

Eversholt Rail (380) Limited

Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014

Registered No: 1139640

Annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Eversholt Rail (380) Limited

Strategic report

for the year ended 31 December 2014

Business review

During the year Eversholt Rail (380) Limited (the "Company"), continued to lease Class 380 rolling stock under operating leases. The Company forms part of the Eversholt Rail Group ("ERG" or "Group") more fully described in note 21.

Another group undertaking, Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited, provides asset management and administrative services to the Company, charging an annual management fee.

The business is funded principally by Group undertakings through borrowings. The Company has no employees.

Risk management

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company together with an analysis of the exposure to such risks, are set out in note 19 of the financial statements.

The principal business risk for the Company is in respect of residual value of its operating lease assets. The Company seeks to maximise the re-letting potential, and therefore the residual value, of its assets by active management of the technical and commercial utility of these assets. An assessment is carried out by management every six months of the commercial value of all operating lease assets, measured as the present value of the net anticipated cashflows arising from ownership over the life of the assets. This assessment provides a basis for measuring the success of the Company in managing its assets, as well as for determining whether that value is below the current book value and therefore an impairment provision might be needed.

Performance

The Company's results for the year are as detailed in the Income statement on page 7.

The key performance indicator used by management in assessing the performance of the Company is the monitoring of actual cashflows in comparison with the planned cashflows. Monthly management accounts are prepared at a Group level and reviewed by the Directors.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:



M B Kenny
Director

Registered Office
210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY

Date: 24 February 2015

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2014

Future developments

The Company will continue with the leasing of its Class 380 rolling stock.

Dividends

On 22 December 2014, the Directors declared a dividend of £3,500,000 (2013: £3,250,000). Dividend payments are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which they are declared.

Going concern basis

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were as follows:

M B Kenny

A J Course

F I Maroudas

D G Stickland

Resigned 19 March 2014

Appointed 12 November 2014

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that in certain circumstances the Directors are entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against claims from third parties in respect of certain liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. Indemnity provisions of this nature have been in place during the financial year but have not been utilised by the Directors. The Directors have no interests in the share capital of the Company, their interests in the ultimate parent company are more fully described in note 21.

Capital management

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and is dependent on the Group to provide the necessary capital resources which are therefore managed on a group basis. Lenders to Eversholt Funding plc have imposed restrictions on the distribution of capital outside the Eversholt Rail Group.

It is the Group's objective to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each person who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given pursuant to Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 and should be interpreted in accordance therewith.

Directors' report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

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.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M B Kenny', written over a horizontal line.

M B Kenny
Director

Registered Office
210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY

Date: 24 February 2015

**Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report,
Directors' report and the financial statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2014

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and applicable law.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

The Company's annual financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2015 and signed on their behalf by:



M B Kenny
Director

Registered Office
210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of Eversholt Rail (380) Limited
for the year ended 31 December 2014

We have audited the financial statements of Eversholt Rail (380) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 set out on pages 7 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's web site at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 December 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report 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.



Simon Clark (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham B4 6GH

25 February 2015

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Revenue			
Operating lease income		17,155	17,155
Maintenance fee income		112	113
Total revenue		17,267	17,268
Cost of sales	4	(5,634)	(5,634)
Gross profit		11,633	11,634
Finance income	5	-	299
Finance expense	6	(9,855)	(10,990)
Administrative expense	7	(1,000)	(902)
Profit before tax		778	41
Income tax (expense)/credit	9	(50)	2,264
Profit for the year		728	2,305

There were no discontinued or discontinuing operations during the year.

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2014

There has been no comprehensive income or expense other than the profit for the year as shown above (2013: nil).

Eversholt Rail (380) Limited

Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2014

	<i>Note</i>	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	<u>174,669</u>	<u>180,303</u>
Current assets			
Loan receivable	12	-	5,755
Current tax		<u>773</u>	<u>1,350</u>
		<u>773</u>	<u>7,105</u>
Total assets		<u>175,442</u>	<u>187,408</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,070	2,082
Borrowings	14	-	874
		<u>2,070</u>	<u>2,956</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	154,670	164,995
Deferred tax	15	16,562	14,992
Deferred revenue	16	1,614	1,167
		<u>172,846</u>	<u>181,154</u>
Total liabilities		<u>174,916</u>	<u>184,110</u>
Equity			
Share capital	17	-	-
Retained earnings		526	3,298
Total equity		<u>526</u>	<u>3,298</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>175,442</u>	<u>187,408</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 February 2015. They were signed on its behalf by:



