Company Registration No. 05618463 (England and Wales)

ABELLIO TRANSPORT HOLDINGS LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

D D G Booth

Ms A C J Magielse

(Appointed 18 October 2016)

Company number

05618463

Registered office

1 Ely Place Second Floor London ECIN 6RY

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP 100 Barbirolli Square

Manchester M2 3EY

Business address

I Ely Place Second Floor London ECIN 6RY

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STRATEGIC REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the holding of the UK investments of the Abellio Group, provision of management and operational services to our operating companies and business development activity in the transport sector. We are active in UK Rail, London Bus and have a small commercial bus operation in Surrey. Our business development team bids for rail franchises and bus routes throughout the year.

Business model

Our business model is to conclude a virtuous cycle of bidding to operate and operating to bid (B2OO2B). We use the expertise and best practice in our operations to enhance and strengthen our bid winning chances. We run our businesses autonomously with strong leadership blended with clear direction and strategy from the Abellio UK board. Governance is strong through operating company boards, the country board and for development projects, a specific steering group and a bronze-silver-gold approval process. We work closely with our parent organisation on approvals, treasury and financial matters and partner with Serco Group plc in our 50:50 joint venture Merseyrail.

Business review & results

One of the highlights for the year was the Abellio Group retaining the Greater Anglia franchise for a further 9 years to 2025. The new franchise will be operated by Abellio East Anglia Limited ('AEA'), a sub-subsidiary of Abellio Transport Group Limited, the Company's immediate parent undertaking. The previous franchise was operated by the Company's subsidiary Abellio Greater Anglia Limited ('AGA'). Certain assets and liabilities of AGA transferred to the new franchise operating company, AEA. AGA will remain in existence as those assets and liabilities that remained within the company unwind.

A further highlight is the continued growth of the Company's service offering. During the year the average number of employees of the Company grew to 162 (2015: 86), mainly due to the acquisition of the Fort William Customer Service centre business from Intelenet in April 2016, which houses ScotRail customer experience operations employing approximately 50 people, and the continued expansion of the Shared Service Centre operations in Glasgow.

Northern Rail's contract expired during the year with the Northern franchise transferring to Arriva from 1 April 2016.

In the year to 31 December 2016 the Company reported an EBIT loss of £18.2m (2015 loss: £23.8m). Profit after tax for the year £54.7m (2015 loss: £5.9m)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key group risks are around retention of business, ranging from key London bus routes on the one hand through to the retention of our rail franchises. The retention of the Anglia franchise in October 2016 has significantly mitigated retention risk and there also remains a strong UK rail franchise bid pipeline beyond 2017.

KPIs

The directors monitor the performance of the Company's KPI with reference to EBIT. EBIT is monitored at a cost centre level on a regular basis against forecast, with variances investigated and plans established to mitigate adverse variances to forecast.

The Company also manages the KPIs of all of its subsidiaries. KPIs for profit, people, performance, safety and customer satisfaction are universally used to measure performance in the business, both periodically, when setting targets and for using in pre-qualification documents by our bid teams. Dashboards are used to monitor KPIs and we routinely share best practice with all of our businesses through a programme of best practice events to raise standards of KPIs in the group.

Future developments

Our parent NS continues to support a growth strategy in the UK. Operational excellence and rail franchise bidding will focus the business clearly on its key deliverables in the foreseeable future, with a number of open bids. Our performance in the UK bus is class-leading which positions us well to retain and gain routes in an ever-busier London road market.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

On behalf of the board

D D G Booth Director

4 May 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

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

D D G Booth E M Robbe Ms A C J Magielse D P Sanderse

(Resigned 7 April 2016)
(Appointed 18 October 2016)
(Appointed 26 April 2016 and resigned 18 October 2016)

Auditor

The company has elected to dispense with the annual requirement to reappoint auditors, and accordingly Ernst & Young LLP will continue to act as auditor to the company.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, Strategic 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 UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK 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 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed
 and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each director in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- . So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he is she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

For the year ended:31 December 2016

On behalf of the board

D D G Booth Director 4 May 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ABELLIO TRANSPORT HOLDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABELLIO TRANSPORT HOLDINGS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Abellio Transport Holdings Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"

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, 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 addit 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

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report & Financial Statements (including Strategic Report) to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 31st December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, 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.
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ABELLIO TRANSPORT HOLDINGS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

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

4 May 6017

- · 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.

