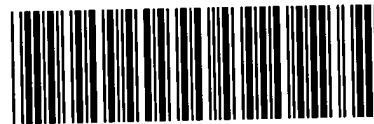


Registered number: 11078670

**Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**  
**Annual report and financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2019**

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# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

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

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# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

## **Directors and advisers**

### **Directors**

Michele Armanini  
Jed Brawley  
Thomas Crawley  
Hamish Mackenzie  
Miguel Costa  
Michael Woodhead (appointed 1 August 2019)  
Andrew Matthews (resigned 1 August 2019)

### **Registered number**

11078670

### **Registered office**

Senator House  
85 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4AB

### **Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
1 Embankment Place  
London  
WC2N 6R

# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

## **Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019**

The directors present their Annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### **Principal activity**

The company's principal activity during the year was that of a holding company for its subsidiary Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited (collectively the "Group") which is engaged in the funding, ownership and leasing of fleets of Class 730 electric trains manufactured by Bombardier Transportation UK Limited ("BT") and Class 196 diesel trains manufactured by Construcciones y Auxiliar de Ferrocarriles S.A. ("CAF").

### **Results and dividends**

The loss for the year was £86k (2018: loss of £38k).

The directors do not recommend a payment of a final dividend (2018: £ nil).

### **Future developments**

The Group is currently focused on meeting its contractual obligations, monitoring the performance of BT and CAF as they complete the manufacture of the Class 730 and Class 196 trains and preparing for the first train deliveries.

### **Post balance sheet events**

Since 31 December 2019 a global pandemic, Covid-19, has led to Government advice, both in the UK and globally, that all non-essential work should be limited to reduce the spread of the virus. Covid-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post statement of financial position event and no adjustment has been made to the Financial Statements as a result. The Directors have reviewed the impact of the pandemic on the company's cashflow and, based on the latest assessments, the Directors do not consider that it impacts on the company's ability to remain a going concern. They continue to keep the situation under review.

### **Financial risk management**

#### **Interest rate risk**

The company has no debt and thus has no exposure to interest rate risk.

#### **Credit risk**

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

The company manages credit risk by carrying out regular reviews of counterparties to assess and evaluate their financial stability.

#### **Liquidity and cash flow risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The company monitors its cash flow requirements on a monthly basis and compares expected cash flow obligations with expected cash flow receipts to ensure that they are appropriately aligned.

### **Going concern**

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of this report and confirm that the funding that is available to the company is sufficient to support the company's operations and planned growth over this period. In making this assessment the directors have considered a wide range of information including the contractual nature of the management fee income from its subsidiary, Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited, and the ability of the subsidiary to make these management fee payments (based on the debt facilities available to the subsidiary and the contractual nature of the subsidiaries income once the trains are put on lease). Consequently, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

## **Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements are shown on page 1.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for 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.

### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the 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 auditors are aware of that information.

### **Independent auditors**

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



Thomas Crawley  
**Director**  
28 July 2020

# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

## ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited***

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019; the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### ***Independence***

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

---

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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#### **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### ***Directors' report***

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited (continued)***

### **Reporting on other information (continued)**

#### *Directors' report (continued)*

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

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### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

#### *Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### *Use of this report*

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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## **Other required reporting**

### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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### **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

*/s/ Benham*

Ian Benham (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
28 July 2020

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019

		31 December	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December
	Note	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
Revenue	2	535	572
Operating expenses	3	(641)	(520)
Loss on disposal of preference shares	4	-	(90)
<b>Operating Loss</b>		<b>(106)</b>	<b>(38)</b>
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		<b>(106)</b>	<b>(38)</b>
Income tax credit	7	20	-
<b>Loss for the financial year/period</b>		<b>(86)</b>	<b>(38)</b>

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	31 December	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year/period	(86)	(38)
<b>Other comprehensive expense</b>	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year/period</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(38)</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.



