ABC Schools Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2016

COMPANIES HOUSE

2 3 MAY 2017

EDINBURGH FRONT DESK

TU THURSDAY

A676L20P
A20 25/05/2017 #416
COMPANIES HOUSE

S67228SI
SCT 23/05/2017 #113
COMPANIES HOUSE

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2016

Contents	Page
Officers and Professional Advisers	1
Directors' Report	2
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	4
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	· 11

Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors P J Ramsay

J I Cavill S Peck D F Gilmour

BIIF Corporate Services Limited (Resigned 9 February 2016)

U F Cameron

P P Ashbrook (Appointed 9 February 2016)

Company Secretary Infrastructure Managers Limited

Registered Office 2nd Floor

11 Thistle Street Edinburgh EH2 1DF

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Level 4 Atria One

144 Morrison Street

Edinburgh EH3 8EX

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland Plc

PO Box 412

62/63 Threadneedle Street

London EC2R 8LA

Solicitors Maclay Murray & Spens LLP

Quartermile One 15 Lauriston Place

Edinburgh EH3 9EP

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2016

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the provision of design, construction, finance and facilities management of five schools to Argyll and Bute Council. The contract is in year 10 of its term expiring in 2034.

Performance Review

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £858,270 (2015: £625,241).

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 loan agreement.

Going Concern

The directors acknowledge that the Company is in a net liability position at the balance sheet date, however this is a result of the interest rate swap, which is significantly out of the money at the balance sheet date. It is not the intention to close out these instruments before their maturity in September 2032. Therefore, there is no impact on the Company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

The Company is in the operational phase of the contract, which commenced on 28 February 2008. In the next financial period the Company will continue to face operational risks and will actively monitor financial performance against loan covenants.

This project is the first to be delivered under the pioneering variant of Non-Profit Distributing Organisation (NPDO) which has been given a high level support by the Scottish Government. Under this pioneering variant, it is envisaged that any surpluses made by ABC Schools Limited (after allocating surpluses in accordance with the agreed priorities) will be transferred via "Gift Aid" to an independent charity.

Directors

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

P J Ramsay

J I Cavill

S Peck

D F Gilmour

U F Cameron

P P Ashbrook
BIIF Corporate Services Limited (F

(Appointed 9 February 2016) (Resigned 9 February 2016)

Directors' Report (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Financial Instruments

Due to the nature of the Company's business, the financial risks the directors consider relevant to this Company are credit, interest rate, cash flow and liquidity risk. The credit risk is not considered significant as the client is a quasi governmental organisation.

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.

Small Company Provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on ZSA(2,200) and signed by order of the board by:

D. Gilmour Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the 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 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 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 financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors 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 auditor is deemed to have been reappointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors' Responsibilities were approved by the board on .25 April 2017, and signed on its behalf by:

Infrastructure Managers Limited

Company Secretary

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of ABC Schools Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2016

Report on the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, ABC Schools Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of ABC Schools Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

Other Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the Financial Statements and the Audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of ABC Schools Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

What an Audit of Financial Statements Involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual 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. With respect to the Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Mark Hoskyns-Abrahal (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

25 April 2017

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Edinburah

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	4,834,960	5,134,576
Cost of sales		(3,002,723)	(3,327,103)
Gross profit		1,832,237	1,807,473
Administrative expenses		(787,839)	(844,977)
Operating profit		1,044,398	962,496
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	7 8	5,833,310 (5,809,602)	5,939,241 (6,135,677)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,068,106	766,060
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(209,836)	(140,819)
Profit for the financial year		858,270	625,241
Fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax		(1,796,782)	924,816
Total comprehensive income for the year		(938,512)	1,550,057

All the activities of the Company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets	Note	Ł	L
Debtors: due within one year	10	3,456,776	3,533,011
Debtors: due after more than one year	10	78,956,788	81,770,736
Cash at bank and in hand		12,587,327	12,478,324
		95,000,891	97,782,071
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,058,470)	(7,426,670)
Net current assets		87,942,421	90,355,401
Total assets less current liabilities		87,942,421	90,355,401
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(96,337,491)	(97,845,443)
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax	14	(93,099)	(59,615)
Net liabilities		(8,488,169)	(7,549,657)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	10	10
Hedging reserve	17	(9,690,740)	(7,893,958)
Retained earnings	17	1,202,561	344,291
Shareholders' deficit		(8,488,169)	(7,549,657)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 Alki-2017 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

David F Gilmour

Director

Company registration number: SC281989

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital £	Hedging reserve £	Retained earnings	Total £
At 1 January 2015	10	(8,818,774)	(280,950)	(9,099,714)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedging			625,241	625,241
instruments, net of tax		924,816		924,816
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	924,816	625,241	1,550,057
At 31 December 2015	10	(7,893,958)	344,291	(7,549,657)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Fair value movements on cash flow hedging			858,270	858,270
instruments, net of tax		(1,796,782)		(1,796,782)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(1,796,782)	858,270	(938,512)
At 31 December 2016	10	(9,690,740)	1,202,561	(8,488,169)

Included in the fair value movement on cash flow hedging instruments is £1,639,722 (2015: £1,701,567) that was recycled through Interest Payable in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements of ABC Schools Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

2. General Information

ABC Schools Limited ('the Company') is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. 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 provision of design, construction, finance and facilities management of five schools to Argyll and Bute Council. The contract is in year 10 of its term expiring in 2034.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

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 judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement 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 all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the Company's financial projections indicate that sufficient funds will be generated to allow ongoing obligations to be met as they fall due.

(b) Going concern

The directors acknowledge that the Company is in a net liability position at the balance sheet date, however this is a result of the interest rate swap, which is significantly out of the money at the balance sheet date. It is not the intention to close out these instruments before their maturity in September 2032. Therefore, there is no impact on the Company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of BIIF Bidco Limited which can be obtained from Cannon House, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the Company.
- (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

The Company is wholly owned by BIIF Holdco Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption in section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures', that allows it not to disclose transactions with wholly owned members of a group.

(d) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements 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.

Significant judgements

The judgements (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 derived using financial models developed by the shareholders based on counterparty information that is independent of the Company, but use observable market data in respect of interest rates as an input to valuing those derivative financial instruments. There is also a judgement 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) Income taxation

Current taxation

The taxation charge or credit arising on profit before taxation and in respect of gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income reflect the tax rates in effect or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date as appropriate. The determination of appropriate provisions for taxation requires the Directors to take into account anticipated decisions of HM Revenue and Customs which inevitably requires the Directors to use judgements as to the appropriate estimate of taxation provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the balance sheet liability method and is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding taxation bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Judgements are required to be made as to the calculation and identification of temporary differences and 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 judgement 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.

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, 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 compares 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) Accounting for service concession arrangements

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

(e) Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the services' share of the management services income received by the Company for the provision of a PFI (Private Finance Initiative) 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 finance debtor so as to generate a constant rate of return in respect of the finance debtor over the life of the contract.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

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. Management periodically evaluates 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 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) 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.

(h) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, 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 profit or loss immediately.

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 profit or loss 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) 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.

(i) 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 Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) 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.

(I) Hedge Accounting

The Company has entered into an arrangement with third parties that is designed to hedge future cash flows arising on variable rate interest loan arrangements, with the net effect of exchanging the cash flows arising under those arrangements for a stream of fixed interest cash flows ("interest rate swaps").

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.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Rendering of services	4,834,960	5,134,576

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

5. Auditors' Remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,606	10,425

Included in the fee above is £1,951 (2015: £2,074) for the audit of the immediate parent entity ABC Schools (Holdings) Limited.

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 (2015: nil). The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company during the year (2015: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

7. Other Interest Receivable and Similar Income

	Interest on cash and cash equivalents Interest received under PFI contracts	2016 £ 40,781 5,792,529 5,833,310	2015 £ 42,687 5,896,554 5,939,241
8.	Interest Payable and Similar Charges		
	Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	2016 £ 4,068,038	2015 £ 4,400,945
	Interest due to Group undertakings Other interest payable and similar charges	1,582,259 159,305 5,809,602	1,594,151 140,581 6,135,677
9.	Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax: UK current tax expense	176,352	1,975
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	33,484	138,844
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	209,836	140,819

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.25%).

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,068,106	766,060
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	213,621	155,101
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	227
Tax rate changes	(3,785)	(14,509)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	209,836	140,819

Factors that may affect future tax expense

During the year, as a result of the change to the future UK main corporation tax rate from 18% to 17% that was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016 and that will be effective from 1 April 2020, the relevant deferred tax balances have been re-measured. This change has reduced the deferred tax asset at the Statement of Financial Position date by £111,279.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

