

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

**Annual report and financial
statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Registered number 08346271

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

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High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Officers and professional advisors

Directors

J Curley
D Harding
A Leness
S Jones
K Ludeman
A Pitt
P Robson
S Springett
M Woodhams
Intertrust Directors 1 Ltd

Chairman

K Ludeman

Company secretary

L Clarke-Bodicoat

Registered office

5th Floor
Kings Place
90 York Way
London
N1 9AG

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc Strategic report

The strategic report has been prepared solely to provide additional information to shareholders to assess High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (the “Company”) strategies and potential for those strategies to succeed.

The Directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006.

The business model

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (the “Company”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Helix Acquisition Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Company’s main purpose is to administer and manage an element of the debt raising strategy for the Helix Acquisition Limited group (the “Group”) of companies. The Company has issued £856.5m of bonds that are listed on the London Stock Exchange. £246.5m of these bonds are index linked.

The Directors do not anticipate any changes to activities of the Company in the foreseeable future.

A fair review of the business

The Company made a profit of £5,000 (31 March 2019: £5,000) during the year.

No dividends have been paid or proposed for the current year (31 March 2019: none).

It is not anticipated that the Company will require additional borrowings for the foreseeable future.

The Directors believe that an understanding of the performance and position of the business is more useful when viewed on a Group wide basis. Reference should be made to the key performance indicators included within the Annual Report of Betjeman Holdings Limited which is available as detailed in note 16 to these financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company has a risk management process and arrangements that enable the organisation to systematically identify, assess, manage and monitor business and financial risks.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, credit risk, Brexit and COVID-19. The Board regularly reviews these risks and approves the use of financial instruments to manage risk. More information on the management of risk and uncertainties is provided in the financial statements of the intermediary parent company noted above.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fluctuations in interest rates could result in volatility in interest payable and receivable. The Company has no floating interest rate financial assets or financial liabilities. As the interest on all of the Company’s financial instruments is fixed there is no interest rate risk.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Strategic report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties *(continued)*

Inflation risk

Inflation risk is the risk that changes in the Retail Price Index ("RPI") results in the volatility of the value of future cash inflows and outflows. The Company's exposure to inflation risk is low as:

- The Company's financial obligations relating to the USPP notes are equally matched by the receipts on the loans to the Group undertakings;
- The Group continues to provide financial support to the Company; and
- The Group has adequate resources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is low as:

- The Company's financial obligations relating to the USPP notes are equally matched by the receipts on the loans to the Group undertakings;
- The Group continues to provide financial support to the Company; and
- The Group has adequate resources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations. Credit risk is considered to be low as all loans are to Group undertakings.

Approval

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 11 June 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
D Harding

Director

11 June 2020

5th Floor
Kings Place
90 York Way
London
N1 9AG

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc Directors' report

The Directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Matters covered by the strategic report

As permitted under s.414C(ii) of the Companies Act 2006, certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report have been omitted as they are included within the strategic report. These matters relate to future developments.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

J Curley	
D Harding	Appointed 12 June 2019
S Jones	
A Leness	
K Ludeman	
A Pitt	
P Robson	Appointed 12 June 2019
S Springett	
M Woodhams	
Intertrust Directors 1 Limited	

Directors indemnities

The Group maintains insurance against Directors and Officers liability as permitted by the Companies Act 2006 for the benefit of the Directors and Officers of the Company excluding Intertrust Directors 1 Limited. Qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of Intertrust Directors 1 Limited are maintained by Intertrust Management Limited. None of the Directors who served during the year had any interest in the shares of the Company or any other Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited group company.

Corporate governance

The Directors have been charged with governance in accordance with the transaction documents describing the structure and operation of the transaction. The governance structure of the Company is such that the key policies have been predetermined at the time of issuance and the operational roles have been assigned to third parties with their roles strictly governed by the transaction documents.

The transaction documents provide for procedures that have been designed for safeguarding assets against unauthorised use or disposition, for maintaining proper accounting records, and for the reliability and usefulness of financial information used within the business or for publication. Such procedures are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives whilst enabling them to comply with the regulatory obligations.

