly or transferred from equity are shown in the statement of comprehensive income on page 12 and the statement of changes in equity on page 14.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

10. Trade debtors and other receivables

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	-	818
Amounts owed by group undertakings	27,249	34,456
Other receivables	-	1,774
	27,249	37,048

Amounts owed by group undertakings within one year are repayable on demand.

11. Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current liabilities and where the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Deferred tax to be recovered after more than 12 months		
Net deferred tax asset	164	161

	2021 £000	2020 £000
The movement in deferred tax during the period was:		
At beginning of period	161	2,444
Credited/(charged) to income statement (note 9)	3	(2,349)
Charged to other comprehensive income in relation to cash flow hedge reserve	-	66
At the end of period	164	161

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Deferred tax included in the balance sheet comprises:		
Other timing differences	164	161
Deferred tax asset	164	161

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

11. Deferred tax asset (continued)

The amount of deferred tax recognised in the income statement by type of temporary difference is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(2,126)
Short term temporary differences	3	(223)
Deferred tax credit to income statement	3	(2,349)

12. Trade and other payables

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade payables	86	522
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15	522
Corporation Tax	2,324	298
Other payables	2,552	1,482
Accruals and deferred income	20,535	38,408
	25,512	41,232

Amounts owed by group undertakings within one year accrue no interest and are repayable on demand.

13. Provisions for liabilities

	Insurance claims £000
At beginning of the period	1,742
Provided during the period	24
Unused amounts credited to the income statement	(670)
Utilised during the period	(160)
At end of the period	936

The Company receives claims from customers and employees for incidents resulting in personal injury. Provision is made for the estimated cost to the Company to settle claims for incidents that fall below the insurance deductible and occurring prior to the end of the Franchise on 18 August 2019. The provision is expected to be utilised within one year.

14. Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Authorised:		
300,000 (2020: 300,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	**300**	300
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:		
200,000 (2020: 200,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	**200**	200

15. Reserves

A reconciliation of the movements in each reserve is shown in the statement of changes in equity on page 14.

The balance of the share premium account represents the amounts received in excess of the nominal value of the ordinary shares offset by issue costs, bonus issues of shares and any transfers between reserves.

The capital reserve represents the cumulative par value of all shares bought back and cancelled.

The cash flow hedging reserve records the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge. The cumulative gain or loss is recycled to the income statement to match the recognition of the hedged item through the income statement.

The balance held in the retained earnings reserve is the accumulated retained profits of the Company.

16.Share based payments

Buy As You Earn (BAYE) scheme

BAYE enabled eligible employees to purchase shares in Stagecoach plc from their gross income. The Company provided two matching shares for every share bought from the first £10 of monthly investment, subject to a maximum company contribution of shares to the value of £20 per employee per month.

If the shares were held in trust for five years or more, no income tax and national insurance was payable. The matching shares were forfeited if the corresponding partnership shares were removed from the trust within three years of award.

Costs of £nil (2020: £59,000) have been recognised in the income statement during the period in relation to the scheme.

16.Share based payments (continued)

Executive Participation Plan (EPP)

Under the EPP, directors and senior managers sacrifice part of their actual annual cash bonus and are awarded deferred Stagecoach Group plc shares with an initial market value approximately equal to the amount of bonus foregone. The movements in EPP notional units during the period were as follows:

Award date	30 June 2016	28 June 2017	06 Dec 2018	**Total**
Outstanding at start of the period (notional units)	**184,028**	**228,247**	**318,838**	**731,113**
Exercised in the period (notional units)	(184,028)	(143,006)	(218,490)	(545,524)
Intra group transfers (notional units)	-	(85,241)	(100,348)	(185,589)
Outstanding at end of the period (notional units)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Vesting date	30 June 2019	29 June 2020	06 Dec 2021	
Expected total value of award at time of grant (£)	193,746	365,647	592,159	
Closing share price on date of grant (£)	2.311	1.911	1.770	

A charge of £nil (2020: £71,000) has been recognised in the income statement during the period in relation to the above scheme.

17. Guarantees and other financial commitments

a) Pension scheme

History of the EMT scheme

The Railways Pension Scheme (RPS) was established on 31 May 1994 by the Railways Pension Order 1994. It succeeded the BR Pension Scheme, which itself was established on 1 April 1987 by the merging of the New Section of the British Railways Superannuation Fund and the British Railways (Wages Grades) Pension Fund. On 1 October 1994 all of the assets and liabilities of the BR Pension Scheme were transferred to the RPS in accordance with the provisions of the Order. All active members were transferred to the Shared Cost Section of the RPS, and all pensioners and deferred pensioners were transferred to the closed 1994 Pensioners Section of the RPS. The RPS is a defined benefit occupational pension scheme and is open to all employees of the Company. The scheme is administered by Railtrust (Holdings) Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary, Railways Pension Trustee Company Limited.