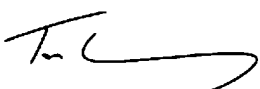
# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	Period from 23 November 2017 to	
		31 December 2019 £'000	31 December 2018 £'000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Deferred tax assets	10	20	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		20	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	8	104	127
<b>Total current assets</b>		104	127
<b>Total assets</b>		124	127
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	(148)	(65)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		(148)	(65)
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>		(24)	62
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	11	100	100
Accumulated losses		(124)	(38)
<b>Total equity</b>		(24)	62

The notes on pages 10 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 18 were authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 28 July 2020 and were signed on their behalf by:



Thomas Crawley  
Director



Jed Brawley  
Director

Registered number: 11078670

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £'000	Accumulated losses £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 23 November 2017 (date of incorporation)	-	-	-
Loss for the financial period	-	(38)	(38)
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the financial period</b>	-	(38)	(38)
<b>Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>	-	-	-
Issue of ordinary shares	100	-	100
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>62</b>
Loss for the financial year	-	(86)	(106)
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the financial year</b>	-	(86)	(106)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>(24)</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2019

		31 December	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December
	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash used in operations	12	-	(100)
Net cash used in operating activities		-	(100)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issuing shares	11	-	100
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	100
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</b>		-	-

The notes on pages 10 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

#### General information

The company's principal activity during the year was that of a holding company.

The financial statements are presented in UK pound sterling. Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The registered address is Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4AB.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) as adopted by the European Union and with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements contain information about Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings 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 immediate parent entity Corelink Rail Infrastructure SGP, established in the United Kingdom (see note 13).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The critical accounting estimates and judgements are described below.

#### Critical accounting estimates and judgements

##### (i) Carrying value of deferred tax assets

The Company has deferred tax assets of £20,000 at 31 December 2019, see note 10. The recoverability of the deferred tax asset is considered to be a critical accounting estimate. The Company has made an assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on forecast taxable profits. In the event that future taxable profits are lower than forecast the carrying value of deferred tax asset may be impaired.

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations effective in the year ended 31 December 2019

The following new standards and amendments to standards are effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 onwards:

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
- IFRS 16 'Leases'
- Amendments to IFRS 2 'Share-based Payments'
- Amendments to IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'
- Amendments to IAS 40 'Investment Property'
- Annual Improvements to 2014-2016 cycle
- IFRS 1 and IAS 28 amendments
- IFRIC 22 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration'

None of the above amendments to standards or interpretations have had a material effect on the financial statements.

#### New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2019 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**

### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Going concern**

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of this report and confirm that the funding that is available to the company is sufficient to support the company's operations and planned growth over this period. In making this assessment the directors have considered a wide range of information including the contractual nature of the management fee income from its subsidiary, Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited, and the ability of the subsidiary to make these management fee payments (based on the debt facilities available to the subsidiary and the contractual nature of the subsidiaries income once the trains are put on lease). Consequently, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. An assessment of whether a financial asset is impaired is made at least at each reporting date.

The principal financial assets and liabilities of the Company are as follows:

##### **(a) Trade and other receivables and payables**

The Company has allocated receivables and payables due within 12 months of the balance sheet date to current with the remainder included in non-current.

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the Company has a right to consideration that is unconditional (subject only to the passage of time before payment is due). Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any appropriate allowances for expected credit losses.

##### **(b) Cash and cash equivalents**

In the cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of financial position.

##### **(c) Borrowings**

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

#### **Revenue**

Revenue relates to fees earned for management services and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Revenue from a contract to provide management services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Allowance for lifetime expect credit losses ("ECL") is carried for trade receivables which result from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15 and which do not contain a significant financing component. As such assets are measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

#### Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of financial position date in the country where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred income tax asset has been recognised as of 31 December 2019 due to the anticipated future taxable profits arising from the contractual nature of the company's management fee income.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity of different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Amounts paid by, or amounts received by, the company in respect of group relief that represent the tax benefit surrendered/received are recorded as an income tax expense/credit in the statement of comprehensive income. Where the amounts paid by, or amounts received by, the company exceed the tax benefit surrendered/received, the excess is recorded directly in equity as a movement in other comprehensive income.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### 2 Revenue

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
Management fees income from Corelink Rail Infrastructure Ltd	535	572
	535	572

### 3 Breakdown of operating loss by nature

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
Management fees	(511)	(520)
Adviser fees	(130)	-
	(641)	(520)

In 2019 the company employed advisers at a cost of £130,000 to assist its subsidiary, Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited, in the renegotiation of the manufacture and supply agreements it had in place with BT.

### 4 Loss on transfer of preference shares

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
Loss on disposal of preference shares	-	(90)
	-	(90)

In July 2018 the company disposed of 90,000 non-voting redeemable preference shares of £1 each in Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited to the Corelink Trust for nil consideration.

### 5 Employees

There are no employees other than the directors. The remuneration received by the directors during the year was nil (2018: nil).

### 6 Audit fees

The audit fee for the company was borne by Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited, and is included in their financial statements.

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### 7 Income tax credit

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current tax on loss for the period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(10)	(7)
Tax losses recognised - prior year	(10)	-
Unrecognised tax losses	-	7
Total deferred tax	(20)	-
<b>Income tax credit</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>-</b>

The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on the corporation tax rate of 19% that is enacted as at the reporting date.

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the Company's profit as per the income statement as follows:

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
<b>Loss before income tax</b>	<b>(106)</b>	<b>(38)</b>
Taxable Income	(106)	(38)
Income tax credit at the UK standard rate of 19%	20	7
Effects of:		
Tax losses recognised - prior year	(10)	-
Group relief	10	-
Unrecognised tax losses	-	(7)
<b>Income tax credit</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>

The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on the corporation tax rate of 19% that is enacted as at the reporting date.



# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### 8 Trade and other receivables

	31 December	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
<b>Current</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10	10
Other tax and social security	-	25
Prepayments	94	92
	<b>104</b>	<b>127</b>

### 9 Trade and other payables

	31 December	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Accruals	130	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	18	65
	<b>148</b>	<b>65</b>

The amounts owed to group undertakings referenced in the table above are in respect of management fees due to Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited.

### 10 Deferred income tax assets

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	31 December	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
At beginning of year	-	-
Credited to the Income statement	20	-
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### 10 Deferred income tax assets (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-
Tax losses	20	-
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>

The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on the corporation tax rate of 19% that is enacted as at the reporting date.

### 11 Share capital

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
<b>Allotted and fully paid</b>		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

On 23 November 2017, 100,000 shares were issued for a nominal value of £1 each.

### 12 Cash used in operations

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
Loss before income tax	(106)	(38)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Movement in trade and other receivables	23	(127)
Movement in trade and other payables	83	65
<b>Cash used in operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(100)</b>

# Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### 13 Financial assets and liabilities

The company holds the following financial instruments:

	31 December 2019 £'000	Period from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 £'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
- Trade and other receivables	10	35
	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Liabilities at amortised cost:		
- Trade and other payables	(148)	(65)
	<b>(148)</b>	<b>(65)</b>
<b>Total financial instruments</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(30)</b>

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets mentioned above.

#### *Fair value of trade and other receivables*

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

#### *Impairment and risk exposure*

There are no impairment provisions held against trade and other receivable balances (2018: nil).

#### *Fair value of trade and other payables*

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short-term nature.

### 14 Ultimate controlling party and related party transactions

The parent of the smallest and largest group undertaking which produces consolidated financial statements, and of which the company is a member, is Corelink Rail Infrastructure SGP, incorporated in the United Kingdom. Group financial statements for this company are available from 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9WJ.

There is no one controlling party, instead it is 50% owned by Infracapital Greenfield Partners I LP, 32.28% owned by Pan European Infrastructure II LP and 17.72% owned by Pan European Infrastructure II SCS (in combination the "shareholders").

Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited ("CRIHL") has a management services agreement in place with Corelink Rail Infrastructure Limited ("CRIL") under which CRIL has agreed to pay an annual fee of £535k. In the period since incorporation CRIL incurred management fees of £1,107k and paid CRIHL £1,125k leaving an intercompany balance at the end of the year of £18k.

# **Corelink Rail Infrastructure Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**

### **15 Post balance sheet events**

Since 31 December 2019 a global pandemic, Covid-19, has led to Government advice, both in the UK and globally, that all non-essential work should be limited to reduce the spread of the virus. Covid-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post statement of financial position event and no adjustment has been made to the Financial Statements as a result. The Directors have reviewed the impact of the pandemic on the company's cashflow and, based on the latest assessments, the Directors do not consider that it impacts on the company's ability to remain a going concern. They continue to keep the situation under review.