

Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Registered No: 02720809

Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

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Strategic report

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Business review

Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited (the "Company") generates income from the leasing of rolling stock to train and freight operating companies in the UK. The Company forms part of the Eversholt UK Rails Group ("Group") more fully described in note 28.

In the year the Company generated a profit of £31,187,000 (2018: £27,206,000). As at 31 December 2019 the Company had net assets of £93,956,000 (2018: £92,498,000). During the year the Company incurred capital expenditure of £404,146,000 (2018: £261,441,000) in relation to its programme of new build rolling stock and investments in upgrades to existing fleets.

The Company's subsidiary, Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited was dissolved on 4 February 2020. Prior to dissolution the Company received £1 in dividends, which it offset against its investment in Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited.

Eversholt Rail Limited, a subsidiary company, provides asset management and administrative services to the Company, charging an annual management fee.

The business continues to be funded principally by loans from a group undertaking, Eversholt Rail Limited.

The Company has no employees.

Risk management

The Company is subject to the risk management objectives and policies of the Group. The Company shares a number of principle risks and uncertainties as disclosed in the Financial Statements of Eversholt UK Rails Limited. These relate to economic conditions, political and regulatory matters, rail franchising competition, rail technology and safety and compliance with laws and regulation. Details of these and related mitigations are set out in the aforementioned financial statements.

In addition to these, the Company carries capital, liquidity and market risks together with residual value risks.

The risks relevant to the Company and analysis of the exposure to such risks, are set out in note 24 of the financial statements.

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 exceed the recoverable value.

The Company has developed a specialist in-house inspection team which considers whole-life vehicle management; all vehicles are subject to a periodic inspection regime that delivers targeted inspections based on risk analysis. The asset engineering team regularly visit operating depots and freight yards for the purpose of vehicle inspection and technical investigation. The Company and the Group has an excellent knowledge of the current condition of its fleets.

The fleet performance is constantly monitored for emerging trends that might indicate that a particular fleet has developed a problem. In addition, the Company works proactively with train operators to identify opportunities to improve the performance of its fleets. The Company maintains constant dialogue with the train operators on fleet performance so that any emerging issues can be dealt with quickly.

Financial performance

The Company's results for the financial year are detailed in the Income statement on page 15.

The Group manages its operations on a consolidated basis, therefore the Company's Directors believe that further specific performance measures for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of its performance. Performance measures for the Group are disclosed in the accounts of Eversholt UK Rails Limited.

Strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Corporate governance

The Company is required by The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 to make a statement in relation to its corporate governance practices. For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company has adopted the Wates Corporate Governance Principles for Large Private Companies (published by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in December 2018 and available on the FRC website).

The Company's parent company, Eversholt UK Rails Limited (Eversholt UK Rails), has voluntarily adopted the Wates Principles and has made a statement in relation to its corporate governance practices in its Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (Parent Governance Report). The Group adopts a number of governance policies and procedures on a group-wide basis, which are adopted and implemented by the subsidiaries of the Group to the extent relevant to their operations. Accordingly, your attention is drawn to the Parent Governance Report.

The purpose of this Report is to explain these principles and how they apply to the Company for the financial year reported.

Principle 1 – Purpose and leadership

The Group was one of three Rolling Stock Companies formed on the privatisation of British Rail.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eversholt UK Rails and leases the majority of the Group's rolling stock.

The Group has adopted a clear statement of its strategic vision, which was formalised in October 2016 and last updated in November 2019. This Group's strategy is actively promoted throughout the year and is also included in policy documents which are available to all employees through the Group's intranet.

- Vision To be recognised as the expert provider of transport asset financing and asset management for the long term.

The Group's strategy has two strands, which are to:

- Optimise our current portfolio through maximising asset utilisation and investing to enhance residual value (RV); and
- Develop opportunities for further growth in the transport sector.

To achieve these aims, the Group focuses on six strategic themes:

- Maintain Value Maximise asset utilisation and manage assets over life;
- Enhance Value Invest to improve the attractiveness of our trains;
- Add Value Grow our portfolio through selective new build;
- Acquisitions Grow our portfolio by selective purchase of in-service fleets and other rail related assets/infrastructure;
- Great People Invest in the future of our people; and
- Great Processes Enable efficient working.

The Group has identified four shared values (aspiration, integrity, accountability and discipline) that are central to the creation and maintenance of a culture within the business which empowers each member of the workforce to contribute to the successful pursuit of the Group's strategic aims, and to forge strong relationships with the Group's external stakeholders.

In pursuit of its vision, the Group maintains a relentless focus on safety, validated by an External Safety Panel as explained in further detail below.

Principle 2 – Board composition

The Board of the Company comprises the Group's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The Group Chief Executive Officer also sits on the board of Eversholt UK Rails ("Parent Board").

The Board operates within the framework of the Group's overall strategy as set by the Parent Board. The composition and operation of the Parent Board is set out in more detail in the Parent Governance Report.

The Board considers that its size and composition is appropriate to its function as an asset holding company within the Group.

Strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Corporate governance (continued)

Principle 3 – Director responsibilities

The Board of the Company is responsible for oversight of the Company's activities, within the strategic framework set by the Parent Board. Each Board member has a clear understanding of their respective responsibilities and their accountability for discharging this role.

The Group has adopted a formal governance matrix and business approvals framework which prescribes the scope of authority of the Chief Executive Officer and other members of the executive management team, and reserves key business decisions to an appropriate decision maker within the Group. In addition to this, a formal policy and process for major business approvals and the control of expenditure has been adopted.

For the financial year reported the Board was supported by three principal operational committees:

- the Executive Board;
- the Business Management Board; and
- the Operational Safety Committee.

Each of these committees operated under formal terms of reference, and their function and roles are described below.

The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the Board and each committee. The Company Secretary ensures that relevant papers are circulated in advance of meetings to ensure informed decision-making.

The Executive Board

The Executive Board was chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and met monthly to provide a forum for cross-functional discussions of all key business issues facing the Group, and served as the forum for decision-making and approvals within the Group as dictated by the Governance Matrix. The other members of the Executive Board were the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and the Client Relations Director, with the Head of HR attending when required.

The Executive Board operated within the scope of authority established by the governance matrix and the business approvals framework. The Executive Board reported regularly to the board of Eversholt UK Rails and the Company.

Business Management Board ("BMB")

The BMB was chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and comprised the members of the Executive Board and the heads of the Group's core functions – Engineering, Commercial, Corporate Services, Fleet Management and Legal. It met weekly to oversee a range of operational matters.

As part of its focus on continuous improvement, the Group undertook a review of its governance structures and operational committees to maximise their effectiveness and efficiency which took effect from 1 January 2020.

Principle 4 – Opportunity and risk

Opportunities

For the financial year reported, the Executive Board was the principal forum for the assessment of strategic opportunities, which were considered as part of its monthly meetings. Identified opportunities were considered and approved at Board level where required by the governance matrix and business approvals framework.

