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# Emblem Schools Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 March 2023



## **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

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## Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors D Fletcher M Smith

M Donn
D Smith
J Cavill
C Dix
J Heath
A Campbell

Company Secretary Infrastructure Managers Limited

Registered Office 2nd Floor

11 Thistle Street Edinburgh EH2 1DF

Independent Auditors RSM UK Audit LLP

**Chartered Accountants** 

3rd Floor

2 Semple Street Edinburgh EH3 8BL

## **Directors' Report**

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report and the audited Annual Report and Financial Statements of Emblem Schools Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023.

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the design, build and maintenance of 10 new schools within Fife under a PFI (Private Finance Initiative) contract with Fife Council. The contract is in year 17 of its term expiring in 2032. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited.

#### **Performance Review**

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £620,494 (2022: £549,397).

The profit for the financial year will be transferred to reserves.

The directors are satisfied with the overall performance of the Company and do not foresee any significant change in the Company's activities in the coming financial year.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

The performance of the Company from a cash perspective is assessed six monthly by the testing of the covenants of the senior debt provider. The key indicator being the debt service cover ratio. The Company has been performing well and has been compliant with the covenants laid out in the Group loan agreement.

#### **Climate Change**

The directors recognise that it is important to disclose their view of the impact of climate change on the Company. The Company's key operational contracts are long-term and with a small number of known counterparties. In most cases, the cashflows from these contracts can be predicted with reasonable certainty for at least the medium-term. Having considered the Company's operations, its contracted rights and obligations and forecast cash flows, there is not expected to be a significant impact upon the Company's operational or financial performance arising from climate change.

## **Directors' Report** (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

## **Going Concern**

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company prepares cash flow forecasts covering the expected life of the asset and so including the 12 month period from the date the financial statements are signed. In drawing up these forecasts, the directors have made assumptions based upon their view of the current and future economic conditions that will prevail over the forecast period. Based on these forecasts the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In light of this, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's annual financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

D Fletcher

M Smith

M Donn

D Smith

J Cavill

J Heath

A Campbell

C Dix J Wrinn

(Appointed 30 January 2023) (Resigned 30 January 2023)

## **Dividends**

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 10 to the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

#### **Financial Risk**

Due to the nature of the Company's business, the financial risks the directors consider relevant to this Company is credit, interest rate, cash flow and liquidity risk. The credit risk is not considered significant as the income is ultimately derived from established public sector counterparties.

## Interest rate risk

The financial risk management objectives of the Company are to ensure that financial risks are mitigated by the use of financial instruments. The Company uses interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to interest rate movements. Financial instruments are not used for speculative purposes.

#### Cash Flow and Liquidity risk

Many of the cash flow risks are addressed by means of contractual provisions. The Company's liquidity risk is principally managed through financing the Company by means of long term borrowings.

## **Directors' Report** (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

## **Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provisions**

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

## **Small Company Provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Auditor**

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Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The independent auditors, RSM UK Audit LLP, are deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 28 July 2023 and signed by order of the board by:

Mike Forrest on behalf of Infrastructure Managers Limited Company Secretary

## **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the Annual Report and Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"), and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the Annual Report and Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Annual Report and Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Annual Report and 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Emblem Schools Limited

### Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Emblem Schools Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprises the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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.

#### **Conclusions Relating to Going Concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Emblem Schools Limited (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 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 our 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 this gives rise to 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

## Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have no identified material misstatements in the 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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and the 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; and
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Emblem Schools Limited (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, 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 auditors' 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Emblem Schools Limited (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

# The Extent to Which the Audit Was Considered Capable of Detecting Irregularities, Including Fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond a ppropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to any significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Emblem Schools Limited (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

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

Claire Monaghan

Claire Monaghan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor
2 Semple Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8BL

28 July 2023

## **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	4	5,117,511	4,450,876
Cost of sales		(3,493,843)	(2,971,075)
Gross profit		1,623,668	1,479,801
Administrative expenses		(574,204)	(553,982)
Operating profit	5	1,049,464	925,819
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7 8	1,815,462 (2,098,883)	1,955,231 (2,200,909)
Profit before taxation		766,043	680,141
Tax on profit	9	(145,549)	(130,744)
Profit for the financial year		620,494	549,397
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax		1,623,451	2,139,740
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,243,945	2,689,137

All the activities of the Company are from continuing operations.

