Client

REGISTERED NUMBER: 07193289 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

for

Forward Swindon Limited

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Forward Swindon Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

DIRECTORS:	G L Jones T Cumpstey R Bailey J Lockhart M Beard Ms J Harris
SECRETARY:	Mrs A S Ashdown
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Wiltshire Court Farnsby Street Swindon SN1 5AH
REGISTERED NUMBER:	07193289 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Monahans Statutory Auditors 38-42 Newport Street Swindon Wiltshire SN1 3DR

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2013.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of project management and consultancy services on behalf of Swindon Borough Council and other entities.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
2012-13 was a productive and successful year for Forward Swindon, consolidating three key strands of work and delivering against a range of detailed targets. The three key priorities were to bring new business into Swindon; to support existing companies; and regeneration. To boost these efforts, the Company appointed two specialist Directors to head up business support and inward investment.

The inward investment service and campaign have increased the volume of quality relocation enquiries threefold since the previous year, with a pipeline of prospects being managed constantly by the in-house team. They work closely with the business support team who focus on tackling barriers to business growth and expansion within Swindon. Companies who might be needing to consider consolidation either in Swindon or elsewhere receive early, appropriate, support. In the New Year, Forward Swindon set up a highly successful Task Force to respond to the job losses at Honda. We brought together all the relevant public sector services and other organisations in a co-ordinated effort to support the personnel affected into new employment.

In terms of regeneration, work to create Swindon's new business district (renamed Kimmerfields) started on site with the remodelling of the Whalebridge junction and the construction of a new car park and apartment block, both of which are reaching completion. Swindon's mainline station, which sees at least three million commuters and visitors each year, benefited from a major revamp of its forecourt which was completed in the autumn.

The regeneration work is now set within a strategic Masterplan for Swindon, which was developed through a process of wide scale public consultation and business engagement, managed by Forward Swindon. The Masterplan was agreed early in 2013, and the Council as Planning Authority will now use it to provide direction and guidance for future planning applications in Swindon town centre.

2013/14 is already shaping up to be as impactful and we look forward to another successful year.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2012 to the date of this report.

G L Jones
T Cumpstey
R Bailey
J Lockhart
M Beard

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

G J Perkins - resigned 31 May 2012
Ms J Harris - appointed 17 January 2013

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Monahans, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

.....
Mrs A S Ashdown - Secretary

Date: 02/10/13.....

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Forward Swindon Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Forward Swindon Limited for the year ended 31 March 2013 on pages five to twenty three. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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 a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Chairman's Report and the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and 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
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Report of the Directors.

David Black (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Monahans Monahans
Statutory Auditors
38-42 Newport Street
Swindon
Wiltshire
SN1 3DR

Date: 14 October 2013

Forward Swindon Limited (Registered number: 07193289)

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	2	1,371,018	1,210,445
Cost of sales		(674,312)	(576,362)
GROSS PROFIT		696,706	634,083
Other operating income		27,000	261,998
Administrative expenses		(838,576)	(914,388)
OPERATING LOSS		(114,870)	(18,307)
Finance income	5	13,191	10,068
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	6	(101,679)	(8,239)
Income tax	7	(4,250)	(4,970)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(105,929)	(13,209)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

	2013 £	2012 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(105,929)	(13,209)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension scheme	86,000	(194,000)
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income	(19,780)	48,500
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX	66,220	(145,500)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	(39,709)	(158,709)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Forward Swindon Limited (Registered number: 07193289)

Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	7,179	13,241
Deferred tax	15	26,220	50,250
		33,399	63,491
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	240,603	457,694
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,526,767	1,177,556
		1,767,370	1,635,250
TOTAL ASSETS		1,800,769	1,698,741
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Share premium	12	1,499,999	1,499,999
Other reserves	12	(160,280)	(226,500)
Retained earnings	12	(95,245)	10,684
TOTAL EQUITY		1,244,475	1,284,184
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Pension liability	16	114,000	201,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	442,294	213,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES		556,294	414,557
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,800,769	1,698,741

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2ND OCTOBER 2013 and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
G L Jones - Director

.....

The notes form part of these financial statements

Forward Swindon Limited (Registered number: 07193289)

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2011	1	23,893	1,499,999	(81,000)	1,442,893
Changes in equity					
Total comprehensive income	-	(13,209)	-	(145,500)	(158,709)
Balance at 31 March 2012	1	10,684	1,499,999	(226,500)	1,284,184
Changes in equity					
Total comprehensive income	-	(105,929)	-	66,220	(39,709)
Balance at 31 March 2013	1	(95,245)	1,499,999	(160,280)	1,244,475

The notes form part of these financial statements

Forward Swindon Limited (Registered number: 07193289)

Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

		2013 £	2012 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	336,020	(279,359)
Net cash from operating activities		336,020	(279,359)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	(3,964)
Interest received		13,191	10,068
Net cash from investing activities		13,191	6,104
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		349,211	(273,255)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	1,177,556	1,450,811
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	1,526,767	1,177,556

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2013	2012
	£	£
Loss before income tax	(101,679)	(8,239)
Depreciation charges	6,062	6,740
Finance income	(13,191)	(10,068)
	(108,808)	(11,567)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	217,091	(307,663)
Increase in trade and other payables	228,737	56,871
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	(1,000)	(17,000)
Cash generated from operations	336,020	(279,359)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the statement of cash flow in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these statement of financial position amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2013

	31.3.13	1.4.12
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,526,767	1,177,556

Year ended 31 March 2012

	31.3.12	1.4.11
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,177,556	1,450,811

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Forward Swindon Limited is domiciled in the UK. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS as adopted by the EU), IFRIC interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the Directors are required to consider whether the company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors are of the opinion that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in British Pounds (GBP), which is the company's functional and presentational currency.

Use of estimates and judgements
The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge, the actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below

Pension benefits
The costs of defined benefit pension schemes are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long term nature of these schemes, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in the financial statements.

Project management contracts
Where the outcome of project management contracts can be estimated with reasonable accuracy revenue and costs are recognised by reference to stage of completion. Where the outcome of these contracts cannot be estimated reliably revenue and costs are recognised to the extent that management believe that after considering all relevant factors recovery or payment is probable. Provision is made that represents managements best estimates to settle assets or obligations at the statement of financial position date.

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1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Property, plant and equipment
All property, plant and equipment is stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

All property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life. Depreciation rates used are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on a reducing balance basis
Computer equipment	- 33% on a straight line basis

Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Residual values are based on the estimated amount which would be currently obtainable from disposal of the asset net of disposal costs if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial position in which it was incurred.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

Financial assets
Financial assets are cash or contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity. In addition, contracts that result in another entity delivering a variable number of its own equity instruments are financial assets. The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Financial liabilities
A financial liability exists where there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavourable economic conditions. In addition contracts which result in the Company delivering a variable number of its own equity instruments are financial liabilities. Equity instruments containing such obligations are classified as financial liabilities.

Trade and other payables
Trade payables are recognised and carried at their original invoiced value. Payables are not discounted to take into account the time value of money, as the effect is immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation
Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and including any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Pensions and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates two pension schemes. In respect of all those employees who transferred to the company from previous employment with Forward Swindon Limited who were previously employed by Swindon Borough Council, the company participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, which is a contributory pension scheme to provide retirement benefits based on final emoluments to all employees.

A Group Personal Pension Scheme is available to all staff who are not eligible to join the above scheme. This is a defined contribution scheme and the company's contributions to the scheme are charged to the income statement in the period which they become payable.

A defined benefit scheme is a post-employment benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. The Company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any scheme assets are deducted.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary.

In respect of the defined benefit scheme above, the full service cost of pension provision for the period, together with the cost of any benefits relating to past service is charged to the income statement. The expected increase in the present value of scheme liabilities and the long-term expected return on assets based on the market value of the scheme assets at the start of the period, are included in the income statement under 'other finance costs'. The difference between the market value of the assets of the scheme and the present value of accrued pension liabilities is shown as an asset or liability on the statement of financial position. Any difference between the expected return on assets and that achieved is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income together with the difference from experience or assumption changes.

