

**Company Registration No. 05292634 (England and Wales)**

**URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Directors**

D M Seager  
A Wild  
D Bates  
E Bell (Appointed 30 April 2019)  
M Dally (Appointed 30 October 2019)

**Secretary**

Capita Group Secretary Limited

**Company number**

05292634

**Registered office**

Civic Centre  
Chorley Road  
Swinton  
M27 5AS

**Auditor**

KPMG LLP  
15 Canada Square  
London  
E14 5GL

**Banker**

Barclays Bank PLC  
1 Churchill Place  
London  
E14 5HP

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# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

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# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019*

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The Directors present their Strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### Review of the business

Urban Vision Partnership Limited (“the Company”) is jointly owned by Capita Property and Infrastructure Limited (50.1%), Salford City Council (19.9%) and Galliford Try Infrastructure Limited (30%). The Company operates within the Government Services division of Capita plc, of which Capita Property and Infrastructure Limited is a subsidiary. Capita plc along with its subsidiaries are hereafter referred to as “the Group”.

The principal activity of the Company is that of planning, design, maintenance and management of property and infrastructure schemes and the implementation of highway works. The Company’s main contract expired at the end of January 2020 and following that date, the Company is taking steps to orderly wind down its affairs during 2020. Based on this, after careful review of future business, the Director’s have concluded that a going concern basis of accounting is not appropriate.

The financial statements have been prepared on a breakup basis as at 31 December 2019. As a consequence, the current assets have been measured and presented at their expected realisable values. The current liabilities are measured and presented at their expected settlement values.

As shown in the Company’s income statement in page 7, the Company’s turnover decreased from £25,754,229 in 2018 to £25,013,431 in 2019 and operating profit decreased from £2,081,806 in 2018 to £1,350,783 in 2019.

The balance sheet on page 8 of the financial statements shows the Company’s financial position at the year end. Net assets have increased from £6,289,000 at 31 December 2018 to £7,433,931 at 31 December 2019. Details of amounts owed by/to its parent Company and fellow subsidiary undertakings are shown in note 9, 11 and 16 to the financial statements.

Key performance indicators used by Capita plc are operating margins, free cash flow, capital expenditure and return on capital employed. Capita plc and its subsidiaries manage their operations on a divisional basis and as a consequence, some of these indicators are monitored only at a divisional level. The performance of the Government Services division of Capita plc is discussed in the Group’s annual report which does not form part of this report.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is subject to various risks and uncertainties during the ordinary course of its business, many of which result from factors outside of its control. The Company’s risk management framework provides reasonable (but cannot provide absolute) assurance that significant risks are identified and addressed. An active risk management process identifies, assesses, mitigates and reports on strategic, financial, operational and compliance risk.

The principal themes of risk for the Company are:

- Strategic: changes in economic and market conditions such as contract pricing and competition.
- Financial: significant failures in internal systems of control and lack of corporate stability.
- Operational: including recruitment and retention of staff, maintenance of reputation and strong supplier and customer relationships, operational IT risk, and failures in information security controls.
- Compliance: non-compliance with laws and regulations. The Company must comply with an extensive range of requirements that govern and regulate its business.

To mitigate the effect of these risks and uncertainties, the Company adopts a number of systems and procedures, including:

- Regularly reviewing trading conditions to be able to respond quickly to changes in market conditions.
- Applying procedures and controls to manage compliance, financial and operational risks, including adhering to an internal control framework.

Capita plc has also implemented appropriate controls and risk governance techniques across all of its businesses. These are discussed in the Capita plc’s annual report which does not form part of this report.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

### Section 172 Statement

The following disclosure describes how the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) and forms the Directors' statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.


The Company forms part of the Government Services Division of the Capita plc Group and Capita plc's section 172 statement applies to both the Division and the Company to the extent it relates to the Company's activities. Common policies and practices are applied throughout the Group via divisional management teams and a common governance framework. The section 172 statement for Capita plc can be found on page 39 of Capita plc's Annual Report & Accounts 2019.

Stakeholder	Strategic issue	Engagement	Outcome	Principal decision
<b>Our people</b>	Workforce engagement; organisational culture; employee net promoter score	People surveys; regular all-employee communications	Established managers' commitments; research into future of work	Application of standard Capita plc policies and procedures; refreshed purpose, values and behaviours
<b>Clients and customers</b>	Net promoter score; quality and sustainability; additional value	Client survey; regular meetings with key clients and customers	Receipt of regular detailed feedback summaries; application of standard Capita plc policies and procedures which includes the establishment of Group contract review committee to ensure delivery against contractual obligations	Collaboration with clients and customers on key contracts
<b>Suppliers and partners</b>	Payment practices	Capita plc holds regular meetings with Federation of Small Businesses; account management meetings with large suppliers	Application of Group payment policies including supplier charter; signatory to UK Prompt Payment Code (target 95% of supplier payments within 60 days)	
<b>Society</b>	Operating responsibly	Meetings, memberships and surveys of non-governmental organisations and charities	Group established responsible business strategy and responsible business committee; approval of third-party transaction guidelines; commitment to real living wage in 2020; enhanced family pay policies; Fair Tax Mark accreditation	Approval of new code of conduct

\* Principal decisions are those that are material to the Group and/or significant to any of our key stakeholder groups.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

  
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A Wild

**Director**

16 September 2020

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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The Directors present their Directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No dividend was declared or paid during the year (2018 : £nil).

#### Environment

Capita plc recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the Group's activities. The Company operates in accordance with Group policies, which are described in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report. Initiatives designed to minimise the Company's impact on the environment include safe disposal of waste, recycling and reducing energy consumption.

#### Directors

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

J M Ellis	(Resigned 27 March 2019)
J M Prew	(Resigned 23 August 2019)
D M Seager	
A Wild	
D Bates	
M Fairweather	(Resigned 7 November 2019)
E Bell	(Appointed 30 April 2019)
S Brewer	(Appointed 30 April 2019 and resigned 22 June 2019)
M Dally	(Appointed 30 October 2019)

#### Employee involvement

The Company's policy is to consult and discuss with seconded employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect seconded employees' interests.

Information of matters of concern to seconded employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all seconded employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the Group's performance.

#### Political donations

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2018: £nil).

#### Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

#### Statement of Director's responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, the Director's report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- As explained in the note 1.1 of the financial statements, the Directors do not believe the going concern basis of accounting to be appropriate and these financial statements are not prepared on that basis.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### Going concern

As explained in the note 1.1 of the financial statements, the Company's main contract expired at the end of January 2020 and following that date, the Company is taking steps to orderly wind down its affairs during 2020. The Directors, therefore, do not believe the going concern basis of accounting to be appropriate and these financial statements are not prepared on that basis.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor


So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the company's auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and the Company's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps that he might reasonably be expected to take as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has granted an indemnity to the Directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

  
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A Wild

**Director**

Civic Centre  
Chorley Road  
Swinton  
M27 5AS

16 September 2020

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

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### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Urban Vision Partnership Limited (“the company”) for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, and the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (“ISAs (UK)”) and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation**

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1.1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Strategic report and directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

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#### **Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities**

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

#### **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

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.

DocuSigned by:

*Robert Brent*

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**Robert Brent (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**  
*Chartered Accountants*  
15 Canada Square  
London  
E14 5GL

17 September 2020

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## INCOME STATEMENT

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019*

		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Revenue	<b>3</b>	25,013,431	25,754,229
Cost of sales		(19,006,493)	(18,458,982)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>6,006,938</b>	<b>7,295,247</b>
Administrative expenses		(4,656,155)	(5,213,441)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,350,783</b>	<b>2,081,806</b>
Finance income	<b>5</b>	66,708	64,367
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>1,417,491</b>	<b>2,146,173</b>
Income tax charge	<b>6</b>	(272,560)	(453,062)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,144,931</b>	<b>1,693,111</b>

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations have been discontinued.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the income statement.

The notes on page 10 to 27 form an integral part of financial statements.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Deferred tax	6	51,224	24,674
Property, plant and equipment	7	-	10,215
		<b>51,224</b>	<b>34,889</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory	8	98,624	212,523
Trade and other receivables	9	1,281,946	3,967,344
Cash	10	12,087,787	9,412,009
		<b>13,468,357</b>	<b>13,591,876</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>13,519,581</b>	<b>13,626,765</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	2,082,119	1,737,486
Deferred income	12	3,318,206	5,161,655
Provisions	13	-	10,833
Income tax payable		685,325	427,791
		<b>6,085,650</b>	<b>7,337,765</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6,085,650</b>	<b>7,337,765</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>7,433,931</b>	<b>6,289,000</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Issued share capital	14	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		7,432,931	6,288,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>7,433,931</b>	<b>6,289,000</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form and integral part of financial statements.

Approved by Board and authorised for issue on 16 September 2020

DocuSigned by:  
  
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**A Wild**  
**Director**

Company Registration No. 05292634

**URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**


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	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
<b>At 1 January 2018</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,594,889</b>	<b>4,595,889</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,693,111	1,693,111
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>6,288,000</b>	<b>6,289,000</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,144,931	1,144,931
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>7,432,931</b>	<b>7,433,931</b>

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The notes on pages 10 to 27 form an integral part of financial statements.

**Share capital**

The balance classified as share capital is the nominal proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising 1000 ordinary shares.

**Retained earnings**

Net profits kept to accumulate in the company after dividends are paid and retained in the business as working capital.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### 1.1 Basis of preparation

Urban Vision Partnership Limited is a Company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The Company's main contract expired at the end of January 2020 and following that date, the Company is taking steps to orderly wind down its affairs during 2020. Based on this, after careful review of future business, the Director's have concluded that a going concern basis of accounting is not appropriate.

The financial statements have been prepared on a breakup basis as at 31 December 2019. As a consequence, the current assets have been measured and presented at their expected realisable values. The current liabilities are measured and presented at their expected settlement values.

##### 1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The Company has applied FRS 101 – Reduced Disclosure Framework in the preparation of its financial statements. The Company has prepared and presented these financial statements by applying the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU-IFRSs"), but made amendments, where necessary, in order to comply with The Companies Act 2006.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc, includes the Company in its consolidated statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with EU-IFRS and are available to the public and may be obtained from Capita plc's website on <http://investors.capita.com>.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A cash flow statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- Certain disclosures in respect of IFRS 15; and
- Certain disclosures in respect of IFRS 16.

As the consolidated financial statements of Capita plc include equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosure:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of Group settled share based payments;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairments of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company, in the current and prior periods including the comparative period reconciliation for goodwill; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 Changes in accounting policies

##### Initial adoption of IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 (effective 1 January 2019) replaces IAS 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The Company applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the Company has measured the right-of-use assets at the value of lease liability. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported under IAS 17 and related interpretations.

The adoption of above changes has had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

##### IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 (effective 1 January 2019) addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. The Company has initially applied IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments at 1 January 2019. The Company applies judgement in quantifying uncertainties over income tax treatments and has considered whether it should adjust its uncertain tax provisions in line with this new criteria. There is no impact on the Company's financial statements due to the application of IFRIC 23 (2018: £ nil).

In addition, the Company has adopted the new amendments to standards detailed below but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

<b>New amendments or interpretation</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
Prepayment features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)	1 January 2019
Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)	1 January 2019
Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)	1 January 2019
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 cycle (Amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23)	1 January 2019

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is earned within the United Kingdom.

The revenue and profits recognised in any period are based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed (so 'point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

At contract inception the total transaction price is estimated, being the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled and has rights to under the present contract. This includes an assessment of any variable consideration where the Company's performance may result in additional revenues based on the achievement of agreed KPIs. Such amounts are only included based on the expected value or the most likely outcome method, and only to the extent that it is highly probable that no revenue reversal will occur.

The transaction price does not include estimates of consideration resulting from change orders for additional goods and services unless these are agreed.

Once the total transaction price is determined, the Company allocates this to the identified performance obligations in proportion to their relative stand-alone selling prices and recognises revenue when (or as) those performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company may offer price step downs during the life of a contract, but with no change to the underlying scope of services to be delivered. In general, any such variable consideration, price step down or discount is included in the total transaction price to be allocated across all performance obligations unless it relates to only one performance obligation in the contract.

For each performance obligation, the Company determines if revenue will be recognised over time or at a point in time. Where the Company recognises revenue over time for long term contracts, this is in general due to the Company performing and the customer simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits provided over the life of the contract.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Revenue Recognition (continued)

For each performance obligation to be recognised over time, the Company applies a revenue recognition method that faithfully depicts the Company's performance in transferring control of the goods or services to the customer. This decision requires assessment of the real nature of the goods or services that the Company has promised to transfer to the customer. The Company applies the relevant output or input method consistently to similar performance obligations in other contracts.

When using the output method, the Company recognises revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods and services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods and services under the contract. Where the output method is used, for long term service contracts where the series guidance is applied (see below for further details), the Company often uses a method of time elapsed which requires minimal estimation. Certain long-term contracts use output methods based upon estimation of number of users, level of service activity or fees collected.

If the performance obligations do not meet the overtime Criteria, the company recognizes revenue at point in time when the service or goods is delivered.

#### Contract modifications

The Company's contracts are often amended for changes in contract specifications and requirements. Contract modifications exist when the amendment either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations.

The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and the Company's measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognised as an adjustment to revenue in one of the following ways:

- a. prospectively as an additional separate contract;
- b. prospectively as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract;
- c. as part of the original contract using a cumulative catch up; or
- d. as a combination of (b) and (c).

For contracts for which the Company has decided there is a series of distinct goods and services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer where revenue is recognised over time, the modification will always be treated under either (a) or (b). (d) may arise when a contract has a part termination and a modification of the remaining performance obligations.

The facts and circumstances of any contract modification are considered individually as the types of modifications will vary contract by contract and may result in different accounting outcomes.



# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Judgement is applied in relation to the accounting for such modifications where the final terms or legal contracts have not been agreed prior to the period end as management need to determine if a modification has been approved and if it either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties. Depending upon the outcome of such negotiations, the timing and amount of revenue recognised may be different in the relevant accounting periods. Modification and amendments to contracts are undertaken via an agreed formal process. For example, if a change in scope has been approved but the corresponding change in price is still being negotiated, management use their judgement to estimate the change to the total transaction price. Importantly any variable consideration is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that no revenue reversal will occur.

#### *Principal versus agent*

The Company has arrangements with some of its customers whereby it needs to determine if it acts as a principal or an agent as more than one party is involved in providing the goods and services to the customer. The Company acts as a principal if it controls a promised good or service before transferring that good or service to the customer. The Company is an agent if its role is to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services. Factors considered in making this assessment are most notably the discretion the Company has in establishing the price for the specified good or service, whether the Company has inventory risk and whether the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to deliver the service or good.

This assessment of control requires judgement in particular relation to certain service contracts. An example, is the provision of certain recruitment and learning services where the Company may be assessed to be agent or principal dependent upon the facts and circumstances of the arrangement and the nature of the services being delivered.

Where the Company is acting as a principal, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. Where the Company is acting as an agent revenue is recorded at a net amount reflecting the margin earned.

If other standards are not applicable to contract fulfilment costs, the Company applies the following criteria which, if met, result in capitalisation: (i) the costs directly relate to a contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered.

The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recoverable. The Company regularly incurs costs to deliver its outsourcing services in a more efficient way (often referred to as 'transformation' costs).

These costs may include process mapping and design, system development, project management, hardware (generally in scope of the Company's accounting policy for property, plant and equipment), software licence costs (generally in scope of the Company's accounting policy for intangible assets), recruitment costs and training.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Revenue Recognition (continued)

##### *Deferred and accrued income*

The Company's customer contracts include a diverse range of payment schedules dependent upon the nature and type of goods and services being provided. This can include performance-based payments or progress payments as well as regular monthly or quarterly payments for ongoing service delivery. Payments for transactional goods and services may be at delivery date, in arrears or part payment in advance.

Where payments made are greater than the revenue recognised at the period end date, the Company recognises a deferred income contract liability for this difference. Where payments made are less than the revenue recognised at the period end date, the Company recognises an accrued income contract asset for this difference.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that accrued income assets may be impaired by considering whether the revenue remains highly probable that no revenue reversal will occur. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

#### 1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	3 - 5 years
--------------------	-------------

#### 1.6 Leasing

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for lease of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.7 Income Tax

Tax on the profit or loss for year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill;
- except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised, except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

##### Investments and other financial assets

###### (i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

###### (ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date (that is, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset). Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

###### (iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

##### (iv) Impairment

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other creditors.

##### **Trade and other receivables**

The trade and other receivables have been measured and presented at their expected settlement values.

##### **Trade and other payables**

The trade and other payables have been measured and presented at their expected settlement values.

##### **Cash**

Cash in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand.

#### 1.9 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risk specific to the liability.

#### 2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Directors to make judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expense during the reported periods. Although these judgements and assumptions are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may differ.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- The measurement of revenue and resulting profit recognition - due to the size and complexity of some of the Company's contracts, there are judgements to be applied, including the measurement and timing of revenue recognition and the recognition of assets and liabilities, including an assessment of onerous contract, that result from the performance of the contract.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

### 3 Revenue

The total revenue of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

### 4 Operating profit

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,215	13,980
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	-	16,627
Operating lease rentals - other assets	-	420,458
Short-term lease rentals - plant and machinery	7,358	-
Short-term lease rentals - other assets	410,996	-
	<u>410,996</u>	<u>-</u>

Audit fees are borne by the ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc. The audit fee for the current period was £25,451 (2018: £25,310). The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by regulations 6(2)(b) of The Companies Regulations 2008 (Disclosure of Auditor Remuneration and Liability Limitation Agreements) not to provide information in respect of fees for other (non-audit) services as this information is required to be given in the Company accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking, which it is required to prepare in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

### 5 Finance income

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on bank deposits	66,708	64,367
	<u>66,708</u>	<u>64,367</u>

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 6 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax	271,374	386,219
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	27,736	63,674
	<u>299,110</u>	<u>449,893</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,736)	19,456
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(24,814)	(16,287)
	<u>(26,550)</u>	<u>3,169</u>
<b>Total tax charge reported in the income statement</b>	<u><u>272,560</u></u>	<u><u>453,062</u></u>

The reconciliation between tax charge and the accounting profit multiplied by the UK Corporation tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<u><u>1,417,491</u></u>	<u><u>2,146,173</u></u>
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	269,323	407,773
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	27,736	63,674
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of prior periods	(24,814)	(16,287)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	110	191
Impact of changes in statutory tax rates	205	(2,289)
<b>Total tax adjustments</b>	<u>3,237</u>	<u>45,289</u>
<b>Total tax charge reported in the income statement</b>	<u><u>272,560</u></u>	<u><u>453,062</u></u>

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 6 Income tax

(Continued)

	Balance sheet		Income statement	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Decelerated capital allowances	26,410	24,674	1,736	(3,169)
Other short term timing differences	24,814	-	24,814	-
	<u>51,224</u>	<u>24,674</u>		
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>				
			<u>26,550</u>	<u>(3,169)</u>
<b>Deferred tax credit/(charge)</b>				

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate. On the 11 March 2020 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will remain at the current 19% and not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge. If this rate change had been substantively enacted at the current balance sheet date the deferred tax asset would have increased by £6,026.

#### 7 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer equipment
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>28,367</b>
Additions	-
Asset retirement	(15,733)
	<u>12,634</u>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>12,634</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>18,152</b>
Depreciation	10,215
Asset retirement	(15,733)
	<u>12,634</u>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>12,634</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>10,215</b>
	<u><u>10,215</u></u>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>-</b>
	<u><u>-</u></u>



# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

<b>8</b>	<b>Inventory</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		£	£
	Raw materials	98,624	212,523
		<u>98,624</u>	<u>212,523</u>
<b>9</b>	<b>Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		£	£
	Trade receivables	435,559	888,210
	Accrued income	790,589	1,642,557
	Prepayments	5,865	64,799
	Amounts due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertaking	49,933	1,371,778
		<u>1,281,946</u>	<u>3,967,344</u>
<p>The Company is reliant on the Group for recovery of receivables of £49,933 as of 31 Dec 2019. The Capita plc Board ('the Board') concluded that it was appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties and sensitivities, including the potential impact of COVID-19, when preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements for the six months to 30 June 2020. These financial statements were approved by the Board on 17 August 2020 and are available on the Group's website (<a href="http://www.capita.com/investors">www.capita.com/investors</a>). Therefore we do not consider there to be a trigger for impairment at 31 December 2019 or subsequently.</p>			
<b>10</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	12,087,787	9,412,009
		<u>12,087,787</u>	<u>9,412,009</u>
<b>11</b>	<b>Trade and other payables</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		£	£
	Trade payables	106,177	201,309
	Other payables	1,287	34
	VAT payable	222,647	31,828
	Accruals	1,598,586	1,195,645
	Amounts due to parent and fellow subsidiary undertaking	153,422	308,670
		<u>2,082,119</u>	<u>1,737,486</u>
<b>12</b>	<b>Deferred income</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		£	£
	Deferred income	3,318,206	5,161,655
		<u>3,318,206</u>	<u>5,161,655</u>

Included in deferred income is also subsequent refunds to the customer for performance obligations.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 13 Provisions

	<b>Restructuring provision £</b>
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	10,833
Utilisation	(10,833)
	<u>          </u>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<u>          </u>

<b>14 Issued share capital</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>				
<b>At 1 January</b>				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	199	199	199	199
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	501	501	501	501
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	300	300	300	300
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>

### 15 Directors' remuneration

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	-	83,120
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	7,796
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b><u>          </u></b>	<b><u>90,916</u></b>

No Directors were paid by the Company in 2019 (2018: 1). The Directors have not provided qualifying services to the Company and are paid by other companies within the Capita Group. Such remuneration has not been allocated to the Company.

The number of Directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 0 (2018 - 1).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid Director:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	-	83,120
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	7,796
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b><u>          </u></b>	<b><u>90,916</u></b>

In addition to the above, the Directors of the Company were reimbursed for the expenses incurred by them whilst performing business responsibilities.

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 16 Related party

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

#### Purchase of goods/ services

Name of Company	Year	Joint Owners	Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company	£ Total
Capita plc	December 31, 2019	-	-	66,861	66,861
	December 31, 2018	-	-	40,279	40,279
Capita Business Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	192,979	-	192,979
	December 31, 2018	-	293,042	-	293,042
Capita Property and Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	-	3,544,745	-	3,544,745
	December 31, 2018	-	3,159,993	-	3,159,993
Capita Life & Pension Regulated Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	158	-	158
Capita Resourcing Limited	December 31, 2019	-	282,956	-	282,956
	December 31, 2018	-	202,469	-	202,469
Capita Travel & Events Limited	December 31, 2019	-	50,674	-	50,674
	December 31, 2018	-	44,039	-	44,039
Capita Birmingham Limited	December 31, 2019	-	14,410	-	14,410
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Capita Employee Benefits Limited	December 31, 2019	-	23,344	-	23,344
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Capita Building Control Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	1,980	-	1,980
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Salford City council	December 31, 2019	9,066,707	-	-	9,066,707
	December 31, 2018	10,822,744	-	-	10,822,744
Galliford Try Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	1,594,548	-	-	1,594,548
	December 31, 2018	2,265,266	-	-	2,265,266
Capita IT Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	376	-	376
	December 31, 2018	-	438	-	438
Capita Secure Information Solutions Limited	December 31, 2019	-	2,379	-	2,379
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
KnowledgePool Group Limited	December 31, 2019	-	10,364	-	10,364
	December 31, 2018	-	1,421	-	1,421
TrustMarque Solutions Limited	December 31, 2019	-	5,583	-	5,583
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
BCS Design Limited	December 31, 2019	-	6,219	-	6,219
	December 31, 2018	-	36,676	-	36,676
GL Hearn Limited	December 31, 2019	-	21,000	-	21,000
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 16 Related party

(Continued)

#### Purchase of goods/ services (continued)

Name of Company	Year	Joint Owners	Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company	£ Total
Supplier Assessment Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	1,195	-	1,195
Udata Infrastructure (UK) Limited	December 31, 2019	-	7,572	-	7,572
	December 31, 2018	-	2,709	-	2,709
	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>10,661,255</b>	<b>4,164,581</b>	<b>66,861</b>	<b>14,892,697</b>
	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>13,088,010</b>	<b>3,742,140</b>	<b>40,279</b>	<b>16,870,429</b>

#### Sales of goods / services

Name of Company	Year	Joint Owners	Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company	£ Total
Capita plc	December 31, 2019	-	-	12,027	12,027
	December 31, 2018	-	-	4,158	4,158
Capita Business Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	611,295	-	611,295
	December 31, 2018	-	188,191	-	188,191
Capita Property and Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	-	825,425	-	825,425
	December 31, 2018	-	758,595	-	758,595
Capita Resourcing Limited	December 31, 2019	-	11,138	-	11,138
	December 31, 2018	-	4,620	-	4,620
Capita Glamorgan Consultancy Limited	December 31, 2019	-	37,590	-	37,590
	December 31, 2018	-	3,100	-	3,100
Salford City council	December 31, 2019	26,045,547	-	-	26,045,547
	December 31, 2018	27,665,100	-	-	27,665,100
Galliford Try Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	10,123	-	-	10,123
	December 31, 2018	17,555	-	-	17,555
Capita Building Control Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	1,980	-	1,980
GL Hearn Limited	December 31, 2019	-	12,934	-	12,934
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Capita Secure Information Solutions Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	32,400	-	32,400
KnowledgePool Group Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	160	-	160
Udata Infrastructure (UK) Limited	December 31, 2019	-	560	-	560
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>26,055,670</b>	<b>1,498,942</b>	<b>12,027</b>	<b>27,566,639</b>
	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>27,682,655</b>	<b>989,046</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>28,675,859</b>

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 16 Related party

(Continued)

#### Closing balance of Related Parties

#### Trade Payables

Name of Company	Year	Joint Owners	Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company	£ Total
Capita plc	December 31, 2019	-	-	2,700	2,700
	December 31, 2018	-	-	3,150	3,150
Capita Birmingham Limited	December 31, 2019	-	8,250	-	8,250
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Galliford Try Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	90	-	-	90
Capita Property and Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	-	119,705	-	119,705
	December 31, 2018	-	268,659	-	268,659
Capita Resourcing Limited	December 31, 2019	-	21,799	-	21,799
	December 31, 2018	-	28,041	-	28,041
Capita Travel & Events Limited	December 31, 2019	-	100	-	100
	December 31, 2018	-	4,519	-	4,519
Capita IT Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	34	-	34
	December 31, 2018	-	34	-	34
KnowledgePool Group Limited	December 31, 2019	-	834	-	834
	December 31, 2018	-	192	-	192
BCS Design Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	4,075	-	4,075
	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,722</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>153,422</b>
	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>305,520</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>308,760</b>
<b>Trade Receivables</b>					
Salford City council	December 31, 2019	22,492	-	-	22,492
	December 31, 2018	590,911	-	-	590,911
Galliford Try Infrastructure Limited	December 31, 2019	2,250	-	-	2,250
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Capita Secure Information Solutions Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	2,700	-	2,700
Capita Business Services Limited	December 31, 2019	-	12,299	-	12,299
	December 31, 2018	-	1,367,098	-	1,367,098
Capita Glamorgan Consultancy	December 31, 2019	-	37,590	-	37,590
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
GL Hearn Limited	December 31, 2019	-	44	-	44
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Capita Building Standards Limited	December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2018	-	1,980	-	1,980
	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>24,742</b>	<b>49,933</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,675</b>
	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>590,911</b>	<b>1,371,778</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,962,689</b>

# URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019*

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#### **17 Controlling party**

The Company is controlled by its immediate parent undertaking, Capita Property and Infrastructure Limited, a Company incorporated in England and Wales with a holding of 50.1%.

Salford City Council hold 19.9% of the remaining shares and Galliford Try Infrastructure Limited hold 30% of the remaining shares.

The ultimate parent company is Capita plc, a company registered in England & Wales. The accounts of Capita plc are available from the registered office at 30 Berners Street, London, United Kingdom, W1T 3LR.

#### **18 Post balance sheet events**

The Company's main contract expired at the end of January 2020 and following that date, the Company is taking steps to orderly wind down its affairs during 2020.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 150 countries now affected. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain or delay the spread of the virus. Currently, there is a significant increase in economic uncertainty which the Directors have assessed in considering the going concern assumption.

For the Company's 31 December 2019 financial statements, the Coronavirus outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. The Directors have assessed that there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities as a result of this subsequent event.