Tehseen Ali (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LUP

Statutory Auditor Manchester

INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

·	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Revenue	3	5,727,175	1,724,212
Cost of sales		(818,495)	(256,438)
Gross profit		4,908,680	1,467,774
Administrative expenses		(23,633,087)	(26,006,865)
Other operating income		499,800	692,885
Operating loss	4	(18,224,607)	(23,846,206)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	60,952	40,367
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(2,387,708)	(30,588)
Dividends received		71,238,604	13,111,000
Profit/(loss) before taxation		50,687,241	(10,725,427)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	10	4,021,747	4,823,246
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	22	54,708,988	(5,902,181)

All transactions arise from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year	54,708,988	(5,902,181)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension		
schemes	(497,955)	630,820
Tax relating to items not reclassified	99,591	(126,164)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(398,364)	504,656
		
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	(398,364)	504,656
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	54,310,624	(5,397,525)

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2016

		2016	201:
,	Notes	£	
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,648,272	1,469,720
Investments	13	28,455,288	28,455,28
		30,103,560	29,925,000
Current assets			
Deferred tax asset	18	491,127	282,83
Other receivables	16	17,627,346	11,649,90
Sash at bank and in hand	-, -	13,846,380	5,751,52
			
		31,964,853	17,684,277
Creditors: amounts falling due within	ı.		,
one year		, si bo , a ia	
Trade creditors and other payables	17	12,804,243	7,588,656
Taxation and social security		322,482	228,545
		13,126,725	7,817,20
Vet current assets		18,838,128	9,867,071
			•
Total assets less current liabilities		48,941,688	39,792,079
Provisions for liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	19	2,109,635	1,413,180
Deferred tax liabilities	18	180,330	37,800
		2,289,965	1,450,980
Net assets		46,651,723	38,341,099
Înpital and reserves	20		**
alled up share capital	20	. 1	340.000
hare premium account	21	249,999	249,999
Other reserves	22	32,000,000	32,000,000
rofit and loss account	22	14,401,723	6,091,099
otal equity		46,651,723	38,341,099

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2016

The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 May 2017 Signed on its behalf by:

D D G Booth Director

Company Registration No. 05618463

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Retained, earnings	Tötal
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015	<u> </u>	249,999	32,000,000	11,488,624	43,738,624
Loss for the year	÷	-	÷	(5,902,181)	(5,902,181)
Other comprehensive income for the year	•,		-	504,656	504,656
Total comprehensive expense for the period			-	(5,397,525)	(5,397,525)
Balance at 31 December 2015	1.	249,999	32,000,000	6,091,099	38,341,099
Profit for the year	. .	.=		54,708,988	54,708,988
Other comprehensive income for the year	•	•	-	(398,364)	(398,364)
Total comprehensive income for the period Dividends	-		· 	54,310,624 (46,000,000)	54,310,624 (46,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016	Ĩ	249,999	32,000,000	14,401,723	46,651,723

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The accounting policies have been consistently applied.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40,111 and 134-136 of IAS I Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

1.2 Going concern

The Directors have considered the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, with reference to a detailed cash flow forecast, budget and relevant financial information. Following review, the Directors are satisfied the company has sufficient resources available in order to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. On this basis the directors believe it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is derived from commissions received by the Corporate Travel department of the Company and revenue from the provision of management and operational services to Abellio group entities under service contracts.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts and value added tax.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Equipment, fixtures and fittings

33.3% on a reducing balance basis.

Computer equipment

33.3% on a reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.5 Non-current investments

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are all held at cost less amounts written off.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial assets

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

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"), 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 of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.9 Financial liabilities

Pinancial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 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.

1.11 Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise tax is recognised in the income statement.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Retirement benefits

The Company contributes to a defined benefit pension scheme on behalf of the majority of the employees,

The Company participates in the Railways Pension Scheme ("RPS"), a defined benefit scheme which covers the whole of the UK Rail industry. This is partitioned into sections and the Company is responsible for the funding of the sections whilst it operates the relevant franchise. In contrast to the pension schemes operated by most businesses, the RPS is a shared cost scheme, which means that costs are formally shared 60% employer and 40% employee.

