ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present the Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 for West Midlands Travel Limited (the "Company"). The Directors in preparing this strategic report, have complied with section 414c and section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Principal activities and future developments

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of Bus services. There are no plans to change the activities of this Company.

#### **Business review**

High unemployment and low economic growth continues to impact on the West Midlands marketplace. Nevertheless the business retains its key strengths.

The Company has an extensive network, offering a high frequency, value for money service to customers. The Company's strong branded ticketing encourages customer loyalty, whilst multi-operator ticketing supports a competitive market.

Cost control programmes, in areas such as driver productivity and engineering excellence, continue to make progress.

In addition, revenue growth initiatives continue, including bulk sales to big employers and institutions; network reviews; marketing; and investment in improving fleet quality.

The Company's partnerships with local stakeholders are vital to create the right environment to operate its business successfully. The Company works with the local integrated transport authority, Transport for West Midlands, and seven local authorities to promote transport across the region. The rolling programme of network reviews continues.

The Company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	£'000	£'000	
Revenue - £	264,745	270,002	(1.9)%
Operating profit - £	23,151	30,686	(24.6)%
Shareholders' funds - £	28,381	21,449	32.3 %

Revenue decreased slightly in the year to £264,745,000 compared to £270,002,000 in 2017.

Operating profit (before exceptional items) for the year amounted to £23,151,000 (2017: £30,686,000). Retained profit for the year of £14,359,000 (2017: £16,917,000) has been transferred to reserves.

Shareholders' funds increased as a result of net movements in the retained profits, taxation adjustments, dividends, share based payments, hedge movements and actuarial movements in respect of the Company's defined benefit pension scheme.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

#### **Health and Safety**

The safety of customers, employees and the general public is key to the Company's operations. During 2018 the enhanced focus on safety continued.

The majority of the Company's buses have CCTV systems leading to the availability of more and better images of on-board activity coupled with campaigns informing passengers that CCTV technology is in use.

Further discussion on corporate responsibility, including Health & Safety and Environment, in the context of the group as a whole can be found in the "Our Vision and Values" section of the National Express Group PLC Annual Report & Financial Statements.

#### **Environment**

The Company remains committed to reduce carbon emissions through its day to day activities and focuses on the three main areas of fuel, site energy and waste to landfill. Capital investment in new, low carbon and fuel efficient fleet continued in 2018 with 75 new vehicles being received.

The Company continues to show improvement against carbon emissions KPIs, showing a reduction in carbon emissions per million passenger kilometres year on year. In addition, year on year reductions have been achieved in energy and water consumption.

The Company's significant contribution in reducing the group's carbon emissions were a key factor in the group again being awarded the Carbon Saver Gold award for reductions in carbon emissions.

#### Operational review

Improvements continued to be made to service quality across the operation, whilst continuous review of timetables and routes enabled revisions to be made to reflect changes in both long term and short term demand.

#### **Employees**

The UK Bus People Strategy is based upon the following key areas: health and well-being; reward and recognition; performance management, talent and development; resourcing and organisational design; partnerships and stakeholders and culture and engagement. All our human resources activities are structured around these areas.

The Company strive at all times to be absolutely fair, reasonable and professional in all its dealings with its employees. The Company has a diverse range of employees, reflecting well the communities it serves, and is committed to ensuring that all individuals are treated equally, with respect and are valued irrespective of disability, race, gender, health, social class, sexual preference, marital status, nationality, religion, employment status, age or membership or non-membership of a trade union.

Full and fair consideration is given to applications for employment received from disabled persons, according to their skills and capabilities. The services of any existing employee disabled during their period of employment are retained wherever possible.

One of the five core corporate Values of National Express Group is People and the Company recognises the impact that a well-trained, motivated and led workforce can have on customer satisfaction and business performance. Employee engagement is a key priority for the business and is measured every year with an employee survey. The results of this survey are extensively analysed and used to develop detailed action plans which incorporate both division-wide initiatives and local actions specific to

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

#### **Employees (continued)**

individual sites. Both the results and the action plans are communicated widely across the business and progress against the plans is monitored at Business Review Meetings alongside all the financial and operational key performances indicators. It was very encouraging that the latest employee survey results showed the highest ever level of employee engagement across the business, with some of the Company's targeted people initiatives clearly making a significant impact.

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has a number of mechanisms to achieve this. These include: Garage Councils; regular consultative meetings with all the different trade union representatives; a 'Women's National Express' (WNX) working group (dealing specifically with gender equality issues); garage focus groups; health and safety meetings and other informal meetings.

