Registration number: 3138881

Inula Holding UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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Company Information

Directors

A Martinez

R Cellier

Company secretary

S Carlin

Registered office

165 Bath Road

Slough Berkshire SL1 4AA

Auditor

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants 2 Forbury Place 33 Forbury Road Reading RG1 3AD

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is to act as the holding company for a group of UK companies specialising in vehicle leasing and fleet management. The group's core business involves managing the entire vehicle life-cycle for its clients, taking care of everything from purchasing, insurance and maintenance to car-remarketing. The group operates in several segments including Corporate, Retail, Public Sector, Consumer and Commercial Vehicle markets. These segments enjoy strong positions in their own specific markets, each offering a comprehensive range of vehicle funding and management services to meet the needs of all fleets, ranging from consumers and smaller businesses to multi-nationals and public sector organisations.

Fair review of the business

Inula Holding Ltd continued with the ownership of its six pre-existing subsidiaries, four of which continued to be dormant in the year, as disclosed within Note 5.

The principal activity of its largest actively trading subsidiary, LeasePlan UK Limited, is vehicle leasing and fleet management. The subsidiary continues to deliver strong financial performance within its core business, in a UK market which has observed challenges and disruptions due to the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and transitional effects of Brexit. LeasePlan UK Limited delivered a profit for the financial year of £80.7m (2019: £14.4m). Operating income increased by £92.3m (110%) and operating expenses increased by £7.6m (11.22%) resulting in an increase in profit after tax of £66.3m (459.4%).

In the previous year, the Company incorporated Internal Fleet Purchasing Limited, a vehicle leasing company, whose trading activities began during 2020 but ramped up into 2021. At the period end, Internal Fleet Purchasing Limited had only 5 vehicles under contract. Under section 479c of the Companies' Act 2006, Internal Fleet Purchasing (Company 12289056) is exempt from the audit requirement for the year ended 31 December 2020, following the AA06 filing with Companies' House by Inula Holdings Limited on 22 October 2021

LeasePlan UK Limited's strong performance allowed it to distribute a £20 million (£2019: £20m) dividend to Inula Holding Limited on 21 December 2020.

The Board of Directors of Inula Holding Limited recommended and approved a final dividend of £20 million (2019: £20m). The dividend was paid to LeasePlan Corporation N.V., its direct parent entity, on 21 December 2020.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company acts as a holding company for its subsidiaries, of which LeasePlan UK Limited is its main trading subsidiary, and is part of the LeasePlan Corporation N.V. group. Strategies, principal risks and uncertainties are consistent with those assessed across the group. Those relevant to the Company can be found in the December 2020 financial statements of LeasePlan UK Limited, a copy of which can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office of 165 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 4AA and the December 2020 LeasePlan Corporation N.V. group financial statements at the address listed on page 24.

Company employees

The company has no employees (2019-none).

Risk Management

Responsibility for risk management of the Company lies with the directors of the Company. Risk management policies are consistent with LeasePlan UK Limited whose financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office of 165 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 4AA.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Donations

During the year ended 31 December 2020, no donations were made by the Company to any political party or charitable organisation (2019: £nil).

Future developments

Outlook

Inula Holding UK Limited enters 2021 with confidence in the strength and resilience of its subsidiaries, especially pertaining to LeasePlan UK Limited, the main trading entity of the group.

The Company expects to retain its investments in all subsidiaries held as at 31 December 2020 for the forthcoming future and continue to group its LeasePlan UK Limited subsidiary, focusing on the expansion of its "any car, any time, anywhere" service.

Brexit

On 23 June 2016, a referendum in the United Kingdom returned a result in favour of leaving the European Union. On 31 January 2020, the UK entered a transition period which persisted until the 31 December 2020, whereby the transition period ended, and the United Kingdom left the EU single market and customs union. Uncertainties throughout the period created some degree of market turbulence, however the full extent of the future impact remains uncertain.