The company provides a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined each plan using the projected unit credit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation) and is based on actuarial advice. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss. When a settlement (eliminating all obligations for benefits already accrued) or a curtailment (reducing future obligations as a result of a material reduction in the scheme membership or a reduction in future entitlement) occurs, the obligation and related plan assets are remeasured using current actuarial assumptions and the resultant gain or loss recognised in the income statement during the period in which the settlement or curtailment occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any amount the Company expects to recover by way of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions.

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

1.14 Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

1.16 Dividends on shares presented within equity

Dividends are only recognised as a liability to the extent that they are declared prior to the year end. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS101

The financial statements of Abellio Transport Holdings Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 4 May 2017 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by D D G Booth. Abellio Transport Holdings Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pounds (£) except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under \$400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of NV Nederlandse Spoorwegen.

The results of Abellio Transport Holdings Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of NV Nederlandse Spoorwegen which are available from Laan van Puntenburg 100, 3511 ER, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

The principle accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 1.

3 Revenue

An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows:

		2016 £	2015 £
Commission income		2,939,782	1,724,212
Provision of management and operational services	•	2,787,393	-
	\) .	5,727,175	1,724,212
Operating loss		2016	2015
Loss for this year is stated after charging/(crediting):		£	£
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		513,619	443,834
Other operating income		(499,800)	(692,885)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5	Auditors' remuneration		
	The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 5
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	15,231	14,944
Ś	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the co	mpany during the y	ear was:
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the co	2016	éar was:
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the co		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the co Office and management	2016	2015
		2016 Number	2015 Number
	Office and management	2016 Number 162 ———————————————————————————————————	2015 Number 86 2015
	Office and management	2016 Number 162	2015 Number 86
	Office and management Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries	2016 Number 162 2016 £ 8,223,460	2015 Number 86 2015 £ 6,508,002
	Office and management Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries Social security costs	2016 Number 162 2016 £ 8,223,460 768,484	2015 Number 86 2015 £ 6,508,002 590,547
•	Office and management Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries	2016 Number 162 2016 £ 8,223,460	2015 Number 86 2015 £ 6,508,002

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7	Directors' remuneration	2016	2015
		£	4
	Wanter and the day on the	400 040	440.222
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	408,940 17,235	440,322 40,560
		426,175	480,882
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defin (2015 - 1). Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the higher		ounted to 1
	paid director:		
	Remuneration for qualifying services	408,940	440,322
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	17,235	40,560
		(
	Interest receivable and similar income	2016	2015
	Interest income	£	.
	Bank deposits	60,952	24,802
	Exchange differences	· —	15,565
		60,952	40,367
			
	Interest payable and similar charges	2016	2015
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	•	30,588
	Finance charges	2,012,677	
	Total interest expense Exchange differences on financing transactions	2,012,677 375,031	30,588

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Current income tax	~	~
UK corporation tax	(4,055,577)	(4,713,290)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	33,830	(109,956)
Total current income tax credit	(4,021,747)	(4,823,246)
The credit for the year can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) per the inco	ome statement as follows:	
	2016 £	2015 £
Profit (loss) before taxation on continued operations	50,687,241	(10,725,427)
	•	
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standar	d rate of	
UK corporation tax of 20.00% (2015 - 20.00%)	10,137,448	(2,145,085)
Taxation impact of factors affecting tax credit:		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	24,736	15,470
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(72,764)	(13,957)
Other short ferm timing differences	102,724	(109,956)
UK dividend income	(14,247,721)	(2,622,200)
Other tax adjustments	33,830	52,482
Total adjustments	(14,159,195)	(2,678,161)
Total income tax credit reported in the income statement	(4,021,747)	(4,823,246)
In addition to the amount credited to the income statement, the follorecognised directly in other comprehensive income:	owing amounts relating to tax	have been
	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax arising on:		

The tax credit to the profit and loss account represents payment due from the company's subsidiaries and joint venture companies for the surrender of losses to the companies via group relief or consortium relief, as appropriate. Payment is made for these losses at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