D G Stickland
Director

Company registration number: 1139640

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	778	41
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation charge	5,634	5,634
- Finance income	-	(299)
- Finance expense	9,855	10,990
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	16,267	16,366
- Increase in deferred revenue	447	493
- Decrease in trade and other receivables	-	54
- (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(12)	20
Cash flow generated by operating activities	16,702	16,933
Taxation received	2,097	2,442
Net cash generated by operating activities	18,799	19,375
Cash flow from financing activities		
Movement in working capital loan account	5,755	6,906
Dividends paid	(3,500)	(3,250)
Loans raised	154,670	-
Loans repaid	(165,869)	(12,340)
Finance income received	-	299
Finance expenses paid	(9,855)	(10,990)
Net cash utilised in financing activities	(18,799)	(19,375)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	-	-

Eversholt Rail (380) Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholders' equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	-	4,243	4,243
Profit for the year	-	2,305	2,305
Dividends paid	-	(3,250)	(3,250)
Balance at 31 December 2013	-	3,298	3,298
Profit for the year	-	728	728
Dividends paid	-	(3,500)	(3,500)
Balance at 31 December 2014	-	526	526

Notes to the annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2014

1 General Information

Eversholt Rail (380) Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The registered office of the Company is 210 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JY.

2 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are presented in £'000. In 2014, the financial statements have been converted from £ to £'000. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated. In the opinion of the Directors, the conversion was required to become clearer to the reader of these financial statements.

2.1 Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of Eversholt Rail (380) Limited have been prepared on the historical cost basis. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') and as endorsed by the European Union ('EU'). EU-endorsed IFRSs may differ from IFRSs as issued by the IASB if, at this point in time, new or amended IFRSs have not been endorsed by the EU. At 31 December 2014, there were no unendorsed standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2014 affecting these financial statements, and there was no difference between IFRSs endorsed by the EU and IFRSs issued by the IASB in terms of their application to the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014 are prepared in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU.

IFRSs comprise accounting standards issued by the IASB and its predecessor body as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') and its predecessor body.

2.2 Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB

During the year, the Company adopted a number of interpretations and amendments to standards which had an insignificant effect on the financial statements. At 31 December 2014, a number of standards and amendments to standards have been issued by the IASB, which are not effective for the Company's financial statements as at 31 December 2014. The following Adopted IFRSs have been issued but have not been applied by the Company in these financial statements. Their adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets (mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Amendments to IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (2008) (mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

2 Basis of Preparation (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Finance income and expense

Finance income and expense for all interest bearing financial instruments is recognised in 'Finance income' and 'Finance expense' in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest method is a way of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses.

The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Company that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

3.1.1 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Other borrowing costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.2 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement.

Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the period, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the amounts attributed to such assets and liabilities for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

In the normal course of business rolling stock and other railway assets are recognised at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives to their estimated residual value. The useful economic life depends on the class of vehicle and type of asset and ranges from 20 to 35 years. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and if there is indication of impairment, a loss will be recognised to reduce the carrying value of the asset to its recoverable amount.

In relation to the construction of rolling stock and other railway assets:

- i) Progress payments paid to third parties are capitalised.
- ii) Interest costs are capitalised to the extent that they are incurred in relation to borrowings, which are attributable to the construction of rolling stock and other railway assets and accrue in respect of the period of construction.
- iii) Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until they are available for use.

The depreciation charge is included in the income statement as detailed in note 4.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or scrapping of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying value of its rolling stock and railway assets to determine whether there is any indication that the assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication that impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimate of future cash flows have been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.4.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at 'fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL); 'held to maturity investments'; 'available for sale (AFS) financial assets' and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The Company holds the following classes of financial assets:

3.4.1.1 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables include receivables originated by the Company which are not classified either as held for trading or designated at fair value. Loans and receivables are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are derecognised when either borrowers repay their obligations, or the loans are sold or written off, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses.

3.4.1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments are normally those with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, and include cash.

3.4.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at 'FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase or issue. Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises the financial liability when the obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

3.4.3 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

Losses for impaired loans are recognised promptly when there is objective evidence that impairment of a loan or portfolio of loans has occurred. Impairment losses are calculated on individual loans and on groups of loans assessed collectively. Impairment losses are recorded as charges to the income statement. The carrying amount of impaired loans on the statement of financial position is reduced through the use of impairment allowance accounts. Losses expected from future events are not recognised.

Individually assessed impairment losses are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows of a loan at its original effective interest rate, and comparing the resultant present value with the loan's current carrying amount.

Collectively assessed impairment losses are calculated on the basis of past experience, current economic conditions and other relevant factors to provide for losses not yet specifically identified.

Financial assets are written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments (continued)

3.4.4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.4.5 Determination of fair value

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value that are quoted in active markets are based on bid prices for assets held and offer prices for liabilities issued. When independent prices are not available, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques which refer to observable market data. These include comparison to similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Fair values are calculated by discounting future cash flows on financial instruments, using equivalent current interest rates.

3.5 Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared on the basis that, with the exception of tax related transactions which are classified under 'Operating activities', movements in intercompany transactions are shown under the heading of 'Financing activities'. Such movements arise ultimately from the Company's financing activities, through which the Company will acquire resources intended to generate future income and cash flows.

3.6 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets.

Dividends payable in relation to equity shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

3.7 Use of assumptions and estimates

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements and estimates that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to depreciation.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets over their useful lives. In making their judgement of the useful life, management have considered the effect of wear and tear and planned maintenance on the assets.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Maintenance income and costs

Following the industry standard and as acknowledged by legislation, heavy maintenance services are provided to successive lessees based on a whole-of-life model. Amounts received under these arrangements that relate to maintenance of future periods are included in other creditors. When maintenance services are performed, the cost of which will be recovered under these arrangements only in future periods, the future recoverable amount is included in prepayments. Revenue from maintenance services rendered is recognised when the services are provided. In all cases maintenance service costs are expensed as incurred.

3.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

4 Cost of sales

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Depreciation	(5,634)	(5,634)

5 Finance income

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Interest received from Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited on working capital loan	-	299

6 Finance expense

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Interest payable to Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited	(9,671)	-
Interest payable to Eversholt Funding plc	-	(8,713)
Finance charges payable to Eversholt Funding plc	(177)	(2,272)
Interest on maintenance reserve	(7)	(5)
	<u>(9,855)</u>	<u>(10,990)</u>

No borrowing costs have been capitalised during the year (2013: nil).

7 Administrative expense

Administrative expenses include the following:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Management Fees	(992)	(894)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	(8)	(8)

The Company has no employees and hence no staff costs (2013: nil).

8 Directors' emoluments

The Directors have been paid by another group undertaking. No specific charge has been made to the Company in this regard.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

9 Income tax (charge)/credit

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on current year profit	1,520	2,369
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		
- Current year	(1,570)	(105)
Total income tax (charge)/credit	<u>(50)</u>	<u>2,264</u>

The following table reconciles the tax credit which would apply if all profits had been taxed at the UK corporation tax rate:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Taxation at corporation tax rate of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%)	(167)	(10)
Change in tax rate	117	2,274
Income tax (charge)/credit	<u>(50)</u>	<u>2,264</u>

10 Dividends

For the year ended 31 December 2014 a dividend of £3,500,000 was paid to Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited (2013: £3,250,000).

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Rolling stock and other railway assets £'000
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2013	196,180
Additions	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	<u>196,180</u>
Additions	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>196,180</u>
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2013	10,243
Charge for the year	5,634
Balance at 31 December 2013	<u>15,877</u>
Charge for the year	5,634
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>21,511</u>
Carrying value at 31 December 2014	<u>174,669</u>
Carrying value at 31 December 2013	<u>180,303</u>

All assets have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group. The Company is not permitted to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings and is restricted in its ability to dispose of these assets. The assets are secured by a fixed charge held by the financial institutions that have lent to Eversholt Funding plc.

Eversholt Rail (380) Limited

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

12 Loan Receivable

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Current		
Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited	-	5,755

The loan to Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited was unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest was charged at a margin over GBP LIBOR.

13 Trade and other payables

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Trade payables	-	18
Other payables	295	292
Accruals	4	2
Rentals received in advance	1,771	1,770
	<u>2,070</u>	<u>2,082</u>

14 Borrowings

	Current £'000	Non - current £'000	Total £'000
31 December 2014			
Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited	-	154,670	154,670
31 December 2013			
Eversholt Funding plc	874	164,995	165,869

In 2014, the terms of intragroup funding arrangements were revised to more closely align with the terms of the Group's external financing. The intragroup loan with Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited is classified as non-current as it is repayable on 4 November 2018 (2013: the loans were unsecured and repayable in line with Eversholt Funding plc's own external debt). Borrowing entities may prepay and redraw loans until the repayment date. Interest on the loan is payable monthly at a floating rate, which substantially matches the rate of the group's senior debt, plus margin (2013: GBP LIBOR plus margin).

Intercompany loan with Eversholt Funding plc matched repayment terms of Eversholt Funding plc's own external debt, but was repaid during the year. Interest on that loan was charged at GBP LIBOR plus margin.

Maturity of borrowings

The maturity profile of the carrying amount of the Company's non-current borrowings at 31 December 2014 was as follows:

	Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited 2014 £'000	Eversholt Funding plc 2013 £'000
In more than one year but not more than two years	-	-
In more than two years but not more than five years	154,670	5,462
In more than five years	-	159,533
	<u>154,670</u>	<u>164,995</u>

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

15 Deferred tax

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Leasing transactions temporary differences:		
Balance at beginning of the year	14,992	14,887
Income statement charge	1,570	105
Balance at end of the year	<u>16,562</u>	<u>14,992</u>

The corporation tax rate of 23% effective from 1 April 2013 reduced further by 2% to 21% for the tax year beginning 1 April 2014. A further 1% reduction to 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. This reduction in the corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% results in weighted average rate of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%).

As a result of this reduction the company's future current tax charge will reduce accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 December 2014 has been calculated based on rates of 20% substantively enacted at the reporting date. The effect of the change in the rate to 20% was included in the financial statements in 2013. No additional change included in the year.

16 Deferred revenue

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Non-current		
Dry lease maintenance reserve	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,167</u>

17 Share capital

	2014 £	2013 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to attend and vote at general meetings and receive dividends as and when declared.

18 Capital commitments

At the reporting date, the Company had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

19 Risk management

Exposure to residual value risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The policies for managing all risks which are significant, together with the quantitative disclosures not already included elsewhere in the financial statements are described in this note.

Residual value risk

A significant part of the Company's return from operating leases is dependent upon its management of residual value risk. This risk arises from operating lease transactions to the extent that the values recovered from re-letting assets at the end of the lease terms (the "residual values") differ from those projected at the inception of the leases. The Company regularly monitors residual value exposure by reviewing the recoverability of the residual value projected at lease inception. This entails considering the potential to re-let at the end of their current lease terms. Provision is made to the extent that the carrying values of leased assets are impaired through residual values not being fully recoverable.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

19 Risk management (continued)

Residual value risk (continued)

The asset engineering team regularly visit the operating depot for the purpose of vehicle inspection and technical investigation. The Company has an excellent knowledge of the current condition of the fleet.

The Company has developed a specialist in-house inspection team who consider whole-life vehicle management; all vehicles are subject to a periodic inspection regime that delivers targeted inspections based on risk analysis.

Capital risk management

The Board actively monitors the capital structure of the Company to ensure that the Company is able to continue as a going concern. Consideration is given to the costs and risks associated with each class of capital and to maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt to equity ratio.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its obligations under a contract. It arises principally from lease receivables.

The Company manages credit risk by way of established risk management processes encompassing credit approvals and the monitoring and reporting of exposures. Regular reviews are undertaken to assess and evaluate the financial stability of counterparties.

No lease receivables are past their due date.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its cash flow requirements on a daily basis and compares expected cash flow obligations with expected cash flow receipts to ensure they are appropriately aligned. The Company will borrow funds to meet any shortfall. Conversely, the Company lends any surplus funds to other Group entities.

The Company's assets, net of deferred tax, are funded principally by borrowings from other Group entities.

Undiscounted cash flows from the company's assets and liabilities are analysed below by their contractual due date:

	Carrying value £'000	Total undiscounted cash flows £'000	On demand £'000	Due within 1 year £'000	Due between 1-5 years £'000	Due after 5 years £'000
31 December 2014						
Financial liabilities						
Non-derivative instruments – amortised cost						
- Trade and other payables	(2,070)	(2,070)	-	(2,070)	-	-
- Borrowings	(154,670)	(154,670)	-	-	(154,670)	-
	<u>(156,740)</u>	<u>(156,740)</u>	-	<u>(2,070)</u>	<u>(154,670)</u>	-
Total financial instruments	<u>(156,740)</u>	<u>(156,740)</u>	-	<u>(2,070)</u>	<u>(154,670)</u>	-