Due to the nature of the securities which have been issued, the Company is largely exempt from the disclosure requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority pertaining to the Disclosure and Transparency Rules ("DTR") as detailed in DTR 7.1 audit committees and 7.2 corporate governance statements (save for DTR 7.2.5 requiring a description of the features of the internal control and risk management systems).

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Directors' report *(continued)*

Political donations

Political donations during the year were £nil (31 March 2019: £nil).

Going concern

The Directors have considered the use of the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements in light of the current economic conditions along with the Covid-19 pandemic and have concluded that this remains appropriate. More information is provided in note 2 to these financial statements.

Subsequent events

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 17 to the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Auditor

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 11 June 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
D Harding
Director

11 June 2020

5th Floor
Kings Place
90 York Way
London
N1 9AG

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc Directors' responsibilities statement

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; 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 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.



.....
D Harding
Director

11 June 2020

5th Floor
Kings Place
90 York Way
London
N1 9AG

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Independent auditor’s report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

1. Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (the ‘company’):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company’s affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 “Reduced Disclosure Framework”; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 17.





The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 “Reduced Disclosure Framework” (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

2. Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council’s (the ‘FRC’s’) Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We confirm that the non-audit services prohibited by the FRC’s Ethical Standard were not provided to the company. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. Summary of our audit approach

Key audit matters	The key audit matters that we identified in the current year were going concern and the recoverability of debtors. Within this report, key audit matters are identified as follows:
	Newly identified
	Increased level of risk
	Similar level of risk
	Decreased level of risk

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc
Independent auditor’s report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc *(continued)*

Materiality	The materiality that we used in the current year was £3.1 million which was determined on the basis of 2% of total assets.
Scoping	Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.
Significant changes in our approach	There have been no changes to our key audit matters since the issuance our prior year audit report.

4. Conclusions relating to going concern

<p>We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. 	<p>We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.</p>
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5. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc
Independent auditor’s report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (continued)

5.1. Going concern 

Key audit description	<p>matter The company has listed debt of £911 as at 31 March 2020 (2019:£904.6m), comprising fixed debt of £610m, incurring interest at 4.375% per annum. The remaining listed debt is index-linked, incurring interest at UKTI 0.75% plus 1.566%. Both types of debt have a maturity date of 1 November 2038. The company also has corresponding debtors due from group undertakings totalling £924.7m (2019: 918.3m).</p> <p>The ability of the company to repay the debt and pay the relevant interest charges is dependent on the trading performance and future prospects of its group undertakings and whether they will have the ability to repay their loans to the company. Deterioration in performance of the subsidiary entities, particularly HS1 Limited (refer to note 2.2 of the financial statements), would in turn affect the going concern basis of accounting under which the financial statements have been prepared.</p> <p>The directors have prepared cash flow projections for the group which involve significant judgement over key assumptions such as future performance, revenue growth and discount rates.</p> <p>Further details are included within the Directors’ Report on pages 4 to 5, and note 2.2 to the financial statements.</p>
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	<p>We obtained an understanding of the key controls related to the assessment of going concern.</p> <p>We reviewed management’s cash flow projections, challenging the key assumptions based on our knowledge of the business and general market conditions affecting the group, our understanding of the future performance of the business, industry forecasts and assessed the potential risk of management bias.</p> <p>We performed sensitivity analysis in relation to the key assumptions used to consider the extent of changes that either individually or collectively would result in the subsidiaries being unable to pay the debt. Particular focus was applied around the impact of Covid-19 on the short-to-medium term financial performance of the group. We also reviewed the historical accuracy of management’s forecasts by comparing the actual results to forecasts.</p> <p>We tested the integrity of the cash flow projections using our computer assisted analytics tools, and tested the accuracy and completeness of the underlying data.</p> <p>We evaluated the adequacy of disclosure made in Directors’ Report on pages 4 to 5 and note 2.2 to the financial statements in respect of the company’s ability to continue as a going concern.</p>
Key observations	<p>Based on the work performed we are satisfied that the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting and the disclosure in respect of the company’s ability to continue as a going concern are appropriate.</p>