Under the terms of the Railways Pension Scheme, any fund deficit or surplus is shared by the employer (60%) and the employees (40%) in accordance with the shared cost nature of the scheme. The employee's share of the deficit (or surplus) is reflected as an adjustment to Railway Pension Scheme liabilities (or assets). Therefore the liability (or asset) recognised and reported below reflects only that part of the net deficit (or surplus) of each section that the employer is expected to fund (or expected to recover) over the life of the franchise to which the section relates. The adjusting entry referred to as the "franchise adjustment" represents that proportion of the deficit (or surplus) that is expected to exist at the end of the franchise.

17. Guarantees and other financial commitments

a) Pension scheme (continued)

History of the EMT scheme (continued)

The Directors believe that the Company has no rights or obligations in respect of the RPS scheme following expiry of the franchise.

The calculations used for IAS 19 disclosures have been undertaken based upon updated assumptions that have been verified by independent professional qualified actuaries.

The amounts recognised in the income statement were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Charge to operating profits		
- Current service cost	-	4,326
- Administration cost	-	20
- Unwinding of franchise adjustment	-	(567)
- Interest income	-	573
Total defined benefit cost	-	4,352
Defined contribution cost	-	76
Total income statement charge	-	4,428

The impact of the income statement charge can be analysed as follows:

Total included in staff costs (note 8d)	-	4,422
Total included in interest receivable (note 6)	-	6
	-	4,428

BRASS contributions

BRASS contributions are additional funding contributions made by employees, which are matched by the employer. Due to the nature of the BRASS contributions, we have recorded the employer contributions of £nil (2020:£76,000) as defined contribution pension expenses.

The amounts recognised within the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	-	5,111
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	-	23,243
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	-	(62,720)
Change in rail franchise adjustment	-	33,648
Total actuarial loss recognised	-	(718)

The management and reporting of the Railways Pension Scheme is undertaken at Group level. A sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions is included within note 24 of the Stagecoach Group plc 2021 annual report, which does not form part of this report.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

17. Guarantees and other financial commitments (continued)

a) Pension scheme (continued)

The movements in the asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan during the period under IAS 19 were:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Scheme asset at the beginning of the period	-	1,893
Movement in the period:		
- Current service cost	-	(4,326)
- Contributions	-	3,177
- Administration cost	-	(20)
- Other finance income	-	(573)
- Actuarial gain	-	(718)
- Unwinding of franchise adjustment	-	567
Scheme asset at the end of the period	-	-

Reconciliation of fair value of scheme assets

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At start of the period	-	384,308
Rail franchise changes	-	(390,610)
Interest income	-	1,763
Employers contributions	-	3,177
Members contributions	-	442
Benefits paid	-	(4,171)
Administration costs	-	(20)
Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	-	5,111
At end of the period	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

17. Guarantees and other financial commitments (continued)

a) Pension scheme (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At start of the period	-	382,412
Current service cost	-	4,326
Rail Franchise changes	-	(390,610)
Interest cost	-	2,339
Unwinding of franchise adjustment	-	(567)
Members contributions	-	442
Actuarial gain – experience on benefit obligation	-	(23,243)
Actuarial loss – change in assumptions	-	62,720
Actuarial gain – franchise adjustment	-	(33,648)
Benefits paid	-	(4,171)
At end of the period	-	-

b) Contingent liabilities

The Company, together with certain other group undertakings, is a member of a group for Value Added Tax (VAT) purposes, and technically stands liable in the event of default by any other group undertaking.

18. Subsequent Events

There have been no subsequent events.

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions granted under IAS 24 by not disclosing details of sales and purchases with other members of the group headed by Stagecoach Group plc. Details of amounts owed to and from group undertakings are disclosed in aggregate in notes 10 and 12.

20. Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Stagecoach Rail Holdings Limited, a company registered in Scotland (number SC 190288).

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Stagecoach Group plc, a company registered in Scotland (number SC 100764), which is the parent undertaking and the only group to consolidate these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 May 2021

20. Ultimate parent company (continued)

Copies of the Stagecoach Group plc consolidated financial statements are available on the Group's website (www.stagecoach.com) or from:

The Company Secretary
Stagecoach Group plc
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PH1 5TW