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

19 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management (continued)

	Carrying value £'000	Total undiscounted cash flows £'000	Due on demand £'000	Due within 1 year £'000	Due between 1-5 years £'000	Due after 5 years £'000
31 December 2013						
Financial assets						
- Loans and receivables	5,755	5,755	5,755	-	-	-
	<u>5,755</u>	<u>5,755</u>	<u>5,755</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities						
Non-derivative instruments – amortised cost						
- Trade and other payables	(2,082)	(2,082)	-	(2,082)	-	-
- Borrowings	(165,869)	(340,369)	-	(10,563)	(49,748)	(280,058)
	<u>(167,951)</u>	<u>(342,451)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,645)</u>	<u>(49,748)</u>	<u>(280,058)</u>
Total financial instruments	<u>(162,196)</u>	<u>(336,696)</u>	<u>5,755</u>	<u>(12,645)</u>	<u>(49,748)</u>	<u>(280,058)</u>

Intercompany loans which have terms based on the terms of external bonds issued by Eversholt Funding plc have been repaid during the year and have a carrying value of £nil (2013: £159,533,127) and a fair value of £nil (2013: £169,201,216) and fell into the level two of fair value measurement hierarchy.

There are no material differences between the carrying value and the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2014 (2013: nil).

Undiscounted cash flows in respect of the intercompany loans with Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited include principle amount only, due to uncertainty of working capital movements and of interest estimation. Interest on working capital loans is settled as part of working capital cash movements and not accrued.

Market risk management

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk on its financial assets or financial liabilities.

The Company has exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. This exposure is managed at a Group level through the use of interest rate swaps. The cost or benefit derived from the use of swaps is taken into account in determining the interest charged on loans to and from other Group entities.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The impact of a 50 basis points increase in GBP LIBOR would have resulted in a decrease in intercompany working capital interest expense of £57,143.

20 Operating lease arrangement

At the reporting date, the Company had contracted with lessees for the following future minimum lease payments.

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Within one year	17,707	17,699
2-5 years	70,830	70,797
Over 5 years	<u>122,476</u>	<u>141,593</u>
	<u>211,013</u>	<u>230,089</u>
Aggregate operating lease rentals receivable in the year	<u>17,155</u>	<u>17,155</u>

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

21 Related-party transactions

21.1 Identity of related parties

The Company has a related party relationship with its directors (refer page 3) and with other entities in the Eversholt Rail Group, namely:

- European Rail Finance Holdings Limited
- European Rail Finance Limited
- European Rail Finance (GB) Limited
- Eversholt Funding plc
- Eversholt Investment Limited
- Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited
- Eversholt Finance Holdings Limited
- Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited
- Eversholt Depot Finance (UK) Limited
- Eversholt Rail (365) Limited
- European Rail Finance (2) Limited

The ultimate parent undertaking (which is the ultimate controlling party) is Eversholt Investment Group (Luxembourg) sarl. The parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Eversholt Investment Limited. The immediate holding company is Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited. The results of the Company are included in the group financial statements of Eversholt Investment Limited.

Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from the following address:

Newmount House
22-24 Mount Street Lower
Dublin 2
Ireland

21.2 Transactions with related parties

The Company has entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Loan accounts are more fully described in notes 12 and 14. Interest incurred on these loans is disclosed in notes 5 and 6.

Management fees of £981,534 payable to Eversholt Rail (UK) Limited (2013: £863,568) and £10,000 payable to Eversholt Investment Limited (2013: £30,000) were incurred.

The Directors held the following interest in Eversholt Investment Group (Luxembourg) sarl:

Preferred Equity Certificates	MB Kenny	SF Purves	F I Maroudas
Certificates held at 31 December 2012	365,626	270,797	-
Certificates redeemed	-	(270,797)	-
Certificates acquired	-	-	-
Certificates held at 31 December 2013	365,626	-	-
Certificates redeemed	(44,058)	-	-
Certificates acquired	-	-	-
Certificates held at 31 December 2014	321,568	-	-
Ordinary shares held			
Shares held at 31 December 2013	901	-	667
Shares redeemed	-	-	(667)
Shares acquired	-	-	-
Shares held at 31 December 2014	901	-	-

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

22 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities for the Company at 31 December 2014 (2013: nil).

23 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events requiring disclosure in these financial statements.