Business risk

The Board is responsible for the identification and management of risk within the Company, with Group risks considered by the Parent Board. The boards are supported by a dedicated Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews the Group's internal and external audit processes, together with the Group's principal strategic, operational and financial risks. The committee meets at least twice a year, and more frequently as required. The Audit and Risk Committee operates under formal terms of reference and is composed of two directors of Eversholt UK Rails and two representatives from the Group's owners.

Strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Corporate governance (continued)

Industry-specific operational risks

The Group operates in an industry where the assessment and management of operational safety risks is of paramount importance.

The Group maintains an Operational Safety Committee ("OSC") and an External Safety Panel ("ESP"). The OSC is chaired by the Group's Chief Engineer which met six times in 2019 and is primarily responsible for the review of safety incidents and management of safety risks.

The ESP is comprised of Eversholt UK Rail's senior independent non-executive director, together with two representatives with significant operational experience within the UK rail industry and a further transport industry executive. The inclusion of a committee member with experience from outside the rail sector provides an independent perspective and the opportunity for the Group to learn from best practices in another transport sector. The ESP is chaired by the Company's senior independent non-executive director and reports annually to the board of Eversholt UK Rails on the operation of the OSC. The role of the ESP is to provide an independent forum to review the work of the OSC and to report to the board of Eversholt UK Rails on the OSC's work and its ongoing effectiveness. The ESP meets quarterly and is authorised to review the OSC's working papers. The ESP is empowered to require the OSC to undertake new or additional work to determine and address operational risks as it considers necessary.

Principle 5 – Remuneration

The Company does not have any employees. The Directors receive no additional remuneration for their role as directors of the Company in addition to their executive employment by Eversholt Rail Limited.

The Parent Governance Report discusses the approach taken to executive remuneration within the Group.

Principle 6 – Stakeholders

The Group is committed to creating a diverse and inclusive environment for all those with whom it works. As such, it recognises the importance of maintaining strong relationships with its stakeholders in order to create sustainable long-term value, and the Board encourages active dialogue and transparency with all its stakeholder groups. Fostering business relationships is key and its importance reiterated in the Directors' report.

The Group has identified four principal external stakeholder groups relevant to the Company's business:

- train operating companies and freight operating companies– the Group's customers;
- industry regulators - principally the Office of Rail and Road (ORR), the Department for Transport, Transport Scotland, Transport for Wales and Transport for London (in their role providing funding and strategic direction for major rail projects), and other public bodies involved in the UK rail industry;
- the Group's suppliers – train manufacturing companies and other suppliers who supply and maintain rolling stock; and
- the Group's external lenders.

In addition the Group's owners are a key internal stakeholder.

More broadly, the Group is aware of the environmental impact of the operation of its leased fleet and seeks to minimise this through its fleet maintenance and procurement policies, as described below.

Train Operating Companies ("TOCs")

The Group operates under a formal Code of Practice (available at <https://eversholtrail.co.uk/downloads/>), which governs its dealings with TOCs. The Code sets out the Group's approach to the market and is designed to provide appropriate assurances for customers as to the manner in which the Group's TOC customers can expect to build constructive relationships with it.

Strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Corporate governance (continued)

Key provisions of the Code include commitments to:

- building long-term relationships with customers;
- support customers in providing passengers with a safe, economically efficient and reliable railway service; and
- fair and reasonable leasing terms, in particular at franchise renewal.

Amendments to the Code will be made in consultation with the ORR. The Group operates a formal complaints procedure in relation to any alleged breach of the Code.

The Group maintains regular dialogue with all TOCs (franchised and open-access), customer freight operating entities and their parent groups through a dedicated Client Relations Director.

Regulators and other public bodies involved in the UK rail network.

Whilst not directly regulated itself, the Group maintains a close relationship with the ORR - the independent safety and economic regulator of the UK rail industry.

The Group is committed to assisting national and regional rail sponsors, including the Department for Transport, Transport Scotland, Transport for Wales, Transport for London, Transport for the North and Transport for the West Midlands during their respective re-franchising processes and throughout the operation of the rail franchises and concessions. The Group also engages with other rail stakeholders, such as Transport Focus and the Association of Community Rail Partnerships, as well as contributing to a number of cross-industry working parties.

A consistent, structured approach is applied to all the above relationships. Regular engagement at working level is complemented by senior-level reviews focused on strategic aspects, together with ad hoc meetings as necessary to support specific joint programmes and initiatives. During refranchising competitions a dedicated, cross-disciplinary Bid Team led by a senior manager is established to engage with bidders and provide them with all information necessary to support their bid submissions.

Suppliers

The Group holds multiple contracts with key business and safety critical suppliers that deliver a range of services. These services help support the safe operation of the Group's trains on the railway and enhance the residual value of its fleets. Securing the right capability and capacity from the Group's supply base is critical to helping the Group manage its operational risk and enhance its reputation with its customers.

The Group takes a relationship-based approach with its suppliers, focusing on clear and timely communication. The Group holds quarterly business reviews with its key strategic suppliers. These reviews encompass a wide range of activities including health and safety, delivery performance, engineering support, future plans and provide a forum for delivering feedback from our key stakeholders to the supplier. In addition to these reviews and to help support the operational needs of the business, the Group's project managers hold regular fleet reviews with suppliers and customers to ensure compliance with the particular requirements of the project and to discuss any issues either party may have that may impact delivery of these requirements.

External lenders

The Group regularly engages with its banks and institutional investors. A key forum for dialogue with these stakeholders is the Group's annual management presentation, at which a review of the previous financial year and outlook for the coming year is shared. This provides stakeholder representatives with the opportunity to hear from the Executive management team, ask questions about the business and engage in informal discussions with management. The Group also shares annual and semi-annual financial statements and investor reports detailing key events in the development of the business..

Strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Corporate governance (continued)

Owners

The Group maintains close relations with its shareholder with representatives of that shareholder sitting on the Parent Board.

Environment

The Group is committed to reducing the environmental impact of its leased fleet. All of the Group's new diesel fleets are compliant with modern engine emission legislation and its new electric fleets are fitted with regenerative braking, putting power back into the overhead line.

The Group is pursuing a series of green initiatives in relation to its fleet. These include:

- fitting a number of fleets with a driver advisory system which enables drivers to operate the train in a more power efficient way;
- ensuring that scrapping processes for life-expired rolling stock maximises the amount of recycled materials; and
- launching a new initiative to modify one of its electric fleets to fit a battery to allow it to operate on non-electrified lines, thereby eliminating the requirement to use a diesel train.
- Further information on the Group's participation in industry discussions in response to the UK Government's challenge to the UK rail industry to remove all diesel-only trains by 2040 is set out in the strategic report within the Annual report and financial statements of Eversholt UK Rails for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Section 172(1) statement

In discharging their duty to promote the interests of the Company under section 172 Companies Act 2006, the Directors of the Company have regard to a number of factors and stakeholder interests. These are described below. As a wholly owned subsidiary with no employees, the Directors do not consider the factors listed in section 172(1)(b) (interests of the company's employees) or section 172(1)(f) (need to act fairly between the members of the company) are relevant to the proper discharge of their duty under section 172.

