Company Registered No: 01920772

CALEDONIAN SLEEPERS RAIL LEASING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2021

CONTENTS

CALEDONIAN SLEEPERS RAIL LEASING LIMITED **01920772**

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:	I A Ellis L McKirkle E M Mayes J D Taylor
COMPANY SECRETARY:	NatWest Group Secretarial Services Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE:	250 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4AA
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:	Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor The Paragon Counterslip Bristol BS1 6BX

Registered in England and Wales

DIRECTORS' REPORT

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

This Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption and therefore does not include a Strategic Report.

CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE

On 8 November 2021, the Registered Office of the Company changed from 1 Princes Street, London, EC2R 8BP to 250 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4AA.

Activity
The principal activity of Caledonian Sleepers Rail Leasing Limited ("the Company") continues to be the provision of fixed asset finance involving individually structured facilities.

The Company is a subsidiary of NatWest Group plc which provides the Company with direction and access to all central resources it needs and determines policies in all key areas such as finance, risk, human resources or environment. For this reason, the directors believe that performance indicators specific to the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The annual reports of NatWest Group plc review these matters on a group basis. Copies may be requested from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, NatWest Group plc, Gogarburn, Edinburgh, PO Box 1000 EH12 1HQ, the Registrar of Companies or at www.natwestgroup.com.

NatWest Group comprises NatWest Group plc, its subsidiaries and associated undertakings.

Review of the year

Business review
The directors are satisfied with the Company's performance in the year. The Company will be guided by its shareholders in seeking further opportunities for growth.

Financial performance
After an impairment release of £1,488k (2020: impairment loss of £1,477k), a result of changes to the IFRS9 provision model driven by prevailing economic conditions, the retained profit for the year was £3,188k (2020: £719k) and this was transferred to reserves. There is no Government grant received in 2021 due to delays in completion of the train build (2020: £6,462k). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2020: nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company seeks to minimise its exposure to financial risks other than credit risk.

Management focuses on both the overall balance sheet structure and the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from mismatches, including maturity, interest rate and liquidity. It is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (Group ALCO).

The Company is funded by facilities from National Westminster Bank plc. These are denominated in sterling which is the functional currency and carry no significant financial risk.

The Company's assets mainly comprise finance lease receivables which would expose it to interest, credit, liquidity, market and operational risk.

The principal risks associated with the Company are as follows:

Interest rate risk
Structural interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different re-pricing maturities.

The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring the consistency in the interest rate profile of its assets and liabilities and limiting any re-pricing mismatches.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk management seeks to match the risk of credit failure to price of credit on granting a facility whilst maintaining credit risk exposure in line with approved appetite for the risk that customers will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

The key principles of the group's Credit Risk Management Framework are set out below:

- Approval of all credit exposure is granted prior to any advance or extension of credit.
- An appropriate credit risk assessment of the customer and credit facilities is undertaken prior to approval of credit exposure. This includes a review of, amongst other things, the purpose of credit and sources of repayment, compliance with affordability tests, repayment history, capacity to repay, sensitivity to economic and market developments and risk-adjusted return.
- Credit risk authority is delegated by the Board and specifically granted in writing to all individuals involved in the granting of credit approval. In exercising credit authority, the individuals act independently of any related business revenue origination.
- All credit exposures, once approved, are effectively monitored and managed and reviewed periodically against approved limits. Lower quality exposures are subject to a greater frequency of analysis and assessment.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises where assets and liabilities have different contractual maturities. Management focuses on risk arising from the mismatch of maturities across the balance sheet and from undrawn commitments and other contingent obligations.

Market risk
Market risk is the potential for loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including interest rates and foreign currency prices together with related parameters such as market volatilities.

The principal market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk.

Operational risk
Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses attributable to human error, systems failures, fraud or inadequate internal financial controls and procedures. The Company manages this risk, in line with the NatWest Group framework, through systems and procedures to monitor transactions and positions, the documentation of transactions and periodic review by internal audit. The Company also maintains contingency facilities to support operations in the event of disasters.

Going concern
These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, see note 1(a) on page 11.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year except where noted below, are listed on page 1.