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc
Independent auditor’s report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance
(1) plc (continued)

5.2. Recoverability of debtors 

Key audit matter description	<p>Debtors from group undertakings are stated in the balance sheet at £924.7m (£918.3m) and these represent 99% (2019: 99%) of the gross assets of the Cor</p> <p>There is significant level of judgement involved in determining the recoveral these debtors from group undertakings based on the financial position and prospects of the group undertakings. This takes into consideration a range of such as the trading performance and expected revenue growth.</p> <p>We also considered the risk of inappropriate management bias in the assun and valuations of these debtors.</p> <p>Further details are included within the accounting policies and notes 11 and 12 financial statements.</p>
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	<p>We obtained an understanding of the key controls related to the valuatic recoverability of debtors from group undertakings.</p> <p>We challenged the Directors’ judgements regarding the appropriateness carrying value through obtaining a copy of the latest audited financial informati our understanding of the future trading performance of the group undertaki assessing the ability of the group undertakings to repay these amounts.</p>
Key observations	<p>Based on the work performed we concluded that debtors from group under are appropriately stated.</p>

6. Our application of materiality

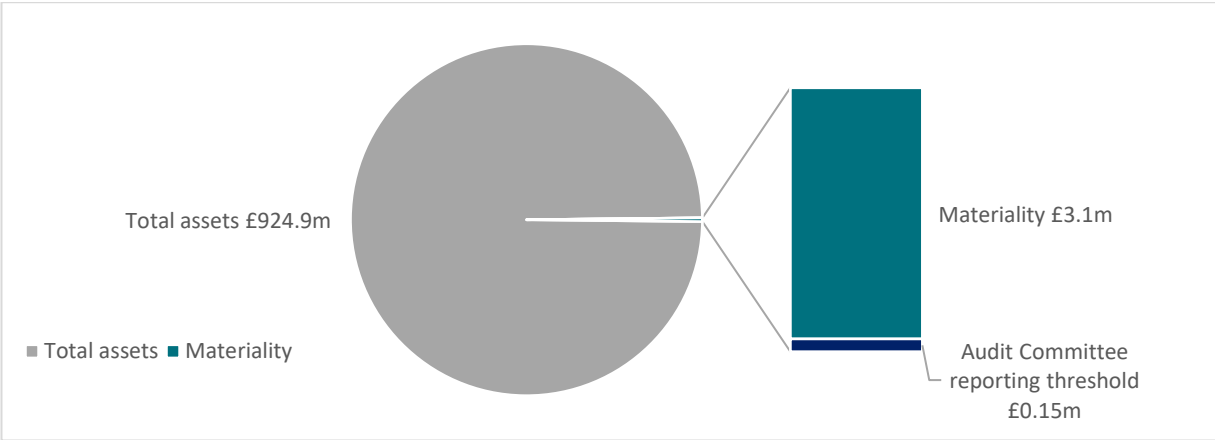
6.1. Materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Materiality	£3.1 million (2019: £3.15 million)
Basis for determining materiality	2% of total assets, capped at group materiality (2019: same basis)
Rationale for the benchmark applied	We determined materiality based on total assets as this is the key metric used by management, investors, analysts and lenders, with shareholder value being driven by total assets value movements.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc
Independent auditor’s report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance
(1) plc (continued)



6.2. Performance materiality

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality was set at 70% of materiality for the 2020 audit. In determining performance materiality, we considered the following factors:

- a. our risk assessment, including our assessment of the company’s overall control environment,
- b. our past experience of the audit, which has indicated a low number of corrected and uncorrected misstatements in prior periods

6.3. Error reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £155,000 (2019: £160,500) as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

7. An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement. Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

8. Other information

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

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

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

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Independent auditor's report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (continued)

misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

9. Responsibilities of directors

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

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

10. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

11. Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

11.1. Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the company's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management and the audit committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Independent auditor's report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (continued)

- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and involving relevant internal specialists, including tax, valuations, and IT specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and UK tax legislation.