The business of the Company is the leasing of rolling stock and other assets to train and freight operating companies in the UK. It leases the majority of the rolling stock fleet of the Group.

Long term consequences of business decisions and maintaining reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Company operates in a sector characterised by long term relationships between stakeholders, driven by a relatively small number of market participants. Maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct is vital and the Company expects all members of the supply chain to always act with integrity, acting openly, honestly and ethically. The Company has zero tolerance to fraud and consistently maintains effective oversight and scrutiny processes, executed with independence and impartiality. Integrity is underpinned with policies in relation to bribery and corruption, data protection, equality, diversity and inclusion, modern slavery, fraud and whistleblowing, each of which is reinforced through appropriate training. In addition to the core values, compliance with these requirements together with the Company's corporate responsibility commitments, provide the framework within which the Company operates both internally and in the marketplace. Suppliers and contractors are also expected to behave in a consistent manner.

The Group provides rolling stock and rolling stock related services to train and freight operating companies who operate rail franchises for periods that are typically between seven and ten years. Accordingly, consideration of long term consequences are an inherent part of the Company's decision making processes. As a privately-owned company ultimately held by an infrastructure investor, the Board considers that the interests of the Company and its ultimate owners are aligned in seeking sustainable value creation over the longer term through the Company's operations, promoting long term strategic decision-making.

Strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Section 172(1) statement (continued)

These factors also drive a continuing focus on the maintenance of durable relationships with stakeholders, built on the Group's reputation with customers and suppliers. Details of the Code of Practice that sets out the basis on which the Company and the wider Group deals with customers and other stakeholders, and other methods of stakeholder engagement designed to maintain the Group's reputation for high standards of business conduct, is set out in the corporate governance statement set out within the Corporate governance section of this Strategic report.

Identification of, and engagement with, stakeholder groups

The Company recognises the importance of maintaining strong relationships with its stakeholders in order to create sustainable long term value, and the Board encourages active dialogue and transparency with all its stakeholder groups.

The Group has identified six main stakeholder groups which are relevant to the proper discharge of the duty of the Directors of relevant group companies under section 172(1) to promote the success of their company. These are detailed under the Corporate governance section of this Strategic report.

Given the business of the Company, the Board believes that five of these six stakeholder groups are relevant to the proper discharge of the duties of the Directors of the Company under section 172(1):

- the Company's customers;
- industry regulators;
- the Company's suppliers;
- the Group's external lenders; and
- the Group's owners.

Details of these groups, and the main methods that the Directors have used to engage with those stakeholders during the course of the year, is set in the corporate governance statement set out within the Annual report and financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Impact on the environment and the community

In addition to understanding and having regard to the interests of these stakeholder groups, the Company is committed to reducing the environmental impact of its rolling stock. Further information on the steps taken to reduce the environmental impact of the Group's operations are set out in the corporate governance section of this Strategic report.

The Group strives to make a positive impact in the community. Whilst the Company does not participate directly in the Group's community engagement initiatives, further information on the Group's community and charitable activities are set out on in the Parent Governance Statement.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:


M B Kenny
Director

Registered Office
210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY
United Kingdom

18 February 2020

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their Annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing were as follows:

A J Course (resigned on 16 September 2019)

M B Kenny

A J Wesson

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 interest in the share capital of the Company.

Business environment

The Directors monitor the business environment in which the Company operates from a group perspective and details of relevant matters, including the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union and climate change, are disclosed in the financial statements of Eversholt UK Rails Limited.

Risk management and Corporate governance

Details of the Company's risk management and Corporate governance arrangements are set out in the Strategic Report.

Future developments

The Company expects to continue accepting the new rolling stock fleets, described on page 2, from manufacturers. All new vehicles are planned to be accepted and to enter into operational service during 2020.

No other significant developments are currently anticipated, but the Directors keep opportunities under regular review.

Dividends

No dividend was paid in the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £10,000,000).

Going concern basis

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the Company has the resources, with the support of the Group, 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.

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 2019

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the Auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office.

Fostering business relationships

The Company recognises the importance of managing strong relationships with its stakeholders in order to create sustainable long-term value, and the Board of the Company encourages active dialogue and transparency with all of its stakeholder groups. Further information is included in the Strategic Report and falls within the scope of the Section 172(1) Statement.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



M B Kenny
Director

Registered Office
210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY
United Kingdom

18 February 2020

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

for the year ended 31 December 2019

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom 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 18 February 2020 and signed on their behalf by:



M B Kenny
Director

Registered Office
210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY
United Kingdom

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of the Company:

- 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 IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of the Company which comprise:

- the Income statement;
- the Statement of comprehensive income;
- the Statement of financial position;
- the Statement of cash flows;
- the Statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 30.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited
(continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Makhan Chahal ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

18 February 2020

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Revenue			
Operating lease income	5	440,795	379,956
Other income	5	6,819	2,160
Total revenue		447,614	382,116
Cost of sales	6	(266,947)	(232,232)
Gross profit		180,667	149,884
Finance expense	7	(121,627)	(97,238)
Net fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	16	467	134
Administrative expense	8	(19,422)	(19,714)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,773)	(6)
Profit before tax		38,312	33,060
Income tax charge	10	(7,125)	(5,854)
Profit for the year		31,187	27,206

There were no discontinued or discontinuing operations during the year.

The notes on pages 19 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit for the year		31,187	27,206
Other comprehensive (expense)/income			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	16	(24,423)	(6,523)
Realised (gain)/loss on cash flow hedges to property, plant and equipment	16	(11,395)	1,347
Tax credit on changes in effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	16, 21	6,089	880
		(29,729)	(4,296)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,458	22,910

Effective portion of changes in fair value cash flow hedges, together with related tax effects, may be reclassified to the Income statement in future years.

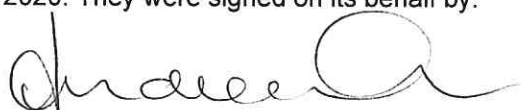
Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	2,609,286	2,400,233
Investments in subsidiaries	15	149,319	149,319
Derivative financial instruments	16	-	21,519
		<u>2,758,605</u>	<u>2,571,071</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	6,819	2,029
Current tax		4,112	15,312
Cash and cash equivalents	13	52,059	50,371
		<u>62,990</u>	<u>67,712</u>
Total assets		<u>2,821,595</u>	<u>2,638,783</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	24,741	36,837
Derivative financial instruments	16	458	-
Other liabilities	18	5,624	4,485
Borrowings	19	59,429	57,039
		<u>90,252</u>	<u>98,361</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Other liabilities	18	124,740	116,323
Borrowings	19	2,440,795	2,252,767
Deferred tax	21	71,852	78,834
		<u>2,637,387</u>	<u>2,447,924</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,727,639</u>	<u>2,546,285</u>
Equity			
Share capital	22	50,000	50,000
Hedging reserve	16	(7,670)	22,059
Retained earnings		51,626	20,439
Total equity		<u>93,956</u>	<u>92,498</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,821,595</u>	<u>2,638,783</u>

The notes on pages 19 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 18 February 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:



A J Wesson
Director

Company registration number 02720809

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		38,312	33,060
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	6	193,012	168,686
- Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,773	6
- Finance expense	7	121,627	97,238
- Reduction of investment in subsidiary	15	-	3
- Gain on fair value of derivative financial instruments	16	(467)	(134)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		354,257	298,859
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	14	(4,790)	8,967
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	18	9,556	(4,695)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	17	(12,096)	4,399
Cash flow generated by operating activities		346,927	307,530
Receipt in respect to group relief		3,182	1,549
Net cash generated by operating activities		350,109	309,079
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(415,425)	(259,997)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		308	5
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(415,117)	(259,992)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Loan repaid from Eversholt Rail Limited	20	(118,760)	(118,760)
Finance expense paid	7	(3,450)	(3,398)
Movement in intercompany loan with Eversholt Rail Limited	20	190,885	128,447
Dividends paid	11	-	(10,000)
Net cash generated/(utilised) by financing activities		68,675	(3,711)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		3,667	45,376
Net foreign exchange difference	16	(1,979)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		50,371	4,995
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	52,059	50,371

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	Share capital £'000	Hedging reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2018		50,000	26,355	3,233	79,588
Profit for the year		-	-	27,206	27,206
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	16	-	(6,523)	-	(6,523)
Realised loss on cash flow hedges	16	-	1,347	-	1,347
Income tax on other comprehensive income	16,21	-	880	-	880
Total comprehensive (expense)/income		-	(4,296)	27,206	22,910
Dividend paid	11	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Balance at 31 December 2018		50,000	22,059	20,439	92,498
Profit for the year		-	-	31,187	31,187
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	16	-	(24,423)	-	(24,423)
Realised gain on cash flow hedges to Property, plant and equipment	16	-	(11,395)	-	(11,395)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	16,21	-	6,089	-	6,089
Total comprehensive (expense)/income		-	(29,729)	31,187	1,458
Dividend paid	11	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019		50,000	(7,670)	51,626	93,956

No dividend was paid during the year (2018: £0.20 per share).

Notes to the annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 General Information

Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales and is limited by shares (see note 22). The registered office of the Company is 210 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9JY, United Kingdom.

2 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are presented in £'000. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking.

2.1 Compliance with IFRSs

The financial statements of Eversholt Rail Leasing Limited have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the derivative financial instruments measured at fair value. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the 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 2019, there were no unendorsed standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 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 2019 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 IFRS Interpretations Committee and its predecessor body.

2.2 Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB

During the year, the Company adopted IFRS 16 Leases. The Company's accounting policy for lease transactions under the new standard and impacts arising from its implementation, are set out in note 4.

During the year, the Company adopted the following interpretations and amendments to standards which had no material effect on the financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement;
- Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments;
- Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation; and
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle.

At 31 December 2019, 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 2019. The following adopted IFRSs have been issued but have not been applied by the Company in these financial statements. They are applicable for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and are not anticipated to have a material impact on the financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations;
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform;
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material; and
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.

2.3 Going concern

The Company's forecasts and projections taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance show that the Company, having commitment of support from the Group, has adequate resources to continue in the operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, except where noted in relation to standards implemented for the first time in 2019.

3.1 Accounting for lease transactions

The Company as lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Otherwise, the lease is classified as an operating lease.

The Company enters into operating lease arrangements as lessor with respect to Rolling stock and other railway assets, classified as Property, plant and equipment (note 12).

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term of the related lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiation and arranging an operating lease are added to the initial carrying amount of the lease asset and recognised straight line over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under a finance lease are recognised as received, at an amount equal to the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in respect of the lease.

3.2 Fees and other income

Income is recognised on satisfaction of the performance obligation in relation to the service required by the customer and when control of that service is passed to the customer. Income which forms an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument is recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate and recorded in "Finance income".

3.3 Finance income and expense

Finance expense for all interest bearing non-derivative financial instruments is recognised in 'Finance expense' in the Income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate 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 periods.

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.

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.

Finance expense also includes interest payable in relation to derivative instruments and lease liability interest.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 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 year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when the relevant entity intends to settle on a net basis and the legal right to offset exists.

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 years 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 year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if:

- (a) there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (i) the same taxable entity; or
 - (ii) different taxable entities that intended to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities and assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.5 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting year. Any resulting exchange differences are included in the Income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange at the date the fair value was determined.

3.6 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 40 years. Useful economic lives and carrying values are reviewed at least annually.

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 year 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 6.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 the Income statement.

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 impaired loss is recognised immediately in the Income statement.

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 the Income statement. The associated credit is recognised in the Income statement.

3.7 Subsidiaries

The Company classifies investments in entities which it controls as subsidiaries. The Company's investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost being the fair value at acquisition date less any impairment losses. Any impairment loss recognised in prior years shall be reversed through the Income statement if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the investment in the subsidiary since the last impairment loss was recognised.

3.8 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.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets are classified and measured by reference to the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics.

The Company holds the following classes of financial instruments:

Trade and other receivables

These are held in order to collect the related contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. 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.

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.

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.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at 'fair value through profit or loss' or 'other' financial liabilities.

Other than derivative liabilities, financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase or issue. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities, other than derivatives are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company derecognises the financial liability when the obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled.

Impairment of financial assets

Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL") is recognised for:

- Trade receivables which result from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15 and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
- Lease receivables, which are outside the scope of IFRS 9 for classification and measurement purposes but in the scope for impairment.

Where required, 12 month ECL allowance is carried for other financial assets carried at amortised cost where the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. Where credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL allowance will be carried.

Financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment, are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired for disclosure purposes.

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The amounts written off reflect the proceeds from realisation of any collateral underpinning the asset.

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.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. Where derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting the gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the Income statement. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, the Company recognises the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument in Other comprehensive income, which is accounted for in the Hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in the Income statement. The effective part of any gain/loss is the lower of:

- (a) the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from hedge inception; and
- (b) the cumulative gain or loss in the fair value of hedged item from hedge inception.

When the hedging relationship ends the hedging gain or loss recognised in Other comprehensive income is reclassified to the Income statement when the hedged item is recognised in the Income statement.

When the hedged item relates to a capital expenditure transaction and the hedging relationship ends, the hedging gain or loss recognised in Other comprehensive income is amortised to Property, plant and equipment over the life of the hedged item. If the hedging instrument is terminated, related amounts remain in the hedging reserve provided that the hedged future cashflows are still expected to occur.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Movements in deferred tax relating to the effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting are recognised in Other comprehensive income and accumulated in the Hedging reserve.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Foreign currency denominated non derivative financial assets can also be used to manage exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Where qualifying for hedge accounting, the effective part of exchange differences arising on translating the carrying value of financial assets will be recognised in Other comprehensive income, which is accounted for in the Hedging reserve. Events affecting the hedge relationship are accounted for in the manner as described when the hedging instrument is a derivative.

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 paid 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.

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

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting year during which the change occurred.

3.9 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 balances 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.