## **Statement of Financial Position**

## As at 31 March 2023

		2023	2022
,	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	3,677,525	2,623,150
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	28,193,567	31,398,131
Cash at bank and in hand		2,725,768	3,417,272
		34,596,860	37,438,553
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,416,375)	(4,177,052)
Net current assets		30,180,485	33,261,501
Total assets less current liabilities		30,180,485	33,261,501
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(30,085,632)	(35,092,193)
Provisions for liabilities			
Taxation including deferred taxation	14	(6,321)	(8,721)
Net assets/(liabilities)		88,532	(1,839,413)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	130,000	130,000
Hedging reserve	18	(406,381)	(2,029,832)
Retained earnings	18	364,913	60,419
Total shareholders' funds/(deficit)		88,532	(1,839,413)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 July 2023; and are signed on behalf of the board by:



C Dix Director

Company registration number: SC237891

## Statement of Changes in Equity

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

•		Called up re capital	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 April 2021		130,000	(4,169,572)	53,022	(3,986,550)
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedging				549,397	549,397
instruments, net of tax			2,139,740		2,139,740
Total comprehensive income for the year		_	2,139,740	549,397	2,689,137
Dividends paid and payable	10			(542,000)	(542,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		_	_	(542,000)	(542,000)
At 31 March 2022		130,000	(2,029,832)	60,419	(1,839,413)
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedging				620,494	620,494
instruments, net of tax		_	1,623,451	-	1,623,451
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,623,451	620,494	2,243,945
Dividends paid and payable	10		_	(316,000)	(316,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners			-	(316,000)	(316,000)
At 31 March 2023		130,000	(406,381)	364,913	88,532

Included in the fair value movement on cash flow hedging instruments is £534,550 (2022: £1,139,823) that was recycled through Interest Payable in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## **Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements**

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### 1. General Information

Emblem Schools Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in Scotland. The address of its registered office is 2nd Floor, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1DF.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the design, build and maintenance of 10 new schools within Fife under a PFI (Private Finance Initiative) contract with Fife Council.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling and the accounts are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

#### 2. Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements of Emblem Schools Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosures are required to show a true and fair view.

#### 3. Accounting Policies

## (a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed further in the accounting policies.

The accounting policies stated below have been consistently applied to the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

## (b) Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company prepares cash flow forecasts covering the expected life of the asset and so including the 12 month period from the date the financial statements are signed. In drawing up these forecasts, the directors have made assumptions based upon their view of the current and future economic conditions that will prevail over the forecast period. Based on these forecasts the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In light of this, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's annual financial statements.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

## (c) Disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' part 1B, which states that a small company is not required to prepare a cash flow statement.

## (d) Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgments are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

#### i) Impairment of assets

The carrying value of those assets recorded in the Company's Statement of Financial Position, at amortised cost less any impairment losses, could be materially reduced where circumstances exist which might indicate that an asset has been impaired and an impairment review is performed. Impairment reviews consider the fair value and/or value in use of the potentially impaired asset or assets and compare that with the carrying value of the asset or assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Any reduction in value arising from such a review would be recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment reviews involve the significant use of assumptions. Consideration has to be given as to the price that could be obtained for the asset or assets, or in relation to a consideration of value in use, estimates of the future cash flows that could be generated by the potentially impaired asset or assets, together with a consideration of an appropriate discount rate to apply to those cash flows.