Effective communication is a key part of the Company's employee engagement strategy and the Company consults with and keeps employees informed about issues which affect them, safety matters and about the performance of the business through: individual National Express email accounts for all employees; an on-line portal to access relevant information; divisional and local newsletters; 'toolbox talks'; team meetings and specific briefing sessions.

#### Financial risk management objective and policies

#### a) Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it to market risks relating to fuel prices. It is the Company's policy to hedge this exposure in order to provide a level of certainty as to costs in the short term and to reduce the year on year fluctuations over the medium term. This is achieved by entering into fuel derivatives details of which can be found in note 20.

Interest bearing liabilities are held at fixed rates to ensure certainty of cash flows.

#### b) Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, trade and other receivables. The risk is mitigated by a number of factors including many of the debtors being with other companies within the National Express Group or with public bodies. The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales commence.

#### c) Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company uses a mixture of short and long term planning.

The Directors have determined that the level of uncertainty surrounding Brexit requires it to be disclosed as a specific principal risk. Whilst at the date of this report the likelihood of a disorderly Brexit appears to be increasing, given the limited exposure the Company has to cross-border trade, the Directors do not believe that Brexit poses a material threat to the Company.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

√F Stables
Director

24 September 2019

Registered office: 51 Bordesley Green

Birmingham B9 4BZ

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The Directors present the annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### Principal activities and future developments

The principal activities, future developments, key risks and uncertainties and employee and disabled persons policies of the Company are described in the Strategic Report.

#### Going concern

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company is primarily funded through the cash held in the Company's bank accounts. It is not expected that the Company will require funding from the parent undertaking in the foreseeable future.

Details of post balance sheet events are provided in Note 27 to the financial statements.

#### Dividends

The Directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend (2017: £Nil). An interim dividend of £10,000,000 was paid during the year (2017: £10,000,000) and a dividend of £6,000,000 was received (2017: £Nil).

#### Directors and their interests

The Directors of the Company who served during the year and up to the date of signing this report, together with their dates of appointment and/or resignation where appropriate, were:

D Bradford

A Cook

M D Hancock T F Stables

P R Barlow (appointed 8 May 2019) K Gale (resigned 8 May 2019) R S Saund (resigned 11 July 2018)

The Directors served throughout the year or from the date of their appointment if later or to the date of their resignation.

#### Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provision

Under the Company's Articles of Association the Company provides an indemnity for its Directors and officers in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**

#### Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to the Auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of the Directors' Report and Strategic Report confirm that:

- to the best of each Directors' knowledge there is no information relevant to the preparation of their audit report to which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all steps that a Director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

#### Auditor

Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to be re-appointed for another term. Appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be re-appointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

T F Stables Director

24 September 2019

Registered Office: 51 Bordesley Green Birmingham B9 4BZ

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of West Midlands Travel Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- · the profit and loss account;
- · the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet:
- · the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 29.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### 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 Financial Reporting Council's (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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
  that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going
  concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the
  financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) to the members of West Midlands Travel Limited

#### Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) to the members of West Midlands Travel Limited

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### 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.

Jonathan Dodworth (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Birmingham

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) to the members of West Midlands Travel Limited

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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Jonathan Dodworth (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham

[DATE]

## Profit and Loss Account For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Revenue	3	264,745	270,002
Revenue	J	204,740	270,002
Operating costs	4	(241,594)	(239,316)
Operating profit	4	23,151	30,686
Operating exceptional items	4	_	(7,602)
Operating profit post exceptional items	-	23,151	23,084
		,	2
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	35
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(478)	(297)
Other finance payable	25	(3,148)	(3,275)
Amounts written off investments		(10,392)	-
Income from shares in subsidiary undertaking	12	6,000	
Due fit had an touching		45 400	10.547
Profit before taxation		15,133	19,547
Tax on profit	9	(774)	(2,630)
Profit for the financial year attributable to the owners of the Company	he	14,359	16,917
Company			

Results are derived from continuing operations.