3.10 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 year in which they are declared.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Maintenance

Maintenance service costs are expensed as incurred.

3.12 Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

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.

Critical estimates and assumptions in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical estimates and assumptions that management 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.

Value in use of rolling stock assets

The Company undertakes a review of residual values of its rolling stock assets at least annually.

If there is indication of impairment of a specific rolling stock fleet, a loss will be recognised to reduce the carrying value to its recoverable value, as determined by its value in use. Value in use is calculated based on the forecast rentals which the assets will generate over their remaining useful economic lives, having regard to the fleet's current and future prospects under a range of re-leasing scenarios. Future rentals are forecast based on past performance, expectation of future performance and market information. Forecast future rentals are discounted assuming a pre-tax discount rate incorporating the time value of money and asset specific risks.

Recoverable value is sensitive to changes in the assumptions described above. The table below illustrates the impact of changes in assumptions on recoverable value for the Company's rolling stock fleet as a whole:

	Recoverable value Increase/(decrease)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
End of final lease term		
1 year increase	83,000	57,700
1 year reduction	(92,000)	(64,400)
Projected rentals:		
1% increase	32,000	37,000
1% reduction	(32,000)	(37,000)
Discount rate:		
0.1% increase	(33,000)	(32,000)
0.1% reduction	34,000	32,000

The Company, other than above, does not have any other key assumptions concerning the future, or other key sources of estimation uncertainty in the reporting year that may have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

4 Implementation of new IFRS Standards

IFRS 16 Leases was implemented with effect from 1 January 2019.

The Company adopted the modified retrospective method to implement the standard and therefore has not restated comparative information. The Group has also made use of the practical expedient available on transition to IFRS 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 will continue to apply to those leases entered or modified before 1 January 2019.

The Company only acts in the capacity of a lessor and, as such, IFRS 16 has had no impact upon the recognition, measurement or presentation of lease transactions.

5 Revenue from contracts with customers and suppliers

Revenue information

The Company generates revenue primarily from the rental of rolling stock assets under operating leases. Total income can be analysed as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Operating lease rental income	440,795	379,956
Other income	6,819	2,160
	<u>447,614</u>	<u>382,116</u>

6 Cost of sales

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Depreciation	(193,012)	(168,686)
Maintenance cost	(73,935)	(63,546)
	<u>(266,947)</u>	<u>(232,232)</u>

7 Finance expense

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest payable to Eversholt Rail Limited	(118,177)	(93,840)
Finance charges payable to Eversholt Funding plc	(647)	(918)
Bank interest	(61)	-
Other interest	(2,742)	(2,480)
	<u>(121,627)</u>	<u>(97,238)</u>

Finance expenses represent interest charged in relation to financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

8 Administrative expense

Administrative expense includes:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Management fees payable to Eversholt Rail Limited	(18,911)	(19,183)
Foreign exchange gains	28	379
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	(58)	(61)

The Company has no employees and hence no staff costs (2018: £nil).

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

9 Directors' emoluments

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

10 Income tax charge

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax on current year profit	(6,330)	(704)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(1,688)	(263)
	<u>(8,018)</u>	<u>(967)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(949)	(5,483)
Change in tax rate	100	577
Adjustment in respect of prior year	1,742	19
	<u>893</u>	<u>(4,887)</u>
Income tax charge	<u>(7,125)</u>	<u>(5,854)</u>

The UK tax rate applying to the profits was 19% (2018: 19%).

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit before tax	38,312	33,060
Taxation at corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(7,279)	(6,281)
Change in tax rate	100	577
Adjustment in respect of prior year	54	(244)
Non-taxable income	-	94
Income tax charge	<u>(7,125)</u>	<u>(5,854)</u>

In addition to the amount charged to the Income statement, the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax relating to components of other comprehensive income, resulted in a gain of £6,089,734 recognised in total comprehensive income (2018: £879,526 gain).

The deferred tax at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on the rate of 17% subsequently enacted at the reporting date. The effect of the change in the rate to 17% is included in the financial statements.

11 Dividends

No dividend was paid to European Rail Finance Holdings Limited in the year ended 31 December (2018: £10,000,000).

The Company did not receive any dividend income in the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil).

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Rolling stock and other railway assets £'000
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2018	2,642,805
Additions	261,441
Disposals	(924)
Balance at 31 December 2018	2,903,322
Additions	404,146
Disposals	(52,118)
Balance at 31 December 2019	3,255,350
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2018	335,316
Charge for the year	168,686
Disposals	(913)
Balance at 31 December 2018	503,089
Charge for the year	193,012
Disposals	(50,037)
Balance at 31 December 2019	646,064
Carrying value at 31 December 2019	2,609,286
Carrying value at 31 December 2018	2,400,233

The cost of tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2019 includes capitalised interest of £45,097,000 (2018: £39,892,000). The capitalisation rate used is the rate of interest attaching to the Company's borrowings attributable to the acquisition of rolling stock.

The depreciation charge is included within cost of sales in the Income statement.

2019 additions includes non-cash transfers from Other comprehensive income of £11,395,000 (2018: £1,346,000) and bank loan capitalised interest of £116,000 (2018: £97,000).

All fixed assets, unless off lease, are subject to operating lease arrangements.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bank accounts	52,059	50,371

14 Trade and other receivables

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade receivables	6,819	2,029

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

15 Investments in subsidiaries

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Cost at 31 December	<u>149,319</u>	<u>149,319</u>

The subsidiary undertakings of the Company at the end of the year were:

Name of Undertaking	Class of Capital	Country of Incorporation	Type of business	Ownership Percentage 2019	Ownership Percentage 2018
Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited	Ordinary Shares	England*	Investment	100	100
Eversholt Rail Limited	Ordinary Shares	England*	Management services	100	100
Eversholt Depot Finance Limited	Ordinary Shares	England*	Leasing	100	100
Eversholt Rail (365) Limited (Prior to 19 August 2019)	Ordinary Shares	England*	Leasing	nil	100

* Registered office: 210 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9JY

The investment in Eversholt Rail (365) Limited was fully impaired at 31 December 2018. Following a deterioration in Class 365's prospects during 2019, a liquidator was appointed to Eversholt Rail (365) Limited on 19 August 2019. Eversholt Rail (365) Limited was subject to a separate financing structure and established prior to privatisation in the 1990s. Being ringfenced in this way, its current financial situation has no bearing upon any fellow subsidiary or parent undertaking, other than in relation to intercompany receivables. With effect from this date, the Group no longer controls Eversholt Rail (365) Limited and therefore excludes it from its consolidated financial statements from 19 August 2019.

Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited was dissolved on 4 February 2020. During 2019 the Company received a £1 dividend which it offset against the investment in Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited. The carrying value of the investment in Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited at 31 December 2019 was £nil (2018: £1).