The Company's investments in subsidiaries are exclusively located in the United Kingdom. Brexit will thus affect the Company by way of its impacts on the subsidiaries relating to foreign currency fluctuations, especially the strength of the Sterling against the Euro, and supply and demand issues within the automotive industry. The Board monitors the situation closely and has taken steps to minimise any associated risks. This monitoring includes quarterly sensitivity analysis to ensure that subsidiaries' resilience and approach will allow them to endure the forthcoming impacts relating to Brexit.

Semiconductor shortage

The global automotive economy suffers from a semi-conductor shortage, which originated in 2020 and worsened in early 2021. Due to the reliance of modern vehicles on these semi-conductors, the shortage has led to disruption in the supply chain of new vehicles, with the ripples affecting the entire automotive industry.

The semi-conductor shortage developed as a result of supply-chain disruption from unrelated events. From late 2020, these disruptions created a shortage in semi-conductors for the automotive industry. Lead times for the manufacturing of new vehicles have thus increased, particularly when built to individual specifications. Within LeasePlan UK Limited, the lead times for customer orders were thus five days longer as of 31 December 2020 than at the same time in 2019. As of June 2021, the delay between order and delivery of vehicles increased by 26.5 days. The increase in lead times has impaired fleet growth due to the extended time to fulfil large new customer orders obtained.

The impact of longer lead times on the business model have been limited by its knock-on effect on both extensions of existing vehicles and performance on the second-hand vehicle markets in 2021. Indeed, existing customers tend to extend their current lease while waiting for the delivery of their new vehicle. As a result, LeasePlan UK limited continues to derive revenue from those customers despite the delays in the supply chain. Simultaneously, the second-hand vehicle market experienced its highest prices in 12 years during Q2 2021 as a result of supply constraints for new vehicles. The performance of LeasePlan UK Limited used vehicles upon resale has thus limited the impact from the strain on fleet growth.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Coronavirus Health Crisis

The Coronavirus Health Crisis reached and developed in Europe throughout 2020, leading the government of the United Kingdom to instigate lockdown measures to protect its population from March 2020. The pandemic remains an evolving topic as of the signing of these financial statements, as a result of the evolution of variants and their propagation worldwide despite the vaccine roll-out. In its capacity as a holding company, Inula Holding UK Limited is reliant on the performance of its subsidiaries, and as such the impacts of the Coronavirus Health Crisis upon the company are limited to its impacts upon those subsidiaries.

Through the evolution of the Coronavirus Health Crisis LeasePlan UK Limited, the main trading entity of the group, placed focus on the safety of its employees and continued quality customer service, as well as cost reduction measures to withstand the long-term impacts of the pandemic.

Operational resilience was demonstrated by LeasePlan UK Limited's employees' quick adaptation to remote work and their continued efficiency throughout the pandemic. Intermediaries, of LeasePlan UK Limited were unable to trade during the Q2 lockdown due to being classed as "non-essential" retail businesses, and as a direct correlation, new car and light commercial vehicle (LCV) registrations decreased significantly relative to the prior period. The Q2 lockdown period observed the largest comparative decrease in new vehicle registrations, which was in-line with industry performance. The efforts undertaken by LeasePlan UK Limited throughout the year contained the fleet reduction on a year-on-year basis to only 3.3%. New additions returned to pre-pandemic levels in June 2021, showing a 0.5% increase on 2019 comparative levels, further demonstrating the resilience of LeasePlan UK Limited. Internal Fleet Purchasing Limited has no employees, and its contracts and trade are limited to those with LeasePlan UK Limited.

Fleets are naturally relatively robust to shocks, due to the multi-year operation cycle. Additionally the financial impact of the fleet size contraction has been partially offset by the strong performance of the used vehicle market. Year-on-year, and like-for-like, average used car prices were up 8.1% in December 2020, with a higher observed increase in the used LCV market. This trend continues into 2021, compounded by the semi-conductor shortage.