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit for the financial year	4	14,359	16,917
Actuarial loss for the year on the defined			
benefit pension scheme	25	3,798	(5,633)
Deferred tax on actuarial loss above		(646)	958
Profit/(Loss) on cash flow hedges		-	(1,216)
Reclassification of financial derivatives		(1,204)	2,254
Deferred tax on cash flow hedges		205	(176)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) relating to the financial year attributable to owners of the company	ır	16,512	13,104

## Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2018

As at or becember 2010	Note	2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
Fixed assets		2000 MtG - 0070000000	20.24.26.122.042.21
Tangible fixed assets	10	154,776	160,008
Intangible assets	11	373	2,061
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	12	8,480	8,480
Deferred tax assets	13	21,657	25,879
Current assets		185,286_	196,428_
Stocks	14	2 120	1 6 4 1
Debtors	15	2,138 33,268	1,641 22,806
Cash at bank and in hand	16	37,695	16,397
Cash at bank and in hand	10	73,101	40,844
Creditors : amounts falling due within		73,101	
one year	17	(95,264)	(72,442)
Net current liabilities		(22,163)	(31,598)
Total assets less current liabilities		163,123	164,830
Creditors : amounts falling due after			
more than one year	18	(2,574)	(2,423)
•		50 <b>5</b> 0 (200	23 <b>-9</b> 0 pg
Derivative financial instruments	20	(961)	243
Provisions for liabilities	21	(3,906)	(7,398)
Net assets before pension liability		155,682	155,252
Net pension liability	25	(127,301)	(133,803)
Net assets		28,381	21,449
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	97	97
Share premium account		796	796
Capital reserve		(254)	(254)
Hedging reserve		(798)	201
Profit and loss account		28,540	20,609
Shareholders' funds		28,381	21,449
		·	0

The financial statements of West Midlands Travel Limited, registered number 02652253, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

T F Stables Director

The notes on pages 15 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up Share	Share premium	Capital	Hedging	Profit and loss	
	capital £'000	account £'000	reserve £'000	reserve £'000	account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2017 Actuarial loss for the year (net of	97	796	(254)	(660)	17,947	17,926
deferred tax) Hedge movements (net of	-	-:	-	-	(4,675)	(4,675)
deferred tax)	-	-		861	-	861
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	420	420
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Profit for the year		-			16,917_	16,917
At 31 December 2017	97	796	(254)	201	20,609	21,449
Actuarial loss for the year (net of deferred tax) Hedge movements (net of	-		-		3,152	3,152
deferred tax)	-	-	_	(999)	20	(999)
Share-based payments	-	~	-	-	420	420
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Profit for the year	: <b>-</b> :	-		-	14,359	14,359
At 31 December 2018	97	796	(254)	(798)	28,540	28,381

The notes on pages 15 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. General information

West Midlands Travel Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 51 Bordesley Green, Birmingham, B9 4BZ.

The financial information is presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, share-based payment, non-current assets held for sale, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, and related party transactions. This information comprises separate financial statements.

The Company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of National Express Group PLC. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of National Express Group PLC. The group financial statements of National Express Group PLC are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 29.

The financial information has been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets. Derivatives are accounted for at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The key accounting judgements are:-

## Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

Determining the amount of the Company's retirement benefit obligations and the net costs of providing such benefits requires assumptions to be made concerning long term interest rates, inflation, salary and pension increases, investment returns and longevity of current and future pensioners. Changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the amount of the obligations or the cost of providing such benefits.

The Company makes assumptions concerning these matters with the assistance of advice from independent qualified actuaries. Details of the assumptions made are set out in note 25.

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Key accounting estimates are:-

#### Insurance

The estimation of the insurance provisions is based on an assessment of the expected settlement on known claims together with an estimate of settlements that will be made in respect of incidents occurring prior to the Balance Sheet date but for which claims have not been reported to the Company. The Company makes assumptions concerning these judgemental matters with the assistance of advice from the Third Party Administrator (TPA), responsible for the management of claims on behalf of the Company.

#### Tax provisions

Assessing the outcome of tax uncertainties requires judgements to be made regarding the result of negotiations with and enquiries from tax authorities in a number of jurisdictions. Management assessments are supported by external advisors where appropriate based on our business transaction facts and circumstances and the status of ongoing discussions with the relevant tax authorities.

#### Going concern

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer and is recognised when the performance obligations of the contract have been fulfilled. Advertising revenue is recognised when the service is provided.

#### Operating exceptional items

Operating exceptional items are material items of income or expenditure which due to their nature and infrequency require separate identification on the face of the profit and loss account to allow a better understanding of the financial performance in the year, in comparison to prior years.

#### **Taxation**

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into consideration timing differences arising as a result of different treatments of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and

liabilities are not

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for any impairment in value. They are subject to an annual test of impairment and an impairment charge recognised as required.