#### ii) Fair values for derivative contracts

Fair values for derivative contracts are based on mark-to-market valuations provided by the contract counterparty. Whilst these can be tested for reasonableness, the exact valuation methodology and forecast assumptions for future interest rates or inflation rates are specific to the counterparty.

## iii) Service concession contract

Accounting for the service concession contract and finance debtor requires estimation of service margin, finance debtor interest rates and associated amortisation profile which is based on forecast results of the contract.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

### Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Significant judgments

The judgments (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

#### i) Hedge accounting and consideration of the fair value of derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain economic exposures in relation to movements in interest rates as compared with the position that was expected at the date the underlying transaction being hedged was entered into. The Company fair values its derivative financial instruments and records the fair value of those instruments on its Statement of Financial Position. No market prices are available for these instruments and consequently the fair values are determined by calculating the present value of the estimated future cashflows based on observable yield curves. There is also a judgment on whether an economic hedge relationship exists in order to achieve hedge accounting. Appropriate documentation has been prepared detailing the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the underlying loan being hedged.

#### ii) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Judgment is required in the case of the recognition of deferred taxation assets, the Directors have to form an opinion as to whether it is probable that the deferred taxation asset recognised is recoverable against future taxable profits arising. This exercise of judgment requires the Directors to consider forecast information over a long time horizon having regard to the risks that the forecasts may not be achieved and then form a reasonable opinion as to the recoverability of the deferred taxation asset.

#### (e) Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the services' share of the management services income received by the Company for the provision of a PFI asset to the customer. This income is received over the life of the concession period. Management service income is allocated between turnover, finance debtor interest and reimbursement of the finance debtor so as to generate a constant rate of return in respect of the finance debtor over the life of the contract.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (f) Income tax

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### i) Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

#### ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is also recognised on the revaluations of derivative financial instruments, with the movements going through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the deferred tax asset or liability.

## (g) Finance debtor

The Company has taken the transition exemption in FRS 102 Section 35.10(i) that allows the Company to continue the service concession arrangement accounting policies from previous UK GAAP.

The Company is accounting for the concession asset based on the ability to substantially transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership to the customer, with this arrangement the costs incurred by the Company on the design and construction of the assets have been treated as a finance debtor within these financial statements.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

## (h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

The Company is obligated to keep cash reserves as at the balance sheet date in respect of requirements in the company's funding agreements. This restricted cash balance, which is shown within the "cash at bank and in hand" balance amounts to £725,621 (2022: £699,028).

## (i) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Under the effective interest rate method, any transaction fees, costs, discounts and premiums directly related to the borrowings are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the life of the borrowings. Borrowings with maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date are classified as non-current liabilities.

#### (j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset.

#### (k) Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income immediately.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the Statement of Financial Position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

#### (I) Hedge accounting

To qualify for hedge accounting, documentation is prepared specifying the hedging strategy, the component transactions and methodology used for effectiveness measurement. Changes in the carrying value of financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows ("cash flow hedges") are recognised directly in a hedging reserve in equity and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Amounts deferred in equity in respect of cash flow hedges are subsequently recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period in which the hedged item affects net profit or loss or the hedging relationship is terminated and the underlying position being hedged has been extinguished.

The UK Financial regulator (the FCA) legislated that sterling LIBOR would cease to be published after 31 December 2021. As described at Note 13, the Company's borrowings and hedge agreements have historically been linked to LIBOR.

The company completed negotiations with the lender, effective from 13 April 2022, to agree an amendment to both the loan and swap agreement to provide for the replacement of LIBOR, with an interest rate based on the Compounded Reference Rate. The Compounded Reference Rate will be SONIA (sterling overnight index average) plus a 5 day credit adjustment spread. The use of the same LIBOR replacement rate for both the loan and swap agreement means that the LIBOR Transition Amendments are materially net cash neutral for the company and that the current hedge effectiveness continues.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### 4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Rendering of services	<u>5,117,511</u>	4,450,876

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

## 5. Operating Profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	3	£
Impairment of trade debtors Fees payable for the audit of the annual report and financial	-	886
statements	12,900	11,250

## 6. Particulars of Employees and Directors

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the financial year, including the directors, amounted to nil (2022: nil). The directors, who are also key management personnel, did not receive any remuneration from the Company during the year for services rendered (2022: £nil).