The company has applied the option in IAS 19 to recognised actuarial gains and losses in full in the statement of comprehensive income and expense in the period in which they occur

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1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes. All revenue is derived from the United Kingdom. No revenue was derived from exchanges of goods or services.

Project management
Project management revenue is primarily received from Swindon Borough Council and comprises amounts receivable from work invoiced, net of any rebates and sales tax. The income is recognised as the services are provided and adjusted for work not yet complete.

Given the not for profit aims of the company's activities the directors are of the opinion that any income invoiced in excess of costs at a point in time should be deferred until future periods.

Government grants
Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred income within liabilities and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Other grants are credited to the income statement as the related expenditure is expensed. Any other forms of Government assistance are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Unfulfilled conditions and any other contingencies relating to government assistance are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Finance income
Finance income revenue is recognised as interest accrued using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments to its net carrying value.
New standards and interpretations not applied
The IASB and IFRIC have issued the following standards and interpretations which are relevant to the company with an effective date after the date of these financial statements.

International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRSs)	Effective date *
IFRS 9 Financial instruments	1 January 2015
IFRS 13 Fair value measurement	1 January 2013
IFRS 19 Employee Benefits	1 January 2013

* The effective dates stated here are those given in the original IASB/IFRIC standards and interpretations. The effective dates relates to annual periods beginning on or after the given date.

IFRS 9 is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 and retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. The Company is currently assessing its impact on the financial statements, although it is not expected to be material.

The Directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the remaining standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

As the Company has elected to prepare its financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, the application of new standards and interpretations will be subject to their having been endorsed for use in the EU via the EU Endorsement mechanism. In the majority of cases this will result in an effective date consistent with that given in the original standard or interpretation but the need for endorsement restricts the Company's decision to early adopt standards.

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2. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the the company that are regularly reviewed by the board of directors, to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

During the current and prior year the company operated in one business and geographical segment, consultancy services in the Swindon area.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2013	2012
	£	£
Wages and salaries	559,970	615,152
Social security costs	62,622	63,295
Other pension costs	38,495	38,742
	661,087	717,189

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2013	2012
Administrative	1	2
Finance	1	1
Town Centre Development	2	2
Business Development	2	2
Marketing	2	2
Cultural Development	-	1
CEO	1	1
Inward Investment	2	-
	11	11

	2013	2012
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

4. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

On 1 December 2010, a transfer of undertakings agreement was signed to transfer the activities of both The New Swindon Company Limited (TNSC) and Swindon Cultural Partnership Limited (SCP) to Forward Swindon Limited. On 9 February 2012 the activities, assets and liabilities of TNSC and SCP were transferred to the company at net book value.

As part of the agreement the resulting balance owed to TNSC and SCP as shown below have been written off as an exceptional item within other operating income in the income and expenditure account.

	2013	2012
	£	£
The New Swindon Company Limited	27,000	207,705
Swindon Cultural Partnership Limited	-	54,293
	27,000	261,998

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5. NET FINANCE INCOME

	2013	2012
	£	£
Finance income:		
Deposit account interest	13,191	10,068

6. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

The loss before income tax is stated after charging:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	6,062	6,740
Auditors' remuneration	6,205	5,800

7. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense

	2013	2012
	£	£
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax on pension payments	230	4,250
Deferred tax on pension payments - movement in tax rate	4,020	720
Total deferred tax	4,250	4,970
Total tax expense in income statement	4,250	4,970

Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income

		2013	
	Gross	Tax	Net
	£	£	£
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension scheme	86,000	(19,780)	66,220
	86,000	(19,780)	66,220

		2012	
	Gross	Tax	Net
	£	£	£
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension scheme	(194,000)	48,500	(145,500)
	(194,000)	48,500	(145,500)

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8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013	13,530	12,085	25,615
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2012	5,394	6,980	12,374
Charge for year	2,034	4,028	6,062
At 31 March 2013	7,428	11,008	18,436
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2013	6,102	1,077	7,179
At 31 March 2012	8,136	5,105	13,241

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 £	2012 £
Current:		
Trade receivables	175,259	158,584
Other receivables	-	2,875
VAT	9,815	-
Prepayments and accrued income	55,529	296,235
	240,603	457,694