16 Derivative financial instruments

The Company continues to hold foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge cash flow risk associated with the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on non-sterling payments for the purchase of new rolling stock. All such contracts are part of hedge accounting relationships.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are as follows:

31 December 2019

	Notional Amount £'000	Fair value amount £'000	Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness £'000
Current liabilities			
FX forward contracts – hedge accounted	<u>10,706</u>	<u>(458)</u>	<u>(21,977)</u>

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

16 Derivative financial instruments (continued)**31 December 2018**

	Notional Amount £'000	Fair value amount £'000	Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness £'000
Non-current assets			
FX forward contracts – hedge accounted	193,786	21,519	(6,389)

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on market rates on 31 December 2019.

The hedging instruments are expected to mature with the following profile

Maturity	Notional Value £'000
Within 1 year	10,706

Amounts affecting the statement of comprehensive income and financial position, are as follows:

Movement in fair value of Derivative financial instruments

	Current hedge accounted £'000	Terminated hedge accounted £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	21,519	-	21,519
Unrealised gain through the income statement			
- Hedge ineffectiveness	467	-	467
Unrealised loss through other comprehensive income	(22,444)	-	(22,444)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	(458)	-	(458)
Balance as at 1 January 2018	27,908	-	27,908
Unrealised gain through the income statement			
- Hedge ineffectiveness	134	-	134
Unrealised loss through other comprehensive income	(6,523)	-	(6,523)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	21,519	-	21,519

Movement in Hedging reserve

	Current hedge accounted £'000	Terminated hedge accounted £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	(19,549)	(2,510)	(22,059)
Unrealised loss through other comprehensive income	22,444	-	22,444
Revaluation of EUR cash deposits through Other comprehensive income	1,979	-	1,979
Release to property, plant & equipment	8,020	3,375	11,395
Reallocation adjustment	264	(264)	-
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(5,560)	(529)	(6,089)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	7,598	72	7,670
Balance as at 1 January 2018	(23,179)	(3,176)	(26,355)
Unrealised loss through other comprehensive income	6,523	-	6,523
Release to property, plant & equipment	(2,149)	802	(1,347)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(744)	(136)	(880)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	(19,549)	(2,510)	(22,059)

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

16 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Hedge ineffectiveness is attributable to differences between actual and expected dates of cashflows relating to EUR denominated capital expenditure. Expected dates are established when capital commitments first arise and they are used in setting the terms of the related foreign exchange contracts.

As at 31 December 2019, the designated hedges were deemed to be highly effective and the fair value liability of the foreign exchange forward contracts was £458,000 (31 December 2018: £21,519,000).

Hedge ineffectiveness of £467,000 gain (2018: £134,000 gain) comprised the difference between the change in the fair value of the:

- hedged item used as a basis of recognising hedge ineffectiveness of £22,444,000 gain (2018: £6,523,000 gain); and
- forward foreign exchange contracts used as a basis of recognising hedge ineffectiveness of £21,977,000 loss (2018: £6,389,000 loss).

The hedging reserve contains balances relating to outstanding and terminated derivative contracts, where the hedged future cashflows are still expected to occur.

During the year a gain of £11,395,000 (2018: £1,346,000 loss) was realised in property, plant and equipment additions; the residual gain recognised in other comprehensive income will amortise to property, plant and equipment in line with the payment profile of the hedged capital expenditure.

When foreign exchange forward contracts have settled before the committed EUR denominated capital expenditure has been incurred, related EUR cash deposits continue to hedge related commitments. Being part of a hedge accounting relationship and equal in principal to the amount of commitments, exchange differences of £1,979,050 arising on translating the EUR cash deposits to sterling, are wholly recognised in the hedging reserve. These are included in the Movement in Hedging reserve table above under the heading of "Revaluation of EUR cash deposits through other comprehensive income". See note 24.4.4 for details of foreign exchange risk management.

17 Trade and other payables

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade and other payables	471	8,007
Rentals received in advance	13,751	9,674
Accruals	10,519	19,156
	<u>24,741</u>	<u>36,837</u>

18 Other liabilities

Other liabilities represents amounts charged to customers under current contracts in relation to their share of future rolling stock maintenance costs after the expiry of the current lease. These amounts will be paid out over the course of future leases, as yet unidentified, to future lessees who will undertake the future rolling stock maintenance. Such amounts will never be recognised as revenue in the Company's income statement and can be analysed as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current	<u>5,624</u>	<u>4,485</u>
Non-current	<u>124,740</u>	<u>116,323</u>

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

19 Borrowings

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current		
Eversholt Rail Limited (term loan)	<u>59,429</u>	<u>57,039</u>
Non-current		
Eversholt Rail Limited (term loan)	1,322,361	1,381,791
Eversholt Rail Limited (intercompany loan)	1,112,435	865,093
Bank loan	<u>5,999</u>	<u>5,883</u>
	<u>2,440,795</u>	<u>2,252,767</u>

The term loan with Eversholt Rail Limited is repayable on or before 1 April 2036 with capital and interest payable on a monthly basis. Interest is charged at a fixed rate plus margin.

The intercompany loan with Eversholt Rail Limited is classified as non-current as it is repayable on 4 November 2023. 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 (2018: Group's senior debt, plus margin).

The bank loan is classified as non-current as it is repayable in 2021. Interest on the loan is payable on a six-monthly basis at a floating rate of LIBOR (2018: LIBOR).

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 the use of disposal proceeds. The assets are secured by a fixed and floating charge held by the financial institutions that have lent to Eversholt Funding plc.

It is anticipated that LIBOR will be replaced or discontinued after the end of 2021, as part of global financial regulators' project to reform interest rate benchmarks. The Company will therefore re-negotiate and/or otherwise amend to accommodate such change in benchmarks, where related instruments mature after 2021.

Maturity of borrowings

The maturity profile of the carrying amount of the Company's non-current borrowings at 31 December 2019 was as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
In more than one year but not more than two years	68,267	59,429
In more than two years but not more than five years	1,316,383	1,066,295
In more than five years	<u>1,056,145</u>	<u>1,127,043</u>
	<u>2,440,795</u>	<u>2,252,767</u>

20 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

31 December 2019

	As at 31 December 2018 £'000	Cash Flows (payments)/ receipts £'000	Non-cash finance (income)/ expense £'000	As at 31 December 2019 £'000
Financing activities attributable to:				
Eversholt Rail Limited (term Loan)	1,438,830	(118,760)	61,720	1,381,790
Eversholt Rail Limited	865,093	190,885	56,457	1,112,435
Bank Loan	5,883	-	116*	5,999
	<u>2,309,806</u>	<u>72,125</u>	<u>118,293</u>	<u>2,500,224</u>

* £115,537 relates to capitalised interest transferred to Property, plant and equipment (see note 12).

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

20 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

31 December 2018

	As at 31 December 2017 £'000	Cash Flows (payments)/ receipts £'000	Non-cash finance (income)/ expense £'000	As at 31 December 2018 £'000
Financing activities attributable to:				
Eversholt Rail Limited (term Loan)	1,493,418	(118,760)	64,172	1,438,830
Eversholt Rail Limited	706,978	128,447	29,668	865,093
Bank Loan	5,786	-	97 *	5,883
	<u>2,206,182</u>	<u>9,687</u>	<u>93,937</u>	<u>2,309,806</u>

* £97,304 relates to capitalised interest transferred to Property, plant and equipment (see note 12).