, 11	Dividends		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:			
	Ordinary shares Final dividend paid	·	46,000,000	
	1-mai dividend-paid			
	•		46,000,000	· .
12	Property, plant and equipment			
		Equipment, fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost At 31 December 2015	786,223	1,946,042	2,732,265
	Additions	209,414	482,757	692,171
	At 31 December 2016	995,637	2,428,799	3,424,436
	Accumulated depreciation and impairment		· ·	
	At 31 December 2015	397,175	865,370	1,262,545
	Charge for the year	94,196	419,423	513,619
	At 31 December 2016	491,371	1,284,793	1,776,164
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2016	504,266	1,144,006	1,648,272
	At 31 December 2015	389,048	1,080,672	1,469,720
13	Investments	***		
	•		Non-curre	
			2016 £	2015 £
	Investments in subsidiaries		28,455,286	28,455,286
	Investments in joint ventures		28,433,280 2	28,433,280
			28,455,288	28,455,288
		:		-

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

13	Investments	(Continued)
	Movements in non-current investments	01
		Shares £
	Cost or valuation	
r	At I January 2015 & 31 December 2015	28,455,288
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2016	28,455,288
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	At 31 December 2015	28,455,288

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Country of

	(or residence)		held (%)	YCI
Abellio London Limited	England and Wales	100.00%	ioi	Provision of passenger bus 0.00%services in London
Abellio West London Limi		,,0,0,000	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Provision of passenger bus
•	Wales	100.00%	100	0.00%services in London
Abellio Greater Anglia	England and			Provision of passenger rail services
Limited	Wales	100.00%	100	0.00%in East Anglia
Abellio Scotrail Limited	Scotland			Provision of passenger rail services
		100.00%	100	0.00%in Scotland

Proportion of Proportion of Nature of business

No indicators of impairment of investments have been identified.

The company also owns 100% of the ordinary shares of Abellio New Business Limited, Abellio Northern Limited and Abellio Thameslink Limited, all of which have been dormant throughout the current and previous years.

15 Joint ventures

Details of the company's joint ventures at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	Country of incorporation (or residence)	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	Proportion of voting power held (%)	Nature of business
Northern Rail Holdings Limited	England and Wales	50.009	% 50. <u>0</u> 0	Provision of passenger rail %services in the North of England
Merseyrail Services Holding Company Limited	England and Wales	50.00	% 5 0.00	Provision of passenger rail services in Liverpool and Merseyside

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16	Trade and other receivables	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
10	trade and other receivables	2016	2015
		£	£.
	Other receivables	1,287,470	1,324,731
		15,577,781	955,604
	Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	13,3//,761	8,889,388
	Amounts due from joint ventures	7.50 CAE	
	Prepayments	762,095	480,184
		17,627,346	11,649,907
		, 	
	•		
17	Trade and other payables	٠.	
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade payables	440,536	364,775
	Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	4,905,701	1,522,992
	Amounts due to joint ventures	5,031,062	•
	Accruals	2,373,728	5,676,596
	Other payables	53,216	24,293
		12,804,243	7,588,656
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

18 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	ÀCAs	Retirement benefit obligations	Total
	£	£	£
Deferred tax liability at I January 2015	.55,156	-	55,156
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2015	· '*	(316,400)	(316,400)
Deferred tax movements in prior year	•	•	
Credit to profit or loss	(17,356)	(92,600)	(109,956)
Credit to other comprehensive income	*	126,164	126,164
Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2016	37,800	•	37,800
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2016	-	(282,836)	(282,836)
Deferred tax movements in current year			
Credit to profit or loss	142,530	(108,700)	33,830
Credit to other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	(99,591)	(99,591)
Deferred tax liability at 31 December 2016	180,330	-	180,330
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2016	-	(491,127)	(491,127)
, .			

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

<i>,</i>	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax assets	180,330 (491,127)	37,800 (282,836)
	(310,797)	(245,036)

The deferred tax asset and liability has been recognised at a rate of 20% (2015: 20%)

19 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees: The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The total costs charged to income in respect of defined contribution plans is £864,629 (2015 - £1,089,662).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

19 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

(Continued)

Defined benefit scheme

The Company operates both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes, both schemes assets are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds.

The minority of the Company's employees are members of the Abellio Shared Cost Section of the Railways Pension Scheme ("RPS"), a funded defined benefit scheme. The RPS is a shared cost scheme, which means that costs are formally shared 60% employer and 40% employee.