## 7. Interest Receivable and Similar Income

Other interest payable and similar expenses

	Interest on cash and cash equivalents Finance lease debtor interest	2023 £ 32,696 1,782,766 1,815,462	2022 £ 28 1,955,203 1,955,231
8.	Interest Payable and Similar Expenses		
	Interest on bank loans and overdrafts Interest due to Group undertakings	2023 £ 1,311,284 771,177	2022 £ 1,415,039 772.640

13,230

2,200,909

16,422

2,098,883

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 9. Tax on Profit

## Major components of tax expense

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax: UK current tax expense	147,949	131,628
<b>Deferred tax:</b> Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,400)	(884)
Tax on profit	145,549	130,744

## Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is the same as (2022: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%).

	2023	2022
	3	£
Profit before taxation	766,043	680,141
Profit before taxation by rate of tax	145,549	129,227
Change in tax rates		1,517
Total tax charge	145,549	130,744

## 10. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

year).		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares of £2.43 (2022 : £4.17)	316,000	542,000

## 11. Debtors

Debtors amounts falling due within one year are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	897,096	69,614
Prepayments and accrued income	52,441	71,007
Corporation tax repayable	63,232	_
Finance lease debtor	2,664,756	2,482,529
	3,677,525	2,623,150

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 11. Debtors (continued)

	Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year are as follows:		
	•	2023 £	2022 £
	Deferred tax asset Finance lease debtor	135,461 28,058,106	676,611 30,721,520
	·	28,193,567	31,398,131
	The movement in the finance debtor is analysed as follows:		
		2023 £	2022 £
	At beginning of year Amortisation	33,204,049 (2,481,187)	35,552,823 (2,348,774)
	At end of year	30,722,862	33,204,049
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans	2,434,384	2,416,267
	Trade creditors	550,912	472,422
	Amounts owed to Group undertakings	444,342	668,208
	Accruals and deferred income	707,292	206,281
	Corporation tax	_	131,628
	Taxation and social security	279,445	282,246
		4,416,375	4,177,052
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans	20,195,945	22,630,048
	Amounts owed to Group undertakings	5,509,096	5,505,360
	Derivative financial liability	541,840	2,706,443
	Other creditors	3,838,751	4,250,342
		30,085,632	35,092,193

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £9,851,045 (2022: £12,728,704) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £5,529,029 (2022: £5,519,582) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable otherwise than by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

Other creditors consist of the unitary charge control account.

Bank loans are secured by a bond and floating charge over the assets of the Company, an assignation of the Project Accounts; step-in rights related to sub-contracts and a fixed charge in respect of the hedging agreement of the Company. In addition the bank holds a Parent Security Agreement incorporating a floating charge over the assets of the ultimate parent company, Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited. Under the agreement, the parent company pledges as security its interest in the shares and shareholders loans. The loans bear interest at 5.54% and are repayable by quarterly instalments and final repayment is due in December 2030. The Company has an interest rate swap arrangement, receiving interest on a variable basis and paying interest at 4.62%. The full amount of loan drawdown at 31 March 2023 is £22,926,282 (2022: £25,354,783). Issue costs of £295,953 (2022: £308,468) have been set off against total loan drawdowns.

The company has agreed with the lenders to replace the LIBOR reference in the loan and swap agreements with SONIA, adjusted for a historic credit adjustment spread of 0.1193% per annum.