#### Leased assets and obligations

Assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet as property, plant and equipment and are depreciated on the basis stated below. The obligations relating to finance leases (net of finance charges allocated to future years) are included, as appropriate, under creditors due within or after one year. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the period of each lease in accordance with the interest rate inherent in each lease.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

#### Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured initially at purchase/internal cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or otherwise in line with any specific external contractual agreements which apply.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of certain properties that have been stated at deemed cost.

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all property and plant and equipment on the following basis:

Freehold buildings

10 to 40 years

Leasehold premises

15 to 40 years (or period of lease if shorter)

Infrastructure assets

10 years

Buses and coaches

10 to 18 years

Other vehicles

3 to 5 years

Plant and equipment

3 to 10 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date or if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful economic life of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in-first out basis, after making due allowance for obsolete or slow moving items.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

All non-current assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows.

In assessing value in use, the estimated risk adjusted future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

#### Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur. They are recognised outside profit or loss and presented in other comprehensive income. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

#### Share-based payments

The Company issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by an external valuer using a stochastic model. Non-market-based performance-related vesting conditions are not taken into account when estimating the fair value; instead those non-market conditions are taken into account in calculating the current best estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest and at each balance sheet date before vesting. The cumulative expense is calculated based on that estimate.

Market-based performance conditions are taken into account when determining the fair value and at each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated irrespective of whether or not the market conditions are satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are met. For non market-based performance conditions at each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated based on the Company's estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest, and the movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the profit and loss account, with a corresponding entry in equity.

#### Insurance provisions

The Company's policy is to self-insure high frequency claims within the business. To provide protection above these types of losses, the Company purchases insurance cover from a selection of proven and financially strong insurers. These insurance policies provide individual claim cover subject to excess limits and aggregate stop losses for total claims within the excess limits. A provision is made on a discounted basis for the estimated cost to the Company to settle claims for incidents occurring prior to the balance sheet date, subject to the overall stop loss.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised costs are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

# Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

The Company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the Balance Sheet.

#### Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement when the liabilities are derecognised. Amortisation is included as finance costs in the Income Statement.

#### Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its risks associated with fuel price. These instruments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently remeasured to fair value for the reported Balance Sheet. The fair value is calculated by reference to fuel prices at the year end.

The derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in equity, with any material ineffective portion recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. The gains or losses deferred in equity in this way are recycled through the Profit and Loss Account in the same period in which the hedged underlying transaction or firm commitment is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, gains or losses are taken directly to the Profit and Loss Account in the period.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

#### New standards and interpretations applied

IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 came into effect on 1 January 2018 and have been applied by the Company for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes from adopting these new accounting standards are described below.

Hedge accounting for the year has been prepared in accordance with IFRS 9. There has been no financial impact to the opening position or any material impact to the movements in the year as a result of the new standard and our hedging relationships remain highly effective. There are no material changes arising in financial assets as a result of the expected credit loss model required by IFRS9, nor are there are no changes in classification and measurement for the Group's financial assets or liabilities under IFRS 9.

# Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Revenue has not been impacted by IFRS 15. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer and is recognised when the performance obligations of the contract have been fulfilled. Ticket sales are recognised when the passenger makes the journey, or spread according to the term of the ticket. Advertising revenue is recognised when the service is provided.

The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 3. Revenue

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

,,,,,,,	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Passenger revenue	251,845	252,923
Other revenue	12,900	17,079
	264,745	270,002

Revenue is stated net of value added tax where applicable and is wholly derived within the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Profit for the year

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor:		
<ul> <li>The audit of the Company financial statements</li> </ul>	36	36
- Non-audit services	-	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		
- Owned	14,151	13,044
- Leased	494	1,470
Amortisation of intangible fixed asstes	212	202
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	5,678	(186)
Cost of stock recognised as expense	14,022	11,688
Staff costs (see note 5)	164,317	144,918
Rentals under operating leases		
- Plant and machinery	2,354	1,746
- Other assets	2,991	2,905
Provision against amount owed by Group undertaking	-	935
Exceptional items	-	7,602

The exceptional item relates to a reorganisation of the UK management structure undertaken leading to an exceptional item in regard to the restructuring and carrying value of tangible fixed assets in February 2017 and provision for the transfer of the Midland Metro to Midland Metro Limited.