From 1 October 2020 to date the following changes have taken place:

Directors	Appointed	Resigned
A P Johnson	-	15 February 2021
L McKirkle	5 March 2021	-
L Conner	-	5 March 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare a Directors' Report and financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework, and must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the end of the year and the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed; 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 to enable them to ensure that the Directors' Report and financial statements comply with the requirements of 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.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf:

L McKirkle
Director
Date: 23 May 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CALEDONIAN SLEEPERS RAIL LEASING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Caledonian Sleepers Rail Leasing Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities 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 FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to *events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability* to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CALEDONIAN SLEEPERS RAIL LEASING LIMITED

Opinion 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CALEDONIAN SLEEPERS RAIL LEASING LIMITED

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (Financial Reporting Standard FRS 101 – Reduced Disclosure framework and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company is required to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety, employees, anti-bribery and corruption and General Data Protection Regulation ('GDPR').

- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management, those charged with governance, internal audit and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We corroborated our inquiries through review of meeting minutes of Board.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address the risks identified by the entity and to prevent or detect fraud, including in a remote-working environment; and how management monitors these controls. We tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and evaluated the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions. We verified that the journals selected, where appropriate, are supported by appropriate source documentation.

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making inquiries of those charged with governance and management to understand if they were aware of any non-compliance with laws and regulations affecting the 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 https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Richard Page (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol
Date: 24 May 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 September 2021

Income from continuing operations	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Turnover	3	3,834	3,773
Operating expenses	4	(29)	(29)
Impairment reversal/(losses)	5	1,488	(1,477)
Operating profit		**5,293**	2,267
Finance costs	6	(1,354)	(1,365)
Profit before tax		**3,939**	902
Tax charge	7	(751)	(183)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		**3,188**	719

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 September 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Non-current assets			
Finance lease receivables	8	**85,515**	82,354
		85,515	82,354
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	**752**	18
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	10	**-**	3,191
Cash at bank		**17,716**	18,249
		18,468	21,458
Total assets		**103,983**	103,812
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	**3,387**	3,243
Current tax liabilities		**98**	-
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	12	**254**	108
		3,739	3,351
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	**91,071**	94,476
Total liabilities		**94,810**	97,827
Equity			
Share capital	13	**-**	-
Retained earnings		**9,173**	5,985
Total equity		**9,173**	5,985
Total liabilities and equity		**103,983**	103,812

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 May 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

L McKirkle
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 September 2021

	Share Capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 October 2019	-	5,266	5,266
Profit for the year	-	719	719
At 30 September 2020	-	5,985	5,985
Profit for the year	-	**3,188**	**3,188**
At 30 September 2021	-	**9,173**	**9,173**

Total comprehensive income for the year of £3,188k (2020: £719k) was wholly attributable to the owners of the Company.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies

a) Preparation and presentation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared:

- on a going concern basis which was assessed over 12 months from the date of their approval and under Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- on the historical cost basis.

In the first quarter of 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. Many governments, including the UK, have taken stringent measures to contain and/or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of Covid-19 have resulted in severe disruption to business operations and a significant increase in economic uncertainty, with more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates, and a marked decline in long-term interest rates in developed economies.

The NatWest Holdings Group (the "Group") has a well-developed business continuity plan which includes pandemic response, enabling the Group to quickly adapt to these unprecedented circumstances and continue as viable business.

Management continue to monitor further impacts on profitability, assets, operations and liquidity however, at this stage do not consider there to be any additional material issues for the Company.

In assessing going concern, a Covid-19 impact analysis was performed across the NatWest Group. The directors have also considered the uncertainties associated with Covid-19 including the different ways in which this could impact the cash flows, capital, solvency and liquidity position of the Company and any mitigations management have within their control to implement. Based on this assessment, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company is incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales and the financial statements are presented:

- in accordance with the Companies Act 2006:
- in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company: and
- with the benefit of the disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 with regard to:
    - comparative information in respect of certain assets;
    - cash-flow statement;
    - standards not yet effective;
    - related party transactions;
    - certain disclosures from IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and IFRS 16 "Leases"; and
    - disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure" and IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of NatWest Group plc, these accounts are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 15.

The changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 October 2020 have had no material effect on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue recognition
Turnover comprises income from finance leases and arises in the United Kingdom from continuing activities.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to give a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment. Unguaranteed residual values are subject to regular review; if there is a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, income allocation is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately.

Interest income or expense relates to financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and finance lease income recognised at a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment. Negative effective interest accruing to financial assets is presented in interest payable.

c) Government grants
Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

d) Taxation
Income tax expense or income, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the profit and loss account except income tax on items recognised outside profit or loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount 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 they will be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

e) Leases
As lessor

Finance lease contracts are those which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to a customer. All other contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease receivables are measured at the net investment in the lease, comprising the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Turnover includes finance lease income recognised at a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment. Unguaranteed residual values are subject to regular review; if there is a reduction in their value, income allocation is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial instruments
Financial instruments are classified either by product, by business model or by reference to the IFRS default classification.

Classification by product relies on specific designation criteria which are applicable to certain classes of financial assets or circumstances where accounting mismatches would otherwise arise. Classification by business model reflects how the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. A business model assessment determines if cash flows result from holding financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows; from selling those financial assets; or both.

The product classifications apply to financial assets that are either designated at fair value through profit or loss, or to equity investments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. In all other instances, fair value through profit or loss is the default classification and measurement category for financial assets.

Regular way purchases of financial assets classified as amortised cost, are recognised on the settlement date; all other regular way transactions in financial assets are recognised on the trade date.

All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition.

All liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value are measured at amortised cost.

Most financial assets are held to collect the contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and are measured at amortised cost.

g) Impairment of financial assets
At each balance sheet date each financial asset or portfolio of loans measured at amortised cost is assessed for impairment. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognised without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

On restructuring a financial asset without causing derecognition of the original asset the revised cash flows are used in re-estimating the credit loss. Where restructuring causes derecognition of the original financial asset, the fair value of the replacement asset is used as the closing cash flow of the original asset.

The costs of loss allowances on assets held at amortised cost are presented as impairments in the income statement.

h) Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or cancelled, or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. In accordance with their responsibilities for these financial statements, the estimates the directors consider most important to the portrayal of the Company's performance and financial condition are discussed below.

Loan impairment provisions
In 2021 the loan impairment provisions have been established in accordance with IFRS 9. Accounting policy 1(g) sets out how the expected loss approach is applied. At 30 September 2021, gross finance lease receivables totalled £85,519,000 (2020: £83,846,000) and impairment provisions amounted to £4,000 (2020: £1,492,000).

A loan is impaired when there is objective evidence that the cash flows will not occur in the manner expected when the loan is advanced. Such evidence includes changes in the credit rating of the borrower, the failure to make payments in accordance with the loan agreement; significant reductions in the value of any security, breach of limits or covenants; and observable data about relevant macroeconomic measures.

Leased assets
Judgement is required in the classification of a lease at inception and after any material amendment to assess whether substantially all the significant risks and rewards of ownership accrue to the lessor or the lessee.

3. Turnover

	2021 **£'000**	2020 £'000
Finance lease income:		
- Rents receivable	**7,523**	7,523
- Government grants	**-**	6,462
- Amortisation	**(3,689)**	(10,212)
	3,834	3,773

Government grant is recognised based on the milestones being met on the construction of trains and will reach £60 million by the completion of the trains. At 30 September 2021, remaining grant to be recognized in the coming years amounted to £11 million.

4. Operating expenses

	2021 **£'000**	2020 £'000
Audit fees	**18**	18
Management fees	**11**	11
	29	29

Management fees include the costs of staff and directors borne by other members of the group, none of which can be apportioned meaningfully in respect of services to the Company.

5. Impairment losses

The following impairment (reversal)/losses were recognised during the year:

	2021 **£'000**	2020 £'000
Impairment (reversal)/losses on finance leases	**(1,488)**	1,477

6. Finance costs

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Interest on loans from group companies	**1,277**	1,288
Break costs	**77**	77
	1,354	1,365

7. Tax

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Current taxation:		
UK corporation tax charge for the year	**752**	183
Over provision in respect of prior periods	**(1)**	(3)
	751	180
Deferred taxation:		
Under provision in respect of prior periods	**-**	3
Tax charge for the year	**751**	183

The actual tax charge differs from the expected tax charge computed by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2020: 19%) as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Expected tax charge	**748**	171
Non-deductible items	**3**	12
Actual tax charge for the year	**751**	183

The UK corporation tax rate applicable to the company from 1 April 2020 is 19%.