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013 £	2012 £
Cash in hand	27	114
Bank accounts	1,526,740	1,177,442
	1,526,767	1,177,556

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2013 £	2012 £
1	Ordinary	£1	1	1

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12. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Totals £
At 1 April 2012	10,684	1,499,999	(226,500)	1,284,183
Deficit for the year	(105,929)	-	-	(105,929)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on pension scheme	19,780	-	66,220	86,000
Movement on deferred tax	(19,780)	-	-	(19,780)
At 31 March 2013	(95,245)	1,499,999	(160,280)	1,244,474

Retained earnings excluding pension liability	18,755
Pension deficit	(114,000)
Retained earnings	(95,245)

Other reserves
During the year ended 31 March 2011 Forward Swindon Limited took on a number of members of staff from the New Swindon Company Limited. The company assumed the associated defined benefit pension scheme obligation. Due to the capital nature of this transaction the directors felt it most appropriate to set up a separate reserve for this amount and allocate any subsequent actuarial gains or losses against this as a reserves movement.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 £	2012 £
Current:		
Trade payables	95,712	54,984
Accruals and deferred income	346,582	137,530
VAT	-	21,043
	442,294	213,557

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14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's principal financial instrument is cash, The principal purpose of the financial instruments is to provide finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations.

Interest rate risk
As the company has no significant interest-bearing assets, other than cash and cash equivalents, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk
The company is primarily financed by cash.

Cash flow forecasts are produced to assist management in identifying liquidity requirements and are stress tested for possible scenarios. Cash balances are invested such that they are readily available to settle short-term liabilities or fund capital additions.

Credit risk
There are no significant concentrations of credit risk with the Company. The maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets is represented by their carrying value as at the statement of financial position date.

Trade and other receivables comprise a number of individual amounts due from customers. Due to the nature of the customers there are no concerns about their ability to pay.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no difference between the fair value and the book value of the financial assets and liabilities at the year end.

15. DEFERRED TAX

	2013	2012
	£	£
Balance at 1 April	(50,250)	(6,720)
Charged to income statement	4,250	4,970
Charged to other comprehensive income	19,780	(48,500)
Balance at 31 March	(26,220)	(50,250)

The deferred tax asset is summarised as follows;

	2013	2012
	£	£
Pension Scheme	26,220	50,250

A deferred tax asset resulting from tax losses amounting to £34,863 has not been provided due to the uncertainty of the utilisation of these losses against future taxable profits. A tax rate of 20% has been used.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme in respect of those employees who transferred to the company from the New Swindon Company Limited and Swindon Borough Council, the company participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme for these individuals..

The company's best estimate of its likely contributions to the defined benefit scheme in the year commencing 1 April 2013 is £28,000.

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Present value of funded obligations	(1,075,000)	(946,000)
Fair value of scheme assets	961,000	745,000
	(114,000)	(201,000)
Present value of unfunded obligations	-	-
Deficit	(114,000)	(201,000)
Net liability	(114,000)	(201,000)

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Current service cost	29,000	31,000
Interest cost	42,000	37,000
Expected return	(45,000)	(44,000)
Past service cost	-	-
	26,000	24,000
Actual return on scheme assets	119,000	(10,000)

The current service cost, past service cost, interest cost and expected return on scheme assets are included within administrative expenses.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Opening defined benefit obligation	946,000	580,000
Current service cost	29,000	31,000
Contributions by scheme participants	16,000	27,000
Interest cost	42,000	37,000
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in and including unfunded	54,000	131,000
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(12,000)	140,000
	1,075,000	946,000

continued...