Any deficit reflected in the balance sheet reflects only that portion of the deficit that is expected to be funded over the franchise term, not of deferred tax.

Valuation

The valuations used have been based on the most recent actuarial valuations at 31 December 2016 and updated by Mercer in order to assess the liabilities of the schemes as at the subsequent balance sheet dates. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates and overall expected rates of return are applied to each category of scheme assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost was measured using the projected unit method.

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets	10,466,592 (6,950,534)	8,213,700 (5,858,400)
Deficit in scheme	3,516,058	2,355,300
Member's share	(1,406,423)	(942,120)
Total liability recognised in statement of financial position	2,109,635	1,413,180
Amounts recognised in the income statement:		
	2016 £	2015 £
Current service cost Net interest on defined benefit liability/(asset)	486,700 47,800	761,000 57,000
	543,500	818,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19 P	ensions and other post-employment benefits		(Continued)
	Analysis of the amount debited to finance costs:		
	nterest expense on pension scheme liabilities	191,800	291,000
E	expected return on plans assets	(144,000)	(234,000
N	let debit to finance costs	47,800	57,000
Å	amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of defined	benefit plans are as follow	75:
		2016	2015
	•	£	£
Α	ctuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1,340,059	155,700
	ctuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	•	117,100
	ctuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	÷	(93,100)
	ctuarial changes related to plan assets	(510,134)	131,600
	oss/(gain) from change in member's share	(331,970)	(942,120)
		497,955	(630,820)
М	lovements in the present value of defined benefit obligations:	- July Variance in	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		2016	2015
		£	£
A	t 1 January	8,213,700	6,672,000
	urrent service cost	486,700	761,000
	enefits paid	(218,000)	62,000
	ontributions from scheme members	452,333	248,000
	ctuarial gains and losses	1,340,059	179,700
	terest cost	191,800	291,000
Δί	t 31 December	10,466,592	8,213,700

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

19 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

(Continued)

The defined benefit obligations arise from plans which are wholly or partly funded.

Movements in the fair value of plan assets:

	2016	2015
•	£	£
At 1 January	5,858,400	5,091,000
Interest income	144,000	234,000
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	510,134	(131,600)
Benefits paid	(224,000)	45,000
Contributions by the employer	345,000	372,000
Contributions by scheme members	326,000	248,000
Admin expenses	(9,000)	•
At 31		
December	6,950,534	5,858,400
		:

The actual return on plan assets was £654,134 (2015 - £102,400).

Pension contributions are determined with the advice of independent qualified actuaries, Mercer, on the basis of annual valuations using the projected unit credit method. The projected unit credit method is an accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowance for future earnings. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates and overall expected rates of return are established by applying published brokers forecasts to each category of scheme assets.

The following key assumptions have been used:

	, 2016	2015
	%	%
Discount rate	2.9	3,90
Pension growth rate	2.1	2.20
Salary growth rate	2.7	3.70
Inflation assumption	3.2	3.10

The UK discount rate is based on published indices for 15 year AA bonds. Outlying items in the market population are ignored. The assumptions for inflation and for increases in pensions are based on the yield gap between long-term index-linked and long-term fixed interest gilt securities. In the UK, mortality rates are based on PA92 tables, adjusted to reflect recent experience in the scheme, and projected reflect improvements in life expectancy assumed to continue to 2021 with minimum improvement thereafter. Mortality rates in the US are based on the RP2000 fully generational table, with values projected using the scale AA without any white collar adjustment.

The post-retirement mortality assumptions allow for expected increases in longevity. The "current" disclosures above relate to assumptions based on longevity (in years) following retirement at the balance sheet date, with "future" being that relating to an employee retiring in 2036.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

19 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

(Continued)

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Assumption	Change in Assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
Discount rate	Increase/decrease by 25bps	Increase/decrease by 5%
Inflation rate	Increase/decrease by 25bps	Increase/decrease by 5%
Rate of salary increases	Increase/decrease by 25bps	Increase/decrease by 2%
Post retirement mortality	Minus one year rating	Increase by 2.4%