It was announced in the UK Government's Budget on 3 March 2021 that the main UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This legislative change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax asset comprised:

	IFRS 9 Transition £'000
At 1 October 2019	3
Charge to profit and loss	(3)
At 30 September 2020 and at 30 September 2021	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Finance lease receivables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amount receivable under finance leases		
Within 1 year	**15,476**	18,510
1 to 2 years	**10,657**	7,526
2 to 3 years	**7,562**	7,526
3 to 4 years	**7,562**	7,526
4 to 5 years	**7,562**	7,527
After 5 years	**86,749**	94,659
Lease payments total	**135,568**	143,274
Future drawdowns	**(19,776)**	(24,776)
Unearned income	**(30,273)**	(34,652)
Present value of lease payments	**85,519**	83,846
Impairments	**(4)**	(1,492)
Net investment in finance leases	**85,515**	82,354

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Due after more than one year	**85,515**	82,354

The future capital spend within 1 year results in a net negative present value of minimum payments receivable. As the finance lease receivable asset is not expected to be recovered within a year, the balance of £85,515,000 (2020: £82,354,000) is reported as due after one year and presented under non-current assets on the balance sheet.

The Company has entered into finance leasing arrangements for sleeper coaches. The average term of the lease entered into is 15 years (2020: 15 years).

Unguaranteed residual values are estimated at nil (2020: nil).

The average effective interest rate in relation to finance lease agreements approximates 4.5% (2020: 4.5%).

9. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Due within one year		
Trade receivables	**752**	18

10. Prepayments, accrued income and other assets

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Group relief receivable	**-**	466
Value Added Tax recoverable	**-**	2,725
	-	3,191

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Borrowings

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amount due to group companies		
- Fellow subsidiaries	**94,458**	97,719
Current - on demand or within one year	**3,387**	3,243
Non-current		
- between one and five years	**15,128**	14,481
- after five years	**75,943**	79,995
	91,071	94,476

The Company has unsecured borrowing from group companies greater than five years of £75,943,000 (2020: £79,995,000) at a fixed rate of 1.3841% (2020: 1.3841%).

12. Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Accruals	**137**	108
Value Added Tax payable	**117**	-
	254	108

13. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Authorised:		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Equity shares		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	100

The Company has one class of ordinary voting shares which carry no right to fixed income.

14. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company, together with certain other subsidiaries of NatWest Holdings Limited, is party to a capital support deed (CSD) relevant to NatWest Group. Under the terms of the CSD, the Company may be required, if the conditions set forth in the CSD are met, to declare and make a distribution of cash to its members, repurchase or redeem its members' shares for cash, and/or undertake a reduction or other reorganisation of its capital in order to maximise its distributable profits available for undertaking such distribution or repurchase or redemption of shares. The amount of this obligation is limited to the Company's resources that comprise cleared, immediately accessible funds or assets, rights, facilities or other resources that, using best efforts, are reasonably capable of being converted to cleared, immediately available funds (the Company's available resources). The CSD also provides that, in certain circumstances, funding received by the Company from other parties to the CSD becomes immediately due and repayable, such repayment being limited to the Company's available resources.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Related parties

UK Government

The UK Government through HM Treasury is the ultimate controlling party of NatWest Group plc. Its shareholding is managed by UK Government Investments Limited, a company it wholly-owns and as a result, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies are related parties of the Company.

The Company enters into transactions with these bodies on an arms' length basis; they include the payment of taxes including UK corporation tax and Value Added Tax; together with transactions undertaken in the normal course of business.

Cash at bank relates to amounts with a group bank and other balances with group companies are shown in note 11.

Group companies

As at 30 September 2021

The Company's immediate parent was:	Lombard North Central PLC
The smallest consolidated accounts including the Company were prepared by:	National Westminster Bank Plc
The ultimate parent company was:	NatWest Group plc

All parent companies are incorporated in the UK. Copies of their accounts may be requested from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, NatWest Group plc, Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ.