

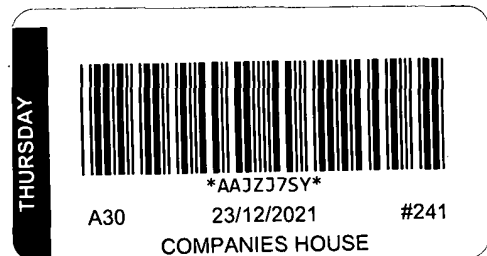
EUROTUNNEL AGENT SERVICES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Registration number: 05026976

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Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of Eurotunnel Agent Services Limited (hereafter the "Company") comprises the holding of floating rate notes (FRNs) issued by Channel Link Enterprises Finance plc (CLEF). The Company undertakes this activity on behalf of the Getlink Group (formerly known as the Eurotunnel Group) (hereafter the "Group"). CLEF is the structure that securitised the Group's debt in 2007.

On 9 February 2018, the Company completed the acquisition it committed to in December 2017, for a price to the Company totaling £351 million, of G2 bonds with an estimated market value of £302 million, financed by a temporary external bridge loan of £190 million and by a loan from Getlink SE of £161 million. The external bridge loan was repaid on 5 October 2018 by the proceeds from a further Getlink loan. Interest will be due on the Getlink loans broadly at the same time and for the same amount as interest receivable from the FRNs, less any necessary costs.

The acquisition agreement also provided options for the Group to further purchase G1 and G3 bonds of nominal value £300 million and £100 million respectively, and consent for the Group to implement its legal re-structuring, which was completed in 2018. In respect of this transaction, the Company has recorded, principally during 2017 and 2018, a loss of £50 million.

The loss arose as the purchase price included an indemnity for costs, in particular the need to cancel related hedging arrangements, incurred by the former holder of the bonds.

However, it is expected that further Group restructuring or other group arrangements will compensate for this loss over time. In addition the future market value of the G2 FRNs will vary in accordance with market expectations in respect of UK inflation and general market interest rates over the life of the Tranche A debt which has scheduled repayments between 2018 and 2042.

Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic

In December 2019 the emergence of a new coronavirus strain (Covid-19) was reported in China that has subsequently spread across the world, including Europe. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization designated the outbreak as a pandemic. To combat the Covid-19 pandemic, governments and companies around the world have imposed a succession of lockdowns, travel restrictions, quarantines and other restrictive measures. These measures, as well as a dramatic reduction in consumer spending, have had a material negative impact on the world's economy.

Faced with the rapid spread of Covid-19 and this unprecedented situation, Getlink's priority has been to protect people and adapt its activities to ensure the Group's sustainability. From February 2020, with the support of general management and the whole Board of Directors, Getlink took steps to reconcile two priorities: in the first instance to reduce the health risk and preserve the health of teams, customers and partners, but also to ensure the continuity of operations and the movement of goods and people, while preserving the Group's liquidity and sustainability.

The Group, which remained resilient throughout the 2020 financial year, has demonstrated its agility and ability to alter its level of activity, while controlling costs and managing its cash flow, thanks to the exceptional commitment of its teams.

Getlink did not seek financial support from the French government in terms of loans, public guarantees nor delayed tax payments. Through concerted action, carried out with the support of employees who contributed through their efforts, whether in terms of short-time working, furlough, or forgoing remuneration, the company has sought to preserve employment.

In March, the Group implemented measures designed to maintain and strengthen its cash position and maintain compliance with its financial covenant ratios:

- cancellation in the first half of 2020 of the payment of the 2019 dividend; and
- the Shield Plan aimed at achieving substantial savings in operating expenses compared with 2019 and at optimising capital expenditure in order to reduce cash outflows, all while preserving safety and maintenance investments.

In addition, in October 2020, Getlink refinanced its 2023 Green Bonds by issuing new "green" Senior Secured Notes in the form of the 2025 Green Bonds, raising an additional €126 million in cash. The Group also took care to ensure compliance with its financial covenants, especially those applicable to Eurotunnel's activities.

In conclusion, the Getlink Group and the Company, on the strength of available cash of 629 million Euros at 31 December 2020 and the possibility to consider additional funding facilities if required confirms that whatever may be the financial support granted by the UK or French states it will be able to meet its debt service obligations in 2021 and 2022 as well as the financing of its activities.

Brexit: the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union

Following the decision of the referendum of 23 June 2016 and the triggering of Article 50 by the British government at the end of March 2017, the official exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union took place on 31 January 2020 with a Transition Period that ended on 31 December 2020. On 24 December 2020, the United Kingdom and the European Union concluded an agreement on their future trade relations. The UK Government indicated that the application of the new border control arrangements would be phased in during the first half of 2021.

During 2020, the Company has not noted any significant impact of this decision on its business but continues its process of active monitoring and detailed follow-up of potential risks that may arise. The Company has taken account of this situation in the determination of the principal estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of its financial statements at 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

The Company made a profit after taxation for the year of £2,800,000 (2019: £7,177,000).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year (2019: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were M. Schuller and K. Morrison.

None of the directors had any material interest in any contract in relation to the business of the Company.

Directors' third-party indemnity provision

All of the directors who held office during the year were covered by a directors and officers liability insurance policy paid for by fellow Group undertakings. There were no other directors' indemnities in place during the year.

Charitable/political donations

No charitable donation was made during the year (2019: £nil). No political donation was made during the year (2019: £nil).

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Small company regime

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

By order of the Board,

Michael Schuller
Director

21 December 2021

UK Terminal
Ashford Road,
Folkestone,
Kent,
CT18 8XX

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101") and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the member of Eurotunnel Agent Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Eurotunnel Agent Services Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) 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 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice 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 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 at least 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Annual Report and Accounts, 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.

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 this regard.

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 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 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 specific 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and 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 the financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud and money laundering, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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.

Use of the audit 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.

Gavin Barclay (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
London E1W 1DD
Date: 23 December 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

£'000	Notes	2020	2019
Operating interest receivable	5	4,282	8,887
Operating interest payable	6	(1,571)	(1,608)
Operating expenses	4	(13)	(99)
Operating profit for the year before taxation		2,698	7,180
Other financial income/ (charges)	8	102	(3)
Profit before tax for the year		2,800	7,177
Tax charge	11	-	-
Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year		2,800	7,177

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The results in the income statement relate to continuing operations.

There are no other items of comprehensive income for either the current or the previous year.

Statement of financial position

£'000	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non- current financial assets			
Floating rate notes	9	289,688	296,095
Current financial assets			
Floating rate notes: accrued interest	9	175	178
Cash and cash equivalents	10	5,509	5,289
Total assets		295,372	301,562
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Issued share capital	13	–	–
Retained earnings		(39,154)	(46,331)
Profit for the year		2,800	7,177
Total shareholders deficit-equity		(36,354)	(39,154)
Non-current financial liabilities			
Loans due to parent company	11	330,942	339,911
Current financial liabilities			
Loans due to parent company: accrued interest	11	784	805
Total equity and liabilities		295,372	301,562

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 accounts, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 December 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Michael Schuller, Director
Company registration number: 05026976.

Statement of changes in equity

£'000	2020			2019		
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January	–	(39,154)	(39,154)	–	(46,331)	(46,331)
Profit for the year	–	2,800	2,800	–	7,177	7,177
As at 31 December	–	(36,354)	(36,354)	–	(39,154)	(39,154)

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

The Company is a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales and its registered office is Eurotunnel UK Terminal, Ashford Road, Folkestone, Kent CT18 8XX. The Company is wholly-owned by Getlink SE (Getlink), a company registered in France. Getlink SE is the immediate and ultimate parent of the Company.

1. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101") and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2006. Except for certain disclosure exemptions detailed below, the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (EU-adopted IFRSs) have been applied to these financial statements and, where necessary, amendments have been made in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups Regulations 2008/410 ("Regulations").

1.2 Disclosure exemptions applied

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 paragraph 8:

- (i) The requirement of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" relating to the disclosure of financial instruments and the nature and extent of risks arising from such instruments;
- (ii) The requirement of IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" paragraphs 91 to 99 relating to the fair value measurement disclosures of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value;
- (iii) The applicable requirements of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" relating to the disclosure of comparative information in respect of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year (IAS 1.79(a)(iv)) and the reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment (IAS 16.73(e));
- (iv) The requirement of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" paragraphs 134 to 136 relating to the disclosure of capital management policies and objectives;
- (v) The requirements of IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" paragraphs 10(d) and 111 relating to the presentation of a Statement of Cash Flows;
- (vi) The requirements of IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" paragraphs 30 and 31 relating to the disclosure of standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective; and
- (vii) The requirements of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" relating to the disclosure of key management personnel compensation and relating to the disclosure of related party transactions entered into between the Company and other wholly-owned subsidiaries of the group.

For the disclosure exemptions listed in points (i) to (iii), the equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Getlink SE, into which the Company is consolidated.

1.3 Basis of preparation and accounting

The financial statements are presented in sterling. They are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management has taken into account all available information, including actual results as at the date of these accounts, and forecast figures in respect of all cash flow, income statement and balance sheet elements for the foreseeable future, in particular for the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The G2 notes have been recorded at their fair value at the date of acquisition of £302 million. The fair value of these notes on the date of their acquisition was determined by the Group using its own financial model and corroborated by estimates provided by an external expert. The G2 notes are included in the category "Financial assets measured at amortised cost".

1.5 Significant accounting policies

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification and evaluation

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost, fair value through equity or at fair value through profit or loss depending on the nature of the instrument (debt or equity), characteristics of their contractual flows and how the entity manages its financial instruments (business model).

The business model of the entity represents the way in which financial assets are managed to generate cash flow. The exercise of judgment is necessary to appreciate the business model.

A financial asset is said to be "basic" if the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows corresponding solely to repayments of principal and interest calculated on the capital remaining due. The determination of the basic character is to be carried out for each financial asset, debt instrument, when it is initially recognised.

i. Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it satisfies both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held as part of a business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset define the latter as basic (SPPI) within the meaning of the standard.

Debt instruments at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value and then at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. For short-term receivables with no stated interest rate, the fair value is treated as the amount of the invoice unless the interest rate has a significant impact.

Income accrued or acquired on debt instruments is recorded under "Finance income" using the effective interest rate method.

These instruments are subject to the IFRS 9 requirements for impairment.

This category includes the inflation-linked G2 notes held by the Company.

ii. Debt instruments measured at fair value through equity

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through equity only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held as part of a business model whose objective is both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset define the latter as basic (SPPI) within the meaning of the standard.

Debt instruments at fair value through equity are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. At the balance sheet date, they are measured at their fair value and changes in fair value are recorded in gains and losses recognised directly in equity (recyclable in profit or loss). The assets in foreign currencies being monetary, fair value for the currency component affects the result.

Income accrued or acquired on debt instruments is recorded under "Finance income" using the effective interest rate method.

These instruments are subject to the IFRS 9 requirements for impairment.

The Company does not hold debt instruments at fair value through equity.

iii. Equity instruments measured at fair value through equity

Equity instruments are recorded at fair value through profit or loss, except in the case of an irrevocable option for fair value measurement through non-recyclable equity (provided these instruments are not held for trading) without subsequent reclassification in profit or loss.

Equity instruments at fair value through equity are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Unrealised and realised impairment losses remain recognised in equity without ever affecting the result. These financial assets are not impaired. In the event of a sale, changes in fair value are not transferred to profit but directly to the consolidated reserves in equity. Only dividends affect the result if they correspond to a return on the investment. They are recorded under "Finance income". The fair value corresponds, for quoted securities, to a market price. For unlisted securities, it is determined by reference to recent transactions or by valuation techniques that incorporate reliable and observable market data.

The Company does not hold equity instruments at fair value through equity.

iv. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

All other financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-basic assets. These assets are measured at fair value with changes in value recorded in profit or loss.

This category also includes derivative financial instruments (positive fair values).

When classified as current assets in cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include, in particular, units of cash UCITS.

Impairment

Pursuant to the provisions of IFRS 9, financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through equity are recognised, as at the date of first recognition, as a write-down for expected credit losses (Expected Credit Losses or ECL). Where the financial assets concerned have not been subject to objective indications of individual impairment losses, the depreciation for expected credit losses is evaluated on the basis of historical losses and reasonable and justifiable forecasts of future cash flows.

Financial instruments are divided into three categories according to the deterioration in credit risk observed since their initial recognition: S1 (no significant increase in credit risk), S2 (significant increase in credit risk) and S3 (credit risk proven). Each credit category has a specific credit risk assessment method: expected credit losses at 1 year for outstanding S1, credit losses expected at maturity for outstanding amounts of S2 and S3.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include, in accordance with IFRS 9 borrowings and interest rate hedging instruments. The Company does not have interest rate hedging instruments.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost according to the effective interest rate method.

For financial liabilities that are at a fixed interest rate, interest costs are recognised at a constant interest rate until maturity of the debt using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts all of the contractual cash flows due on the debt until its maturity. These cash flows are calculated on the basis of the estimated cash flows due on each instrument constituting the debt. The calculation takes into account the transaction related costs and all other premiums and discounts.

For financial liabilities that are at a variable interest rate, cash flows are periodically re-estimated to reflect changes in market interest rates, thereby changing the effective interest rate.

For financial liabilities that are at a fixed interest rate indexed to inflation, cash flows are periodically re-estimated to take account of actual fluctuations in the inflation rate, thereby changing the effective interest rate.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reporting currency of the Company at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the statement of financial position.

Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares if paid by the Company will be shown as a deduction from equity.

2. Employee benefit expense

The Company employed no staff during the year (2019: £nil).

3. Directors' remuneration

Directors are remunerated by a fellow Group undertaking for their duties to the Group as a whole. The directors received no specific emoluments for the services to the Company during the year (2019: £nil).

The Board is not aware of any contract of significance in relation to the Company or its subsidiaries in which any director has any material interest.

4. Operating expenses

Operating expenses in 2020 comprise legal and other costs but exclude audit fees of £4,774 (2019: £4,774) which were borne by another Group company. Fees during the year for non-audit services provided by the current auditors, and their associates, were £nil (2019: £nil).

5. Operating interest receivable

£'000	2020	2019
Interest receivable on GBP inflation linked notes	8,518	10,047
Amortisation of premium on GBP inflation linked notes	(4,236)	(1,160)
Interest received on bank deposits	-	-
Total interest receivable	4,282	8,887

6. Operating interest payable

£'000	2020	2019
Interest payable on GBP loan from Getlink SE	1,571	1,608
Total cost of servicing debt	1,571	1,608

7. Other financial income/ (costs)

£'000	2020	2019
Prior period related Interest received in relation to disposed inflation linked notes	103	-
Prior period related fees in respect of acquisition of GBP inflation linked notes	-	(3)
Net exchange losses	(1)	-
Total interest receivable/(payable)	102	(3)

8. Financial risks

Financial risk represents the risk of financial loss to the Company in the event that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to honour their contractual obligations. It also includes foreign exchange risk, liquidity/cash flow risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. In the Company these risks will be matched in terms of financial assets and liabilities such that the net position in respect of each of these risks is low. The company plans to continue to always have in place a natural hedge derived from matched holdings of equal and opposite amounts of assets and liabilities. In this context, no sensitivity analysis has been provided given the low level of net exposure to each risk.

Inflation linked and other floating rate notes

All of the notes were issued by Channel Link Enterprises Finance (CLEF), the structure that securitised the Group's debt in 2007. The scope of operation of the CLEF structure is limited to the receipt and onward distribution of interest and principal repayments arising from the Group debt. All such amounts are ultimately payable by fellow Group undertakings and thus the Company considers it has very limited financial risk.

In 2020, the effective interest income rate in respect of the inflation-linked G2 bonds before amortisation of was approximately 3% (2019:3%).

9. Financial assets

On 9 February 2018, the Company completed the acquisition it committed to in December 2017, for a price totaling £351 million, of G2 bonds with an estimated market value of £302 million, financed by a temporary external bridge loan debt of £190 million and by a loan from Getlink SE of £161 million. The external bridge loan was repaid on 5 October 2018 by the proceeds from a further Getlink loan. Interest will be due on the Getlink loans broadly at the same time and for the same amount as interest receivable from the FRNs, less any necessary costs

This agreement also provided options for the Group to further purchase G1 and G3 bonds of nominal value £300 million and £100 million respectively, and consent for the Group to implement its legal re-structuring completed in 2018.

In respect of this transaction, the Company recorded a further very minor cost amount of £3,000 in 2019, in addition to the previously recognised amounts of £48,000,000 in 2017 and £2,456,000 in 2018.

This loss arises as the purchase price included an indemnity for costs, including the need to cancel related hedging arrangements, incurred by the former holder of the bonds.

However, it is expected that further Group restructuring or other group arrangements will compensate for this loss over time. In addition, the future market value of the G2 FRNs will vary in accordance with market expectations in respect of UK inflation and general market interest rates over the life of the Tranche A debt which is due for repayment between 2018 and 2042.

The inflation-linked notes correspond to the securitisation of the Tranche A2 of the Group's debt and have the same characteristics in terms of interest and maturity. They carry a contractual interest rate of 2.89% plus UK inflation (RPI).

The effective interest rate comprises the interest as described above adjusted by the amortisation of the premium over the life of the loan and due to adjustments made in respect of lower inflation amounted to between 1- 2% in 2020. (2019:3%)

£'000	31 December 2019	Acquisitions	Repayments	Amortisation of premium	Indexation and accrued interest	31 December 2020
Non-current assets						
Inflation linked notes GBP- base value	201,183		(4,806)	-	2,636	199,013
Inflation linked notes GBP- premium	94,912	-	-	(4,237)	-	90,675
Total non-current assets	296,095	-	(4,806)	(4,237)	-	289,688
Current assets						
Accrued interest on GBP notes	178	-	-	-	(3)	175
Total current assets	178	-	-	-	(3)	175

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Movement during the year:

£'000	2020	2019
Opening cash and cash equivalents	5,289	5,123
Increase in cash in year	220	166
Closing cash and cash equivalents	5,509	5,289

11. Financial liabilities

As described in Note 8 above, the Company purchased in early 2018 FRN's at a cost for the Company of £351 million financed by an external bridge loan of £190 million and by a loan from Getlink SE of £161 million. The bridge loan was repaid on 5 October 2018 and replaced by a further loan from Getlink SE.

The GBP loans from Getlink carry interest broadly at the same time and for the same amount as interest receivable from the FRNs, less any necessary costs, principally as described in Note 8 above.

£000	31 December 2019	Repayment	Variation of accrued interest	31 December 2020
Non-current financial liabilities:				
Bridge Loan	-	-	-	-
GBP loans due to Getlink SE	339,911	(8,969)	-	330,942
Total non-current financial liabilities	339,911	(8,969)	-	330,942
Current financial liabilities:				
GBP loan due to Getlink SE	805	-	(21)	784
Total current financial liabilities	805	-	(21)	784

12. Taxation

12.1 Current taxation

UK Corporation tax comprises a group relief charge of £nil for the year. (2019: £nil).

12.2 Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

£'000	2020	2019
Profit for the year before tax	2,800	7,177
Profit for the year multiplied by the UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	(532)	(1,364)
Utilisation of tax losses	532	1,364
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

The main corporation tax rate for the year is 19% (2019: 19%). A deferred tax asset of £4,858,000 (2019: £5,390,000) has not been recognised due to the uncertainty in respect of the availability of future taxable profits in the Company against which unused tax losses can be utilised.

12.3 Factors affecting future tax charges or credits

UK tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely, but the use of losses in any one year is restricted to 50% of any taxable profit amounts beyond £5 million.

It is possible that tax relief credits may arise in the future from use or partial surrender of the Company's tax losses but as stated above no deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the current uncertainty in respect of this.

It has been announced in the UK spring budget that the standard corporation tax rates are planned to rise from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023, but this is not expected to be substantially enacted until July 2021.

The directors of the Company are not aware of any other significant factors likely to affect future tax charges or credits.

13. Share capital

£		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Allotted called up and unpaid	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

14. Events after the date of the statement of financial position

There are no significant events to report.

15. Ultimate parent undertaking

The results of the Company are consolidated in the consolidated financial statement of Getlink SE, the Company's parent company and controlling party and a company registered in France. A copy of these consolidated financial statements is available on the Group's website www.eurotunnelgroup.com.