The loan from the parent company is unsecured and is repayable by bi-annual instalments over 2 years commencing September 2030 and ending September 2032. The loan bears an interest rate of 13.75% per annum. The full amount of loan drawdown at 31 March 2023 is £5,603,830 (2022: £5,603,830). Issue costs of £96,287 (2022: £98,470) have been set off against total loan drawdowns.

#### 14. Provisions for Liabilities

Deterred tax
(note 15)
£
8,721
(2,400)
6,321

## 15. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

The delicited tax molecular in the elaternion of the individual in the delicities and the delicities and the delicities are delicities are delicities are delicities and the delicities are		
	2023	2022
	3	£
Included in debtors (note 11)	135,461	676,611
Included in provisions for liabilities (note 14)	(6,321)	(8,721)
•	129,140	667,890
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differen	ces in respect of:	
	2023	2022
	3	£
Short term timing differences	6,321	8,721
Derivative financial instruments	(135,461)	(676,611)

(129, 140)

(667,890)

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

## Year Ended 31 March 2023

## 15. Deferred Tax (continued)

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 2024 is £3,159 (2023: £2,400). This primarily relates to short term timing differences.

	2023
	3
Opening balance	(667,890)
Movement through the profit or loss	(2,400)
Movement through other comprehensive income	541,150
Closing balance	(129,140)

#### 16. Financial Instruments

The fair values of the interest rate swap have been calculated by discounting the fixed cash flows at forecasted forward interest rates over the term of the financial instrument. The bank borrowing and finance debtor are both held at amortised cost.

## 17. Called Up Share Capital

## Issued, called up and fully paid

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	3
Ordinary shares of £1 each	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000

The company has one class of ordinary shares. All shares rank pari passu.

#### 18. Reserves

The hedging reserve records fair value movements on cash flow and net investment hedging instruments.

Retained earnings records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

## Notes to the Annual Report and Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year Ended 31 March 2023

#### 19. Related Party Transactions

Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, the ultimate parent company, provided a subordinated debt loan of £5,603,830 with an arrangement fee of £96,287 (2022: loan of £5,603,830 with an arrangement fee of £98,470). This loan remains outstanding at 31 March 2023. Interest of £771,177 (2022: £772,640) was payable in the year on this loan, of which £387,392 (2022: £384,208) was included in accruals.

During the year Infrastructure Investments General Partner Limited, a subsidiary of HICL Infrastructure Company Limited an investor in Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, invoiced £nil (2022: £63,314) in respect of professional services. At the end of the year £94,372 (2022: £31,400) was included in accruals to Infrastructure Investments General Partner Limited for professional services.

During the year Infrastructure Investments Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of HICL Infrastructure Company Limited an investor in Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, invoiced £nil (2022: £27,565) relating to tax loss sharing. This balance remains outstanding at the year end (2022: £27,565).

During the year FES FM Limited, an associate company of Forth Management Limited, an investor in Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, invoiced £3,220,417 (2022: £3,930,650) in respect of professional services. At the end of the year £407,170 (2022: £331,531) was owed to FES FM Limited for professional services.

During the year, Forth Management Limited, an investor in Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, invoiced £33,829 (2022: £31,273) in respect of professional services.

During the year, BIIF Bidco Limited, a subsidiary of PFI Infrastructure Finance Limited, an investor in Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, invoiced £68,040 (2022: £62,800) in respect of professional services.

During the year, Aberdeen Infrastructure Finance GP, a related party of Aberdeen Infrastructure (No.3) Limited an investor in Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, invoiced £68,040 (2022: £62,800) in respect of professional services. At the end of the year £31,400 (2022: £nil) was included in accruals to Aberdeen Infrastructure (No.3) Limited for professional services.

#### 20. Controlling Party

The Company's ultimate parent company is Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited, which is a limited company registered and incorporated in Great Britain. Copies of the Accounts of Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 2nd Floor, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH2 1DF. Emblem Schools (Holdings) Limited is a jointly owned company with no ultimate controlling party.