The most recently completed actuarial valuation of the Company's main retirement benefits schemes was carried out as at 31 December 2013. Following the valuation, the Company's ordinary contributions rate increased, with effect from 1 January 2013, from 11.8% of pensionable salaries to 12.0% representing regular contributions. In addition the Company is contribution a further 3% of pensionable earnings to the scheme as a contribution towards the current deficit in the UK scheme. The Company has agreed with the trustees it will aim to eliminate the deficit over the next 3 years. The Company will monitor funding levels on an annual basis. The next valuation is due to be completed as at 31 December 2017. The Company considers that the contribution rates agreed with trustees at the last valuation date are sufficient to eliminate the deficit in the UK scheme over the agreed period and that regular contributions, which are based on service costs, will not increase significantly.

The total contributions to the defined benefit schemes in 2016 are expected to be £385,200 (2015: £372,000).

The levels of contributions are based on the current service costs and the expected future cash flows of the defined benefit schemes. The Company estimates the present value of the duration of UK scheme liabilities on average fall due over 35 years and the US scheme over 31 years.

The majority of the equities held by the schemes are in international blue chip entities. The aim is to hold a globally diversified portfolio of equities, with a target of 60% of equities being held in UK and Europe, 30% in US equities and the remainder in emerging markets. To maintain a wide range of diversification and to improve return opportunities, up to approximately 15% of equity assets are allocated to high risk markets such as Private Equity and Emerging Markets.

The Company also contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme, the Industry-Wide Defined Contribution section of the RPS. The cost for the year was £378,235 and there were no contributions outstanding at the year-end.

2015
£
1
£.
249,999
249,999

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22	Retained earnings		. 4
	At 1 January 2015		11,488,624
	Loss for the year	•	(5,902,181
	Actuarial differences recognised in other comprehensive income		630,820
	Tax on actuarial differences	•	(126,164
•	At 31 December 2015		6,091,099
	Profit for the year		54,708,988
	Dividends		(46,000,000
	Actuarial differences recognised in other comprehensive income		(497,955
	Tax on actuarial differences		99,591
	At 31 December 2016		14,401,723
23			
,	Operating lease commitments	·	
,	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period i are as follows:	n respect of operating lease arr	angements
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period i		
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period i	n respect of operating lease arr 2016 £	2015
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period i	2016	
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period i are as follows:	2016 £ 598,719	2015 £ 687,189
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period is are as follows: Minimum lease payments under operating leases At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for the company had outstanding c	2016 £ 598,719	2015 £ 687,189
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period is are as follows: Minimum lease payments under operating leases At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for the company had outstanding c	2016 £ 598,719 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 687,189 ————————————————————————————————————
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period is are as follows: Minimum lease payments under operating leases At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments from-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:	2016 £ 598,719 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 687,189 ents under.
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period is are as follows: Minimum lease payments under operating leases At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments from-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows: Within one year Between two and five years	2016 £ 598,719 ——— or future minimum lease paym 2016 £	2015 £ 687,189 ents under 2015 £
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period is are as follows: Minimum lease payments under operating leases At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments from-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:	2016 £ 598,719 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 687,189 ents under. 2015 £
	Lessee Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period is are as follows: Minimum lease payments under operating leases At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments from-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows: Within one year Between two and five years	2016 £ 598,719 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 687,189 ents under 2015 £ 641,797 1,267,682

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

24 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been received (2015; £Nil).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption to disclose transactions with its subsidiaries.

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The Company made recharges to Merseyrail during the year amounting to £516,602 (2015: £423,192). They also made purchases from Merseyrail for £164,002 (2015: £105,939).

During the year, the Company made recharges to Northern Rail Limited of £401,060 (2015: £341,864) and purchases from them for £42,060 (2015: £404,410)

At the year end an amount of £5,031,062 was owed to Northern Rail Limited, (2015: £8,889,388) was owed by Northern Rail Limited.

25 Controlling party

The company is a 100% subsidiary undertaking of Abellio Transport Group Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland, which is a 100% subsidiary of Abellio Transport Holding BV, a company incorporated in The Netherlands. The ultimate parent company is NV Nederlandse Spoorwegen, a company also incorporated in The Netherlands.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by NV Nederlandse Sporwegen. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained by writing to Laan van Puntenburg 100, 3511 ER, Utrecht, The Netherlands.