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Opening fair value of scheme assets	745,000	556,000
Contributions by employer	27,000	41,000
Contributions by scheme participants	16,000	27,000
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in and including unfunded	54,000	131,000
Expected return	45,000	44,000
Actuarial gains/(losses)	74,000	(54,000)
	961,000	745,000

The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Actuarial gains/(losses)	86,000	(194,000)
Deferred tax on actuarial gain / loss	(19,780)	48,500
	66,220	(145,500)
Cumulative amount of actuarial gains/(losses)	269,000	183,000

The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total scheme assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	
	2013	2012
Equities	77.40%	83.00%
Bonds	9.20%	8.00%
Property	5.30%	4.00%
Cash	5.20%	5.00%
Other	2.90%	-
	100.00%	100.00%

Principal actuarial assumptions at the statement of financial position date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2013	2012
Discount rate	4.40%	4.60%
Expected return on scheme assets	7.00%	5.70%
Future salary increases	4.40%	4.70%
Future pension increases	2.50%	2.50%
RPI Increases	3.40%	3.30%
CPI Increases	2.50%	2.50%

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

To assess the value of the Employer's liabilities as at 31 March 2013, the actuaries have rolled forward the value of the Employer's liabilities calculated for the Triennial valuation as 31 March 2010 allowing for the different financial assumptions required under IAS19. A similar roll-forward approach was taken for the report as at 31 March 2012.

The full actuarial valuation involved projecting future cashflows to be paid from the Fund and placing a value on them. These cashflows include pensions currently being paid to members of the Scheme as well as pensions (and lump sums) that may be payable in future to members of the Fund or their dependants. These pensions are linked to inflation and will normally be payable on retirement for the life of the member or a dependant following a member's death.

It is not possible to assess the accuracy of the estimated liability as at 31 March 2013 without completing a full valuation. However, the actuaries are satisfied that the approach of rolling forward the previous valuation data to 31 March 2013 should not introduce any material distortions in the results provided that the actual experience of the Employer and the Fund has been broadly in line with the underlying assumptions, and that the structure of the liabilities is substantially the same as at the latest formal valuation. From the information we have received there appears to be no evidence that this approach is inappropriate.

To calculate the asset share the actuaries have rolled forward the assets allowing for investment returns (estimated where necessary), contributions paid into, and estimated benefits paid from, the Fund by and in respect of the company and its employees.

Valuation Method
As required under IAS19 the projected unit method of valuation to calculate the service cost.

Expected Return on Assets
The expected return on assets is based on the long-term future expected investment return for each asset class as at the beginning of the period (i.e. as at 1 April 2012 for the year to 31 March 2013). The returns on gilts and other bonds are assumed to be the gilt yield and corporate bond yield (with an adjustment to reflect default risk) respectively at the relevant date. The returns on equities and property are then assumed to be a margin above gilt yields.

Sensitivity Analysis
The sensitivity regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Assumption		£000's Increase by 0.5%	£000's Current rate (4.4%)	£000's Decrease by 0.5%
Discount rate	Present value of obligation	990	1,075	1,173
	Projected service cost	32	37	41
Rate of general increase in salaries	Present value of obligation	1,098	1,075	1,062
	Projected service cost	38	37	35
Rate of increase to pensions in payments and deferred pensions assumptions	Present value of obligation	1,158	1,075	1,003
	Projected service cost	40	37	33

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Post retirement mortality assumption	Present value of obligation	1,093	1,075	1,057
	Projected service cost	38	37	35

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	£	£	£	£	£
Defined benefit pension scheme					
Defined benefit obligation	(1,075,000)	(946,000)	(580,000)	(1,172,000)	(588,000)
Fair value of scheme assets	961,000	745,000	556,000	714,000	434,000
Deficit	(114,000)	(201,000)	(24,000)	(458,000)	(154,000)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	12,000	-	532,000	-	-
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	74,000	(54,000)	(228,000)	153,000	(107,000)

Guarantee

As part of the conditions for entry of Forward Swindon Limited into the Local Government Pension Scheme Swindon Borough Council agreed to act as guarantor in the event that Forward Swindon Limited fails to comply with any terms of the Admission Agreement. In default circumstances Swindon Borough Council will assume all obligations and liabilities of Forward Swindon Limited including indemnifying the pension scheme administrator for legal and other costs associated with enforcement of the guarantee.

17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The directors regard the ultimate parent undertaking to be Swindon Borough Council.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in IAS24 "Related party disclosures" from disclosing balances and transactions with its ultimate controlling party, on the basis that it is included in the consolidated financial statements of Swindon Borough Council. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Swindon Borough Council can be obtained from www.swindon.gov.uk.