21 Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are offset against deferred tax assets where the relevant criteria is met (see note 3). The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>71,852</u>	<u>78,834</u>

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting year:

	Capital Allowances £000's	Tax losses £000's	Fair value on derivatives £000's	Total £000's
At 1 January 2018	75,392	(5,954)	5,389	74,827
Charge to Income statement	5,483	-	-	5,483
Credit to Other comprehensive income	-	-	(880)	(880)
Effect of change in tax rate:				
- Income statement	(577)	-	-	(577)
Prior year adjustments	(19)	-	-	(19)
At 31 December 2018	<u>80,279</u>	<u>(5,954)</u>	<u>4,509</u>	<u>78,834</u>
(Credit)/charge to Income statement	(3,391)	4,340	-	949
Credit to Other comprehensive income	-	-	(6,089)	(6,089)
Effect of change in tax rate:				
- Income statement	357	(457)	-	(100)
Prior year adjustments	(1,742)	-	-	(1,742)
At 31 December 2019	<u>75,503</u>	<u>(2,071)</u>	<u>(1,580)</u>	<u>71,852</u>

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. In assessing this, the Company considers internal profit projections and budgets and related tax impacts, as well as the amount and timing of the reversal of timing differences giving rise to deferred tax liabilities at the balance sheet date.

22 Share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

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

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

23 Capital commitments

In respect of rolling stock capital expenditure:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Authorised and contracted	<u>164,761</u>	<u>573,733</u>

The above represents all capital commitments.

24 Risk management

The Company has exposure to the following types of risk arising from its use of financial instruments: capital risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk includes interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. In addition, the Company is exposed to residual value risk from its ownership of rail assets and credit risk from leasing arrangements.

Sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 3.12.

The management of all risks which are significant, together with the quantitative disclosures not already included elsewhere in the financial statements, is described in this note.

24.1 Residual value risk

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 current lease terms (the "residual values") differ from those projected at the inception of the leases. The Company regularly monitors residual value risk 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 exceed the recoverable value.

The Company seeks to maximise the reletting potential of its assets by active management of the technical and commercial utility of these assets.

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. The Company's asset engineering team regularly visits the operating depots and freight yards for the purpose of vehicle inspection and technical investigation. The Company and the Group has an excellent knowledge of the current condition of its fleets.

The Company fleet performance is constantly monitored for emerging trends that might indicate that the fleet has developed a problem. In addition, the Company works proactively with the train operator to identify opportunities to improve the performance of the fleet. The Company maintains constant dialogue with the train operator on fleet performance so that any emerging issues can be dealt with quickly.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to residual value risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

24.2 Capital risk management

The Board actively monitors the capital structure of the Company to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern and can generate attractive and predictable returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Consideration is given to the availability, cost and risks associated with each class of capital.

The capital structure of the Company consists primarily of borrowings from another group undertaking and equity from its immediate parent.

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

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

24 Risk management (continued)

24.3 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its obligations under a contract.

The Company's principal credit exposures arise from the obligations of lessees to make lease rental payments; from the obligations of suppliers under contracts for services and supplies; and from the ability of bank counterparties to return cash and cash deposits placed with them and meet obligations under lending arrangements and the derivative financial instruments.

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.

As part of the Company's processes for credit risk management and assessment of ECL, as well as assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the exposure first arose or whether a financial asset is credit impaired, management takes into account the following:

- Historical credit experience of the counterparty;
- Past, current and future events and circumstances that could impinge upon the counterparty's performance and ability to perform and service its obligations as they fall due and meet its commitments as they arise. This will include assessment of actual and potential external events, as well as the Company's internal information;
- The nature of the arrangements with the counterparty and whether there is related collateral/security which can be applied;
- The existence of any parties to which the Company might have recourse in the event of a counterparty default, for example, where a counterparty's activities and related obligations (wholly or partly) might be assumed by a successor; and
- The duration of the exposure under review.

Credit assessments might lead to the counterparty being considered in default or amounts due being written off to the extent not recoverable, taking into account collateral/security/recourse arrangements.

Allowances for ECL are calculated on a lifetime basis, where required for trade receivables and lease receivables under IFRS 9. In relation to other financial assets, the Company has only limited instances of assets where 12 month ECL allowances might be required. Therefore the need to consider when there is a significant credit deterioration is only needed in rare situations (for example, debts overdue by more 30 days) and on a case by case basis. Counterparties will be regarded as having low credit risk where an investment grade rating is available.

Credit Risk Exposure

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. The Company has established a credit procedure under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness, including for example, external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information and industry information. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk through contractual documentation. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are considered on an individual basis (or grouped according to their credit characteristics, including their geographic location, industry, trading history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties).

The Company's principal exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2019 amounts to the balance of Trade and other receivables as disclosed in note 14, Cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in note 13 and derivative financial instruments assets disclosed in note 16. The carrying amounts of these assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

All such assets are performing in accordance with the terms of the arrangement i.e. all payments to date as well as those expected in the future, have been made/are expected to be made in accordance with the underlying contractual terms. No part of the financial asset is credit impaired or overdue or in default. For these purposes, the Company defines "default" as where the obligor has failed to meet its obligations under the contract and "credit impaired" where there is objective evidence as to a credit event for the obligor. The

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

24 Risk management (continued)

24.3 Credit risk management (continued)

definition has been applied historically by the Group and is regarded as appropriate, having regard to the nature of the Group's exposure and past experience.

In particular, substantially all of the trade receivables outstanding at 31 December 2019 have been received subsequent to year end.

In light of the above, the Company has determined that no ECL allowance is required. This reflects the Company's assessment of the borrower's risk and exposure, together with nature of recourse to which the lender and borrower would have access in the event of a potential issue.

24.4 Market risk management

24.4.1 Foreign exchange risk

The Company hedges against foreign exchange risk on its financial assets or financial liabilities.

24.4.2 Interest rate risk management

The Company has exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. Cash flow exposure to fluctuations in interest rate 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 cost of intercompany loans.

24.4.3 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

A 50 basis points increase in LIBOR would have resulted in an increase of £334,000 (2018: £711,000) in interest expense on intercompany loan. The sensitivity analysis is applied to the borrowing rate and performed on the monthly balance of the relevant financial instrument and represents a reasonable approximation of possible change.

24.4.4 Approach to hedging

Consistent with prior years, the Company uses foreign exchange contracts to manage its foreign currency risk by holding foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the variability in sterling cash flows associated with committed EUR denominated capital expenditure. Where contracts settle before expenditure is incurred, foreign exchange deposits continue to hedge this variability.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are designated as part of hedging relationships upon their inception. The Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. At the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in cash flows arising from the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as resulting from the principal of the hedge item, actually hedged, and the principal of the hedging instrument.

Once established, hedging arrangements will generally continue to the maturity of completion of capital expenditure. As such, there is little, if any, need to reset hedging relationships. In general, it is expected that any hedge ineffectiveness will be minimal given the basis upon which hedging is established and the extent to which critical terms match.