Owing to the combined impact of Coronavirus on Inula Holding Ltd, its subsidiaries, and the wider economy, LeasePlan UK Limited, as part of the wider LeasePlan group, has reviewed all aspects of its business and conducted a scenario planning exercise to assess the potential impact on its future financial position. The assessment has considered various potential, worst case scenarios, existing cash and risk positions as well as access to financing as relevant to LeasePlan UK Limited, and Inula Holding Ltd. Based on the LeasePlan UK Limited cash flow forecasts across a range of potential scenarios over the next 12 months, and comfortable headroom in its loan facilities with ultimate parent LeasePlan Corporation N.V., the directors expect the Company to remain solvent through the Coronavirus pandemic. In addition, the directors have also received confirmation that LeasePlan Corporation N.V. will not withdraw the funding made available to LeasePlan UK Limited as at 31 December 2020.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the appropriate basis of the preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

In its capacity as a holding company, Inula Holding UK Limited is reliant on the performance of its subsidiaries in order to remain in operational existence. As at 31 December 2020, only two if its six subsidiaries were actively trading. The remaining four subsidiaries listed in Note 5 were dormant and thus had no operational activity. Internal Fleet Purchasing Ltd represents an insignificant proportion of the underlying subsidiary results, and as a result Inula Holding UK Limited's going concern is primarily reliant on the going concern of LeasePlan UK Limited. A detailed going concern analysis was thus performed by Inula Holding UK Limited, in conjunction with the management of LeasePlan UK Limited.

The business environment in which LeasePlan UK Limited operates was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 Health Crisis, the emerging global semi-conductor shortage and Brexit and associated trading agreements. LeasePlan UK Limited continues to be affected by the pandemic and semi-conductor shortage in 2021. The established risk function and dedicated teams continue to closely monitor developments on all three events, as well as potential new effects, to ensure that LeasePlan UK Limited is able to respond to changes in its business environment.

Thanks to a multi-year cycle and LeasePlan UK Limited has a built in resilience to short- and medium-term external shocks. This resilience is reinforced by LeasePlan UK Limited's access to funding, particularly from the ultimate parent undertaking, LeasePlan Corporation N.V., which has confirmed its intention not to withdraw any funding facility in the foreseeable future. Further sources of funding for LeasePlan UK Limited include, the sale of securitised assets through the Bumper programme (such as Bumper (UK) 2019-1 Finance PLC), uncommitted bank loans and a short-term overdraft facility.

In assessing the LeasePlan UK Limited's ability to continue trading, management have prepared cashflow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These scenarios demonstrate that, even when taking into account severe but plausible downside scenarios and applying a range of sensitivities for analysis, LeasePlan UK Limited will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The forecasts were prepared under a base case, upon which several scenarios were applied.

- The base case scenario assumes a continuation of the historic trend in residual value of vehicles and of operations, with a marginal 4% fleet decline. Under these assumptions, the net cash position would remain materially unchanged, with £1.9 billion vehicle additions made in the forecast period and offset by the lease receivable income streams.
- The severe, but plausible, downside scenarios included a heightened default rate of £1.3 million per month and a reduction of 5% in the sales proceeds on cars due to the impacts of the pandemic.

Despite these assumptions, LeasePlan UK Limited would be able to maintain its cash flow position by generating cash from its existing lease arrangements, making use of available funding facilities and, if required, a small reduction in new fleet additions.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

As per the nature of its business model, LeasePlan UK Limited incurs a significant cash outflow upon the purchase and addition of a new vehicle to the fleet, which is subsequently recovered over the period of the lease. Reducing the new fleet additions would thus create a significant reduction in the short-term cash requirements and outflows of the business. In the event of an extreme downturn beyond the forecast scenarios, LeasePlan UK Limited could thus reduce, or even temporarily halt, the cash outflow on new vehicles and focus on cash collection activities from its pre-existing multi-year fleet.

Based on the assessment performed, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis. The directors do not believe that a material uncertainty exists regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and therefore meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the approval of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board on 1 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors' of the company

The directors, who held office during the year, were as follows:

A Martinez

I Mullen (resigned 19 September 2020)

R Cellier (appointed 17 August 2020)

Dividendo

A final dividend of £0.36 per share (2019: £0.36), totalling £20,000,000, was recommended and approved by the Board of Directors in 2020. This dividend was paid to LeasePlan Corporation N.V., the entity's parent entity, on 21 December 2020 in line with Note 9.

No further dividends were recommended or paid in the year.

Post Balance Sheet events

Coronavirus Health Crisis

The Coronavirus Health Crisis continued to develop after the 2020 financial year-end, and the full extent of its impacts on the subsidiaries of Inula Holding UK Limited remains uncertain. Further details on the assessments performed are included within Note 2.

Directors' liabilities

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the directors were in force during the period under review and remain in force as at the date of approval of the directors' report and financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Other information

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

roved by the Board on 1 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report, and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Inula Holding UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Inula Holding UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty
 related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's
 ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Inula Holding UK Limited (continued)

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and
 procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or
 alleged fraud.
- · Reading Board minutes.
- · Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. We do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition on this audit as the Company is a holding company with no operations and no revenue.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the Company wide fraud risk management controls.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management as required by auditing standards, and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's license to operate. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Inula Holding UK Limited (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the Strategic report and the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Inula Holding UK Limited (continued)

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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

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

Robert Fitzpatrick (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants 2 Forbury Place 33 Forbury Road Reading RG1 3AD

1 February 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Income from shares in group undertakings	4	20,000	20,000
Operating profit	_	20,000	20,000
Profit before tax		20,000	20,000
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	٠	=
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		20,000	20,000

(Registration number: 3138881) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Note	£ 000	£ 000
Non-Current assets			
Investments	5	95,085	95,085
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	17,241	17,241
Net assets		112,326	112,326
Capital and reserves			•
Called up share capital	7	55,000	55,000
Share premium reserve	8	30,994	30,994
Other reserves	8	8,708	8,708
Retained earnings	8	17,624	17,624
Shareholders' funds		112,326	112,326

Approved by the Board on 1 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

R Cellier

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

At 1 January 2020	Share capital £ 000 55,000	Share premium £ 000 30,994	Other reserves £ 000 8,708	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000 112,326
Total comprehensive income Dividends At 31 December 2020	55,000	30,994	8,708	20,000 (20,000) 17,624	20,000 (20,000) 112,326
At 1 January 2019	Share capital £ 000 55,000	Share premium £ 000 30,994	Other reserves £ 000 8,708	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000 112,326
Total comprehensive income Dividends At 31 December 2019	55,000	30,994	8,708	20,000 (20,000) 17,624	20,000 (20,000) 112,326

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

165 Bath Road

Slough

Berkshire

SL1 4AA

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 1 February 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

The financial statements have been prepared using historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in 'pounds sterling', which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. Financial information presented in sterling has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

These financial statements have been prepared under UK GAAP, applying FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" as Inula Holding UK Limited is a qualifying entity. As a result, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements per UK-adopted international accounting standards ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes the necessary amendments to company with Companies Act 2006. The accounting policies set out within this note have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The available FRS101 disclosure exemptions used in preparing these financial statements are listed below:

- IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements": Exemption from providing comparative movement
 schedules for share capital, intangible assets, investment properties and property, plant and equipment
 (including those under operating leases and short-term asset rentals), as well as presenting comparative
 information for narrative disclosures and information going beyond the disclosure requirements of IFRS
 standards.
- IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements": Exemption from presenting a statement of cash flows, from making an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS standards and from the capital management disclosure requirements of the standard.
- LAS 7 "Cash Flow Statement": Complete exemption from preparing a cash flow statement and the related notes
- IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors": Exemption from the disclosure
 of new or revised IFRSs that have not been amended, as well as the disclosure of their likely impact.
- IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures": Disclosure exemption for related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group that are fully owned subsidiaries of a common ultimate parent.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

- IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosure": Exemption from disclosure of compensation for key management personnel.
- IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets": Available exemptions from disclosures at the cash generating unit level, including as it pertains to assumptions and sensitivity analysis.
- IFRS 2 "Share Based Payments": Exemption relating to group-settled share based payments.
- IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments": Complete exemption of the disclosures mandated by the standard, other than where required to comply with legal requirements.
- IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement": Complete exemption of the disclosures mandated by the standard, other than where required to comply with legal requirements.
- FRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers": Partial exemption from the new disclosure requirements set out by the standard.
- IFRS 16 "Leases": Partial exemption from the detailed disclosure requirements as they pertain to both lessees and lessors.

Taking up these disclosure exemptions is made possible by the inclusion of equivalent disclosures within the consolidated financial statements of LeasePlan Corporation N.V., the ultimate parent of Inula Holding UK Limited. A copy of the consolidated financial statements of LeasePlan Corporation N.V., prepared under IFRSs as adopted by the EU, can be obtained from the aforementioned entity's registered office: Gustav Mahlcrlaan 360, 1082 ME Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the appropriate basis of the preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

In its capacity as a holding company, Inula Holding UK Limited is reliant on the performance of its subsidiaries in order to remain in operational existence. As at 31 December 2020, only two if its six subsidiaries were actively trading. The remaining four subsidiaries listed in Note 5 were dormant and thus had no operational activity. Internal Fleet Purchasing Ltd represents an insignificant proportion of the underlying subsidiary results, and as a result, Inula Holding UK Limited's going concern is primarily reliant on the going concern of LeasePlan UK Limited. A detailed going concern analysis was thus performed by Inula Holding UK Limited, in conjunction with the management of LeasePlan UK Limited.

The business environment in which LeasePlan UK Limited operates was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 Health Crisis, the emerging global semi-conductor shortage and Brexit and associated trading agreements. LeasePlan UK Limited continues to be affected by the pandemic and semi-conductor shortage in 2021 and into 2022. The established risk function and dedicated teams continue to closely monitor developments on all three events, as well as potential new effects, to ensure that LeasePlan UK Limited is able to respond to changes in its business environment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Thanks to a multi-year cycle LeasePlan UK Limited has a built in resilience to short- and medium-term external shocks. This resilience is reinforced by LeasePlan UK Limited's access to funding, particularly from the ultimate parent undertaking, LeasePlan Corporation N.V., which has confirmed its intention not to withdraw any funding facility in the foreseeable future. Further sources of funding for LeasePlan UK Limited include, the sale of securitised assets through the Bumper programme (such as Bumper (UK) 2019-1 Finance PLC), uncommitted bank loans and a short-term overdraft facility.

In assessing the LeasePlan UK Limited's ability to continue trading, management have prepared cashflow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These scenarios demonstrate that, even when taking into account severe but plausible downside scenarios and applying a range of sensitivities for analysis, LeasePlan UK Limited will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The forecasts were prepared under a base case, upon which several scenarios were applied.

- The base case scenario assumes a continuation of the historic trend in residual value of vehicles and of operations, with a marginal 4% fleet decline. Under these assumptions, the net cash position would remain materially unchanged, with £1.9 billion vehicle additions made in the forecast period and offset by the lease receivable income streams.
- The severe, but plausible, downside scenarios included a heightened default rate of £1.3 million per month and a reduction of 5% in the sales proceeds on cars due to the impacts of the pandemic.

Despite these assumptions, LeasePlan UK Limited would be able to maintain its cash flow position by generating cash from its existing lease arrangements, making use of available funding facilities and, if required, a small reduction in new fleet additions.

As per the nature of its business model, LeasePlan UK Limited incurs a significant cash outflow upon the purchase and addition of a new vehicle to the fleet, which is subsequently recovered over the period of the lease. Reducing the new fleet additions would thus create a significant reduction in the short-term cash requirements and outflows of the business. In the event of an extreme downturn beyond the forecast scenarios, LeasePlan UK Limited could thus reduce, or even temporarily halt, the cash outflow on new vehicles and focus on cash collection activities from its pre-existing multi-year fleet.

Based on the assessment performed, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis. The directors do not believe that a material uncertainty exists regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and therefore meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the approval of these financial statements.

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The financial statements contain information about Inula Holding UK Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, LeasePlan Corporation N.V. a company incorporated in Netherlands.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2020 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost, less any impairment.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts owed from related parties. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

These receivable balances are shown after any accumulated impairment losses and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Relating to Expected Credit Losses (ECL), trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Interim dividends are recognised as a distribution from retained earnings in the period in which they are paid.

Final dividends are recognised as a distribution from retained earnings in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders.

Dividends are recognised when declared by the subsidiary and are disclosed as 'income from shares in group undertakings' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The only significant estimate/judgement in respect of these financial statements is in relation to the assessment of whether the carrying value of investments is impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the subsidiaries' cash generating units. The key assumptions calculating the value in use are those regarding discount rates, growth rates and other expected changes in cash flows. The discount rate is estimated using the overall cost of capital for LeasePlan Corporation N.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Impairment losses on investment in subsidiaries

These assets have an indefinite useful life and therefore they are not subject to amortisation, but they are tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

In the annual assessment of whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the company considers both external as well as internal sources of information. If such indication for impairment exists, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that the carrying value of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. In case of investment in subsidiaries, value in use will be the same as fair value less cost to sell as there is no active market. Therefore, the company will base the conclusion on impairment on the value in use, which is determined as the net assets of the subsidiary plus present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the subsidiary.

Reversal of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent of the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4 Income from shares in group undertakings

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

•		•	0 1		
				2020	2019
				£ 000	£ 000
Income from sha	res in group undertak	ings		20,000	20,000

5 Investments

Subsidiaries	€ 000
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2019	95,085
At 31 December 2019 At 1 January 2020	95,085 95,085
At 31 December 2020	95,085
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	95,085
At 31 December 2020	95,085

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Registered office	Holding	Proportion ownership and voting held 2020	interest
LeasePlan UK Limited	Leasing	165 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4AA England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
Dial Contracts Limited	Dormant	165 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4AA England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
Automotive Leasing Limited	Dormant	165 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4AA England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
Dial Vehicle Management Services Limited	Dormant	165 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4AA England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
Network Vehicles Limited	Dormant	165 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 4AA England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
Internal Fleet Purchasing Limited*	Leasing	165 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4AA England And Wales	Ordinary Shares	0%	100%

^{*} indicates direct investment of LeasePlan Corporation N.V.

6 Trade and other receivables

	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Receivables from related parties	17,241	17,241

These relate to amounts due from LeasePlan UK Limited and they are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. With respect to the trade and other receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there are no indications as of reporting date that the debtors will not meet their payment obligations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above. We do not hold any collateral for trade receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2020		31 Decem 2019	ber
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

8 Reserves

Share Premium

The reserve contains the premium arising on the issuance of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

Retained Earnings

The reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Other Reserves

The reserve represents the cumulative effect of other equity related transactions.

9 Dividends

Dividends paid in the year are detailed below:

	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Final dividend of £0.36 (2019 - £0.36) per ordinary share	20,000	20,000
	20,000	20,000

A final dividend of £0.36 (2019: £0.36) per share, totalling £20,000,000, was recommended and approved by the Board of Directors in 2020. This dividend was paid to LeasePlan Corporation N.V., the entity's parent entity, on 21 December 2020.

No further dividends were recommended or paid in the year.

10 Income tax

The dividend receipt received from LeasePlan UK bears no tax liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

11 Related party transactions

As the Company did not transact during the year and there have not been any transactions with related parties. Details of intercompany balances with related parties are given in note 6.

The audit fee of £2,000 (2019: £2,000) is borne by LeasePlan UK Limited.

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is LeasePlan Corporation N.V. (a company incorporated in the Netherlands).

As at 31 December 2020, 100% of LeasePlan Corporation N.V.'s issued and outstanding share capital is owned by a consortium of investors, namely, TDR Capital (United Kingdom), sovereign wealth funds ADIA (United Arab Emirates) and GIC (Singapore), pension funds PGGM (The Netherlands) and ATP (Denmark) and Broad Street Investments (United States). None of these investors has a controlling interest in the Company.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available consolidated financial statements is LeasePlan Corporation N.V. These financial statements are available upon request from Gustav Mahlerlaan 360, 1082 ME Amsterdam, Netherlands.