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 5. Staff costs

1	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Wages and salaries	143,691	126,516
Social security costs	13,752	11,981
Pension costs - defined contribution scheme (Note 25)	2,457	1,802
Pension costs - defined benefit scheme (Note 25)	3,997	4,199
Share based payments	420	420
	164,317	144,918

The monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Managerial and administrative	192	169
Operational	4,707_	4,794
	4,899	4,963

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 6. Directors' remuneration

Total remuneration for all Directors in respect of qualifying services as a Director of the Company:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	810	1,162
Company contributions to money purchase pensions	30	61
	840	1,223

The Directors of the Company are also Directors of a number of other companies in the National Express Group.

Retirement benefits accrued to 3 (2017: 7) Directors under a money purchase pension scheme and no Director accrued (2017: nil) under defined benefit schemes.

No Directors who are remunerated by the Company exercised share options during the year.

Qualifying services of highest paid Director:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	349_	573_

Pension contributions to a defined contribution scheme of £12,000 (2017: £25,000) were paid in respect of the highest paid Director.

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Short term deposits		35 35

## 8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	29	77
Other interest payable	124	(35)
Unwinding of discounting on insurance provisions (Note 21)	260	185
Unwinding of discounting on accrued holiday provision	65	70
	478	297

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 9. Tax on Profit

Tax on Tronc		
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
a) Analysis of tax charge in the year		
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax	(864)	(5)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(2,143)	4,561_
Total current tax	(3,007)	4,556
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3,883	3,239
Defined benefit pension scheme	461	60
Effect of change in tax rate	- (EC2)	/F 22F)
Prior year adjustment	(563)	(5,225)
	3,781_	(1,926)
Tax on profit	774	2,630
b) Factors affecting the total tax charge for the year		
Profit before taxation	15,133	19,547
Notional charge at UK corporation tax rate of 19.0% (2017: 19.5%)	2,875	3,763
Utilisation of unrecognised capital losses	1,065	(48)
Permanent disallowable items	1,191	17
Impact of rate change	(511)	(437)
Transfer pricing	-	-
Dividend income not taxable	(1,140)	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods deferred tax	(563)	(5,225)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods corporation tax	(2,143)	4,561
Total tax	774	2,631
c) Tax on items recognised on other comprehensive income or e	quity	
Deferred tax (credit)/charge on actuarial movements	646	(959)
Deferred tax charge on cash flow hedges	(205)	176_
	441	(783)

## d) Factors affecting future charges

Reductions in the future UK corporation tax rates to 18% were substantively enacted in July 2015 and will take effect in April 2020. The Finance Act 2016 which was substantively enacted on September 2016, included provisions to reduce the corporation tax to 17% from April 2020. Accordingly, deferred tax balances have been revalued to the lower rate of 17% in these accounts. To the extent the deferred tax reverses before 1 April 2020 then the impact on the net deferred tax liability will be reduced.

The blended current rate is 19% and deferred tax has been recognised at 17%.

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 10. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Land and buildings		Public	Vehicles,		
	Freehold £'000	Short lease £'000	Infrast- ructure £'000	service vehicles £'000	plant and equipment £'000	Company total £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2018	11,688	742	521	245,490	41,515	299,956
Additions	494	=:	=:	26,887	6,065	33,446
Group transfers out	=	-	=	(3,954)	•	(3,954)
Disposals	(3,400)	(52)		(15,834)	(9,768)	(29,054)
At 31 December 2018	8,782	690	521	252,589	37,812	300,394
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2018	5,082	604	521	107,636	26,105	139,948
Disposals	(1,847)	(49)	-	(5,685)	(1,818)	(9,399)
Charge for the year	579	31	-	12,327	2,132	15,069
At 31 December 2018	3,814	586	521	114,278	26,419	145,618
Net book value						
At 31 December 2018	4,968	104		138,311	11,393	154,776
At 31 December 2017	6,606	138		137,854	15,410	160,008

The net book value at 31 December 2018 for land and buildings above includes freehold land of £96,000 (2017: £96,000) which is not depreciated.

The net book value of tangible assets held under finance lease and hire purchase agreements is as follows:

	Public
	service
	vehicles
	£'000
At 31 December 2018	4,707
At 31 December 2017	5,255

The depreciation charge for the year on these assets amounted to £494,000 (2017: £1,470,000).

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 11. Intangible Fixed Assets

	Operator investment £'000	Computer Software £'000	Company total £'000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2018	1,681	4,006	5,687
Additions	-	195	195
Transfer to related party	(1,681)	-	(1,681)
At 31 December 2018	S=	4,201	4,201
Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year	-	3,626 202	3,626 202
At 31 December 2018		3,828	3,828
Net book value At 31 December 2018	-	373	373
At 31 December 2017	1,681	380	2,061

Operator investment represents costs incurred to facilitate the extension of the Midland Metro tram system.

## 12. Fixed Asset Investments

a) Investment in subsidiary undertakings

2, ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	£'000
Cost At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018	20,821
Provision At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018	(12,341)
Net book value At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018	8,480

The provisions relate to Altram LRT Limited, Travel West Midlands Limited and Taybus Holdings Limited.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 12. Fixed Asset Investments (continued)

a) Investments in subsidiary undertakings (continued)

The investment in the Company's subsidiary undertakings which were trading or active at 31 December 2018 consisted of the following:

	Country of registration	% of voting rights and shares held
Altram LRT Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
Taybus Holdings Limited	Scotland	100
Tayside Public Transport Company Limited	Scotland	100
WM Ventures Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
WM Property Holdings Limited	England and Wales	100
National Express Manchester Metrolink Limited	England and Wales	100
Travel Birmingham Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
Travel Coventry Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
WM Card Systems Limited	England and Wales	100
WM Travel Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
Travel West Midlands Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
Travel WM Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
Travel Yourbus Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
Travel Merryhill Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	100
West Midlands Transport Information Services Limited	<b>England and Wales</b>	20
Travel Dundee Limited	Scotland	100

WM Property Holdings Limited and Tayside Public Transport Company Limited are held indirectly through a subsidiary Company.

All the above companies operated principally in their country of registration. All holdings are of £1 ordinary shares. The percentage holdings shown above are the interest in the nominal value of the shares held and in all cases the percentage of voting rights held is the same.

## b) Interest in associated undertakings

The Company owns 20% of the share capital of West Midlands Transport Information Services Limited ("WMTIS"), a Company incorporated in England and Wales which provides passenger information on a not for profit basis. The investment (cost and carrying value) in the WMTIS share capital is £100 (2017: £100).

#### c) Dividends received

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Dividends received from subsidiary undertakings	6,000	

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 13. Deferred tax asset

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Included in provisions for liabilities	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-
Deferred tax assets	21,657	25,879
	21,657	25,879
Timing differences on tangible fixed assets and capital allowances	(1,438)	2,041
Short term timing differences	240	1,133
Pension costs	21,641	22,746
Losses	1,214	-
Derivative financial instruments		(41)
Total deferred tax	21,657	25,879
		£'000
At 1 January 2018 including deferred tax on pension liability		25,879
Deferred tax charged in profit and loss account		(3,781)
Amount credited to Statement of comprehensive income		(441)
At 31 December 2018 including deferred tax on defined benefit pension liability	У	21,657

The Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets in respect of capital losses of £1,214k (gross) (2017: £1,759k gross). These are unrecognised on the basis that no suitable capital gains are expected to arise in the foreseeable future against which these assets can be offset.

#### 14. Stocks

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Engineering spare parts, spare units and fuel	2,138	1,641

If stocks were stated at replacement cost, the amounts above would not change significantly.

#### 15. Debtors

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade debtors	6,235	6,988
Amounts owed by other group companies	6,405	5,134
Corporation tax	5,456	366
Other debtors	2,194	1,346
Prepayments and accrued income	12,978	8,972
	33,268	22,806

Amounts owed by other group companies are interest free and repayable on demand.

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 16. Cash at bank and in hand

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	37,195	15,897
Short term deposit	500	500
	37,695	16,397

Short term deposit is with the Supreme Court and is required under Section 144 (1) of the Road Traffic Act 1988.

## 17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Other obligations under finance leases (Note 19)	-	915
Trade creditors	13,259	11,559
Amounts owed to parent	18,027	12,407
Other taxes and social security costs	3,955	3,613
Accruals and deferred income	59,592	43,608
Deferred fixed asset grants	431_	340
	95,264	72,442

Amounts owed to other group companies are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

## 18. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Deferred fixed asset grants	2,574	2,423
	2,574	2,423

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 19. Analysis of debt

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Due within one year Other obligations under finance leases	- <u> </u>	915 915
Total debt		915

Obligations under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

#### 20. Derivative financial instruments

The Company has the following derivatives that are designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Cash flow hedges		
Fuel derivative (asset)/liabilities	961	(243)

The Company is exposed to movements in commodity prices as a result of its fuel usage. It is the policy of the ultimate parent, National Express Group PLC, to hedge this exposure in order to provide a level of certainty as to its cost in the short term and to reduce the year on year impact of price fluctuations over the medium term. This is achieved by entering into fuel derivatives.

The fuel derivative financial instruments are accounted for as cash flow hedges. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reported Balance Sheet date. The fair value is calculated by reference to fuel prices at the period end.

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 21. Provisions for liabilities

	Insurance claims £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2018	3,598	3,800	7,398
Provided in the year	3,867	-	3,867
Utilised in the year	(4,507)	(3,800)	(8,307)
Transfer from group undertaking	688	=	688
Unwinding of discount (Note 9)	260	_	260
At 31 December 2018	3,906		3,906

The other provision relates to the transfer of the Midland Metro to Midland Metro Limited.

## Insurance claims provision

The insurance claims provision arises from estimated liabilities at 31 December under the Company's insurance arrangements, the majority of which will be utilised in the next six years. The claims held within the insurance provision relate to the periods prior to 31 October 1995 and during the period 1 November 2000 to 31 December 2018. The claims relating to the intervening period were covered by either external insurance arrangements or through the National Express Group insurance programme.

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Outstanding insurance liability below one year	2,449	2,447
Outstanding insurance liability above one year	1,457	1,151
	3,906	3,598

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 22. Called up share capital

The Company's share capital is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Authorised		
100,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.1p each	100,000	100,000
100 "A" ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1
2 deferred shares of £1 each	2	2
	100,003	100,003
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
97,276,400 ordinary shares of 0.1p each	97,276	97,276
2 deferred shares of £1 each	2	2
	97,278	97,278

There are deferred shares of £2 (2017: £2) that have no voting rights or any entitlement to participation in the profits or the assets of the Company. The profit and loss reserve is the accumulation of all current and prior year retained profits, less any dividends distributed.

#### 23. Capital commitments

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Contracted	23,659	3,520

The capital commitments relate to tangible fixed assets, including new public service vehicles.

#### 24. Operating lease commitments

At the balance sheet date, the Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Land and	Land and	Vehicles	Vehicles
	buildings	buildings	and plant	and plant
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating leases which expire:				
- Within 1 year	381	381	2,330	1,801
- In 2 to 5 years inclusive	1,367	1,367	5,391	1,359
- Over 5 years	5,467_	5,809	5,300	
	7,215	7,557	13,021_	3,160

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 25. Retirement benefits

The Company participates in the West Midlands Integrated Transport Authority Pension Fund, a defined benefit scheme which is closed to new entrants.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company. Contributions to the scheme are determined by independent professionally qualified actuaries.

The employer's contributions made in respect of the Company in the year were £10,087,000 (2017: £7,997,000) which included an additional amount of £7,384,000 (2017: £5,025,000) in order to reduce the scheme deficit. With effect from 1 April 2014, the Company contributed 21.5% to March 2017 and 25.1% from April 2017 onwards of pensionable pay to the scheme. The expected employer contributions for 2019 are £11,200,000.

The valuation of the scheme as at 31 December 2018 is based on the results of the 31 March 2017 actuarial valuation, which has been updated by independent professionally qualified actuaries to take account of the requirements of IAS 19. The assumptions used by the actuary are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice. The relevant assumptions used are as follows:

	2018	2017
Rate of increase in salaries	2.5%	2.5%
Rate of increase of pensions	2.2%	2.2%
Discount rate	2.7%	2.5%
Inflation assumption:RPI	3.2%	3.2%
Inflation assumption:CPI	2.2%	2.2%

#### Mortality assumptions - Current pensioners (retired in normal health)

Actuarial tables used	110% of S2PXA tables, CMI_2017 improvements with 1.25% trend rate and a smoothing factor of 7.5	S2PA (110% males/110% females) YoB CMI_2015 1.25%
Life expectancy of Male (Female) current pensioner aged 65	21.2 (23.1) years	21.5 (23.5) years
Life expectancy of Male (Female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	22.6 (24.7) years	23.2 (25.4) years

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 25. Retirement benefits (continued)

The assets in the scheme, the expected rates of return and the net pension liability were as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Total market value of assets	453,019	486,180
Present value of scheme liabilities	(580,320)	(619,983)
Deficit in scheme	(127,301)	(133,803)

In 2016 an annual deficit repayment programme totalling 2019/20: £7.6m, 2018/19: £7.8m (2017/18: £7.6m) for the years ending 31 March was agreed with the trustees of the West Midlands Integrated Transport Authority Pension Fund to fund the £104m scheme funding deficit for that three year period.

The major classes of assets as a percentage of total assets are as follows:

	2018	2017
	%	%
Equities	13.9%	20.9%
Indexed linked gilts	5.0%	5.4%
Bonds	2.1%	5.4%
Multi-asset credit	10.2%	0.0%
Insurance Policy	48.6%	48.9%
Diversified growth funds	20.0%	19.3%
Other	0.2%	0.1%
	100.0%	100.0%

#### Profit and loss account:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts charged to operating profit:  Current service cost Charge to operating profit	4,038 4,038	4,206 4,206
Net finance cost	3,148	3,302
Total charge to profit and loss account	7,186	7,508

Also included within operating profit is £187,000 of administrative expenses (2017: £168,000).

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 25. Retirement benefits (continued)

## Statement of comprehensive income

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Difference between expected and actual return on assets Actuarial (loss) / gain arising on scheme liabilities	(29,936) 33,734	17,596 (23,229)
Actuarial (loss)	3,798	(5,633)
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are ana	lysed as follows	
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	619,983	603,024
Current service cost	4,038	4,206
Contributions paid by scheme participants	688	772
Interest cost	14,879	15,636
Benefits paid	(25,535)	(26,884)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(33,733)	23,229
At 31 December	580,320	619,983
Changes in the fair value of plan assets are analysed as follows		
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	486,170	474,502
Expected return on plan assets	11,731	12,334
Employer contributions	10,087	8,009
Contributions paid by scheme participants	688	772
Benefits paid	(25,535)	(26,884)
Administrative expenses	(187)	(168)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(29,935)	17,605
At 31 December	453,019	486,170

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 25. Retirement benefits (continued)

History of experience gains and losses

Thistory of experience gams and ross	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Defined benefit obligation Value of scheme assets Deficit in scheme Experience gain/(losses) arising on	(580,320)	(619,983)	(603,024)	(484,045)	(493,149)
	453,019	486,170	474,502	423,688	433,981
	(127,301)	(133,813)	(128,522)	(60,357)	(59,168)
scheme liabilities Experience gain/(losses) arising on	(1,083)	(4,962)	1,357	(816)	(4,467)
scheme assets	(29,936)	17,605	50,786	(9,124)	29,837

West Midlands Travel Limited operates a defined contribution pension schemes under the National Express Worksave Pension Plan, a Group Personal Pension provided by Legal & General.

Employer contribution rates are 1% of pensionable pay for auto enrolled employees, with former members of the National express UK pension scheme retaining a 2.5% employer contribution rate.

At 31 December 2018 there were 4,810 employees in the National Express Worksave Pension Plan (2017: 4,562). The pension cost for the year was £2,457,000 (2017: £1,802,000). Outstanding contributions at 31 December 2018 amounted to £nil (2017: £388,000).

#### 26. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a series of cross guarantees relating to the bank accounts of fellow group companies amounting to £10,000,000 (2017: £10,000,000).

The Company is a guarantor to a number of its ultimate parent Company's financing agreements, consisting of a £400 million bond, a £225 million bond, a €250m floating rate note, a €78.5 million private placement, a £399 million revolving credit facility and £128 million of further committed revolving credit facilities. These are described in the National Express Group PLC 2018 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

#### 27. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events requiring disclosure.

## Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 28. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 from disclosing transactions with related parties that are wholly owned subsidiaries of National Express Group PLC.

Payments of £Nil (2017: £Nil) were made to West Midlands Transport Information Services Limited ("WMTIS"), an associated undertaking, for the receipt of services. Creditors due to WMTIS at 31 December 2018 are £Nil (2017: £Nil).

#### 29. Ultimate parent and controlling undertaking

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is National Express Intermediate Holdings Limited. The Company is ultimately controlled by and is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of National Express Group PLC, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling company and the largest and smallest company in which the Company's results are consolidated, National Express Group PLC, registered in England and Wales.

Copies of the group financial statements of National Express Group PLC, the parent undertaking of the only group preparing group financial statements which include West Midlands Travel Limited, are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, National Express Group PLC, National Express House, Birmingham Coach Station, Mill Lane, Digbeth, Birmingham B5 6DD.