24.5 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. Cash is managed on a consolidated basis across the Group which enables the Company to borrow funds from another group undertaking to meet any shortfall. Conversely, the Company lends any surplus funds to other group

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

24 Risk management (continued)**24.5 Liquidity risk management (continued)**

undertakings. The Group's liquidity is further under-pinned by the ability of group undertakings to borrow under a £600m revolving credit facility which matures on 4 November 2023 and lend proceeds to the Company.

Undiscounted cash flows in respect of financial assets and financial liabilities are analysed below by their contractual due date. Undiscounted cash flows in respect of the intercompany loans with other entities include the principal amount of intercompany loans only, due to the uncertainty of intercompany movements and of interest estimation. Interest on intercompany loans is settled as part of intercompany cash movements.

Undiscounted cash flows on the Company assets and liabilities are analysed below by their contractual due date, including estimated interest cash flows where appropriate:

	Carrying value £'000	Contractual cash flows £'000	On demand £'000	Due within 1 year £'000	Due between 1-5 years £'000	Due after 5 years £'000
31 December 2019						
Financial assets						
Amortised cost						
Trade and other receivables	6,819	6,819	-	6,819	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	52,059	52,059	52,059	-	-	-
	<u>58,878</u>	<u>58,878</u>	<u>52,059</u>	<u>6,819</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities						
Fair value through profit or loss						
Derivative financial instruments	458	410	-	410	-	-
Amortised cost						
Trade and other payables	24,741	24,741	-	24,741	-	-
Intercompany term lending	1,381,790	1,381,790	-	59,429	266,217	1,056,144
Intercompany loan	1,112,435	1,112,435	-	-	1,112,435	-
Bank loan	5,999	5,999	-	-	5,999	-
	<u>2,525,423</u>	<u>2,525,375</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,580</u>	<u>1,384,651</u>	<u>1,056,144</u>
Total financial instruments	<u>(2,466,545)</u>	<u>(2,466,497)</u>	<u>52,059</u>	<u>(77,761)</u>	<u>(1,384,651)</u>	<u>(1,056,144)</u>
31 December 2018						
Financial assets						
Fair value through profit or loss						
Derivative financial instruments	21,519	19,834	-	19,704	130	-
Amortised cost						
Trade and other receivables	2,029	2,029	-	2,029	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	50,371	50,371	50,371	-	-	-
	<u>73,919</u>	<u>72,234</u>	<u>50,371</u>	<u>21,733</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities						
Amortised cost						
Trade and other payables	36,837	36,837	-	36,837	-	-
Intercompany term lending	1,438,830	1,438,830	-	57,039	254,748	1,127,043
Intercompany loan	865,093	865,093	-	-	865,093	-
Bank loan	5,883	5,883	-	-	5,883	-
	<u>2,346,643</u>	<u>2,346,643</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93,876</u>	<u>1,125,724</u>	<u>1,127,043</u>
Total financial instruments	<u>(2,272,724)</u>	<u>(2,274,409)</u>	<u>50,371</u>	<u>(72,143)</u>	<u>(1,125,594)</u>	<u>(1,127,043)</u>

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

25 Financial instruments

The fair values together with the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

31 December 2019	Note	Carrying amount	Level 1	Fair value	
		£'000	£'000	Level 2	Level 3
				£'000	£'000
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Trade and other receivables	14	6,819			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	52,059			
Total Financial assets		<u>58,878</u>			
Financial liabilities					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments	16	458	-	458	-
Amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	17	24,741			
Intercompany term lending	19	1,381,790			
Intercompany loan	19	1,112,435			
Bank loan	19	5,999			
Total Financial liabilities		<u>2,525,423</u>			
Total Financial instruments		<u>(2,466,545)</u>			

31 December 2018	Note	Carrying amount	Level 1	Fair value	
		£'000	£'000	Level 2	Level 3
				£'000	£'000
Financial assets					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments	16	21,519	-	21,519	-
Amortised cost					
Trade and other receivables	14	2,029			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	50,371			
Total Financial assets		<u>73,919</u>			
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	17	36,837			
Intercompany term lending	19	1,438,830			
Intercompany loan	19	865,093			
Bank loan	19	5,883			
Total Financial liabilities		<u>2,346,643</u>			
Total financial instruments		<u>(2,272,724)</u>			

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

26 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There are no other material differences between the carrying value and the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil).

27 Operating lease arrangements

The Company as lessor

The Company has contracts with lessees in relation to rolling stock. At the reporting date, the outstanding commitments for undiscounted lease payments to be received under operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Within one year	344,065	259,823
2-5 years	732,709	333,399
Over 5 years	38,734	76,914
	1,115,508	670,136
Aggregate operating lease rentals receivable in the year	440,795	379,956

28 Related-party transactions

28.1 Identity of related parties

The Company has a related party relationship with its Directors (refer to page 9) and with its fellow group undertakings of the Eversholt UK Rails Group, namely:

- Eversholt UK Rails Limited
- Eversholt UK Rails (Holding) Limited
- European Rail Finance Holdings Limited
- Eversholt Investment Limited
- European Rail Finance Limited
- Eversholt Rail Holdings (UK) Limited (dissolved on 4 February 2020)
- Eversholt Finance Holdings Limited
- Eversholt Funding plc
- Eversholt Rail Limited
- Eversholt Depot Finance Limited
- Eversholt Rail (365) Limited (prior to 19 August 2019)
- European Rail Finance (2) Limited

The Company has been informed by the former ultimate parent and controlling party, CK Hutchison Holdings Limited ("CKHH"), incorporated in the Cayman Islands, that by virtue of contractual arrangements entered into with other parties, with effect from 30 December 2019, it ceased to have a controlling interest in the Company and, as required by the applicable accounting standards, it has ceased accounting for the Company as a subsidiary from that date.

The results of the Company before 30 December 2019 are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of CKHH. The Directors of the Company consider CKHH was the ultimate parent and controlling party prior to 30 December 2019.

In light of the above, the Directors of the Company consider the ultimate parent and controlling party from 30 December 2019 to be UK Rails S.A.R.L. incorporated in Luxembourg.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Eversholt UK Rails Limited. The immediate parent is European Rail Finance Holdings Limited.

Notes to the annual financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2019

28 Related-party transactions (continued)

28.1 Identity of related parties (continued)

Copies of the Group financial statements of Eversholt UK Rails Limited may be obtained from the following registered address:

210 Pentonville Road
London
N1 9JY
United Kingdom

28.2 Transactions with related parties

Dividend income and dividends paid are more fully described in note 11. The Company has loans with related parties, more fully described in note 19. Interest on the loans is more fully described in note 7.

The Company paid management fees to Eversholt Rail Limited of £18,911,000 (2018: £19,183,000).

The Company paid Eversholt Rail Limited £67,935,000 for the procurement of maintenance of the rolling stock (2018: £62,568,000).

The Company paid transaction fees to Eversholt Funding plc of £833,000 (2018: £708,000).

29 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities for the Company at 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil).

30 Subsequent events

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