10. Debtors

2016 £ 947 301,296 2,905,478 249,055 3,456,776 are as follows: 2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows: 2016 £ 83,211,689	2015 £ 2,486 309,809 3,173,774 46,942 3,533,011 2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736
£ 947 301,296 2,905,478 249,055 3,456,776 are as follows: 2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	£ 2,486 309,809 3,173,774 46,942 3,533,011 2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
947 301,296 2,905,478 249,055 3,456,776 are as follows: 2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	2,486 309,809 3,173,774 46,942 3,533,011 2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736
301,296 2,905,478 249,055 3,456,776 are as follows: 2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	309,809 3,173,774 46,942 3,533,011 2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736
2,905,478 249,055 3,456,776 are as follows: 2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows: 2016 £	3,173,774 46,942 3,533,011 2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
249,055 3,456,776 are as follows: 2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows: 2016 £	3,533,011 2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736
2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	2015 £ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736
2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	£ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
2016 £ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	£ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
£ 1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows: 2016 £	£ 1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
1,984,850 76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	1,732,821 80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
76,971,938 78,956,788 or is analysed as follows:	80,037,915 81,770,736 2015 £
or is analysed as follows: 2016 £	2015 £
2016 £	£
2016 £	£
2016 £	£
£	£
x3 /11 h89	86,156,865
(3,334,273)	(2,945,176)
79,877,416	83,211,689
vithin one year	
2016	2015
£	£
	3,511,873
	1,090,274
	459,346 1 706 377
	1,796,277 1,965
	490,172
·	76,763
,	7,426,670
i	

Amounts owed to Group undertakings relate to loan notes issued by ABC (Holdings) Limited, due within the year, of £54,469 (2015: £58,461) and accrued interest of £394,415 (2015: £400,886).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	73,806,070	77,308,364
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	10,855,831	10,910,300
Derivative financial liability	11,675,590	9,626,779
	96,337,491	97,845,443

The bank loans are stated net of debt issue costs of £1,375,304 (2015: £1,534,598). These costs will be allocated to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the loan facilities. The bank loans are repayable in semi-annual instalments which commenced 31 March 2008. The final repayments of both bank loans are due 30 September 2032.

Bank loans from The Royal Bank of Scotland are represented by two tranches of term loans which total £39,349,891 (2015: £41,177,403) and bear interest based on LIBOR. On 14 September 2005 as part of its interest rate management strategy the Company entered into an interest rate swap in respect of part of the debt maturing in 2032. Under this swap, the Company receives interest on a variable basis and pays interest at a fixed rate of 4.6%. On 5 July 2006 as part of its interest rate management strategy the Company entered into a further interest rate swap with the Royal Bank of Scotland in respect of new debt on the Hermitage School added to the project. Under this new swap, the Company receives interest on a variable basis and pays interest at a fixed rate of 5.05%.

Bank loans from the European Investment Bank represent total term loans of £39,349,925 (2015: £41,711,433). Interest was charged on these loans at a fixed rate of 4.64% on a tranche of £27,238,261 (2015: £29,211,575) and 5.05% on a tranche of £12,111,664 (2015: £13,212,698).

Bank loans are secured by a bond and floating charge over the assets of the Company. In addition, the bank holds a Parent Security Agreement incorporating a floating charge over the assets of the immediate parent company, ABC Schools (Holdings) Limited. Under the Parent Security Agreement the parent company pledges as security its interest in the shares and loan stock of ABC Schools Limited.

Amounts owed to Group undertakings relate to loan notes issued by ABC (Holdings) Limited. The loan notes are unsecured, bear interest at 14.5% per annum. They are repayable in semi-annual instalments and are wholly repayable by 31 March 2033.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

13. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

The determinant tax mended in the electricity of milanetal pecition to de		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Included in debtors (note 10)	1,984,850	1,732,821
Included in provisions (note 14)	(93,099)	(59,615)
	1,891,751	1,673,206
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differen	ices in respect of:	٠
	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	19,629	20,493
Unused tax losses	_	54,171
Deferred tax - short term timing differences	(112,728)	(134,279)
Deferred tax - derivative financial instruments	1,984,850	1,732,821
	1,891,751	1,673,206

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 2017 is £11,800. This primarily relates to the reversal of timing differences on capital allowances and short term timing differences.

Closing balance	1,891,751
Movement through other comprehensive income	252,029
Movement through the profit or loss	(33,484)
Opening balance	1,673,206
	£
	2016

14. Provisions

	Deferred tax	
	(note 13)	
	£	
At 1 January 2016	59,615	
Deferred tax	33,484	
At 31 December 2016	93,099	

15. Financial Instruments

The fair values of the interest rate swaps 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.

16. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
		—		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

17. Reserves

Hedging reserve - This reserve records fair value movements on cash flow hedging instruments.

Retained earnings - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

18. Related Party Transactions

The Company is wholly owned by BIIF Holdco Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption in section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures', that allows it not to disclose transactions with wholly owned members of a group.

19. Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking is ABC Schools (Holdings) Limited.

The intermediate parent undertaking is BIIF Holdco Limited, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of BIIF Holdco Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is BIIF L.P. BIIF L.P. is owned by a number of investors with no one investor having individual control.