11.2. Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, the audit committee and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

12. Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Independent auditor's report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc *(continued)*

- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

13. Matters on which we are required to report by exception

13.1. Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records

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, 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

13.2. Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made.

We have nothing to report in respect of this matter.

14. Other matters

14.1. Auditor tenure

Following the recommendation of the audit committee, we were appointed by the Directors on 1 November 2011 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2011 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is 10 years, covering the years ending 31 March 2011 to 31 March 2020.

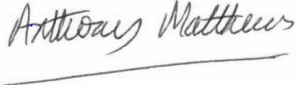
14.2. Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the audit committee

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee we are required to provide in accordance with ISAs (UK).

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc
Independent auditor’s report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance
(1) plc *(continued)*

15. Use of our report

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



.....
Anthony Matthews FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
11 June 2020

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	<i>Note</i>	2020 £m	2019 £m
Turnover	4	-	-
Other operating expenditure		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit		-	-
Interest receivable and similar income	8	40.7	40.8
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(40.7)	(40.8)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation		-	-
Tax on profit	10	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 19 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

All activities of the Company in the current and preceding year relate to continuing operations.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020		2019	
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Non-current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		911.0		904.6
			<u>911.0</u>		<u>904.6</u>
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	13.7		13.7	
Cash at bank and in hand		0.1		0.1	
		<u>13.8</u>		<u>13.8</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(13.7)		(13.7)	
Net current assets			<u>0.1</u>		<u>0.1</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>911.1</u>		<u>904.7</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(911.0)		(904.6)
Net assets			<u>0.1</u>		<u>0.1</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		0.1		0.1
Profit and loss account	15		-		-
Shareholders' funds			<u>0.1</u>		<u>0.1</u>

The notes on pages 19 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 June 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:



.....
D Harding
Director

Company registered number: 08346271

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Called up share capital £m	Profit and loss account £m	Total equity £m
Balance at 1 April 2018	0.1	-	0.1
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	0.1	-	0.1
Balance at 1 April 2019	0.1	-	0.1
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	0.1	-	0.1

The notes on pages 19 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc (the “Company”) is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company’s financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest million pounds except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited.

The Company’s immediate parent undertaking, Betjeman Holdings Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Betjeman Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from 5th Floor, Kings Place, 90 York Way, London N1 9AG.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented on these financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- a) the requirements of IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments”: Disclosures, this exemption requires that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated;
- b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”, this exemption requires that equivalent disclosures are included in the financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated;
- c) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”;
- d) the requirements of IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”;
 - i. the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”;
- e) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”; and
- f) the requirements in IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures” to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- g) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, this exemption requires that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 *Going concern*

The Company exists to administer the debt raising strategy for the Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited group. The main trading company of the Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited group is HS1 Limited, a company that holds the concession to operate, maintain and renew the high speed rail line connecting London's St Pancras International Station to Europe via the Channel Tunnel. At 31 March 2020, the Company has net current assets but is dependent on the performance of HS1 Limited to repay its liabilities as they fall due.

HS1 Limited has conducted sensitivity analysis ranging from likely to pessimistic to stress test the impact of Covid-19. Under all stress cases the Company has strong covenants and cashflows, and able to pay its scheduled borrowing repayments as they fall due.

Having due regard to the performance of HS1 Limited, the availability of working capital and the facilities under the loan agreement with the parent undertaking, the Directors are confident that the Company has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities. The financial statements have accordingly been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 *Financial instruments*

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 *Financial instruments (continued)*

i) Financial assets *(continued)*

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The company's financial assets at amortised cost includes intercompany receivables/debtors and listed bonds.

The company does not have financial assets at fair value through OCI.

The company does not have financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Financial instruments *(continued)*

i) Financial assets *(continued)*

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs.

Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are past their due date. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

No adjustment required to the Company's financial statements for ECL in the year.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Financial instruments *(continued)*

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and interest bearing borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

The company does not have financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade debtors, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provision for impairment is made through profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

2.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.6 Other interest receivable and interest payable

Other interest receivable comprises interest receivable from loans to fellow Group undertakings. Interest receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Interest payable is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemptions and direct issue costs are accounted for on an accruals basis and taken to the profit and loss account using the effective interest rate method and are added to the carrying value of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

2.7 Taxation

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

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss 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 on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for:

- differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and
- differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

3 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.7 Taxation *(continued)*

Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

A key estimate used in the preparation of the financial statements is in the determination of the fair value of financial instruments. The fair value of quoted investments is determined by reference to observable market data in the form of bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Where there is not an active market for a financial instrument the fair value is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows based on available market data of similar instruments at the balance sheet date.

The company does not have any key assumptions concerning the future or the key area of estimation uncertainty in the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The Directors do not consider there to be any critical judgments involved in the application of the accounting policies for the preparation of the financial statements.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

4 Turnover

All turnover arises in the United Kingdom from providing financing activities on behalf of the Group, which is deemed to be a single operating segment by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (being the Board of Directors). As such, no further segmental analysis is presented.

This activity is considered to be a single service line and is carried out solely in the United Kingdom. The Company has no customers external to the Group.

5 Auditor's remuneration

The fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements of £7,334 (31 March 2019: £6,033) have been borne by another Group company.

6 Staff numbers and costs

The Company had no employees in the year (31 March 2019: none).

7 Remuneration of directors

The total remuneration including charges for the services of the Directors was:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Directors' emoluments	8	10
Remuneration paid to the highest paid director	8	10

No pension contribution was paid in respect of any Director during the year (2019: £nil).

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Interest receivable on loans to group undertakings	40.7	40.8
	<u>40.7</u>	<u>40.8</u>

9 Interest payable and similar charges

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Interest payable on listed bonds	40.7	40.8
	<u>40.7</u>	<u>40.8</u>

10 Taxation

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are recognised as items of other comprehensive income or directly in equity is £nil (31 March 2019: £nil).

Reconciliation of the total tax charge

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Profit before tax	-	-
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (31 March 2019: 19%)	-	-
Total tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

From 1 April 2017, the UK corporate tax rate was reduced from 20% to 19%. At Budget 2020, the government announced that the Corporation Tax main rate (for all profits except ring fence profits) for the years starting 1 April 2020 and 2021 would remain at 19%.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

11 Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Loans owed by group undertakings	902.3	895.2
Less: unamortised debt issuance costs	(5.3)	(5.6)
Less: unamortised discount on issue of loan	(5.8)	(6.3)
Plus: unamortised premium on issue of loan	19.8	21.3
	<u>911.0</u>	<u>904.6</u>

The amounts owed by Group undertakings due in more than one year match the exact terms and maturities as the listed bonds that the Company issued on 14 February 2013 and 17 April 2015 as detailed in note 14.

12 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Loans owed by group undertakings	13.1	13.1
Less: unamortised debt issuance costs	(0.4)	(0.4)
Less: unamortised discount on issue of loan	(0.4)	(0.4)
Plus: unamortised premium on issue of loan	1.5	1.5
	<u>13.7</u>	<u>13.7</u>

The amounts relate to accrued interest on the loans due from group undertakings due within one year match the exact terms and maturities as the listed bonds that the Company issued on 14 February 2013 and 17 April 2015 as detailed in note 14.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Accruals	13.1	13.1
Less: unamortised debt issuance costs	(0.4)	(0.4)
Less: unamortised discount on listed bonds	(0.4)	(0.4)
Plus: unamortised premium on listed bonds	1.5	1.5
	<u>13.7</u>	<u>13.7</u>

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Listed bonds	902.3	895.2
Less: unamortised debt issuance costs	(5.3)	(5.6)
Less: unamortised discount on listed bonds	(5.8)	(6.3)
Plus: unamortised premium on listed bonds	19.8	21.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	911.0	904.6
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Listed bonds

On 14 February 2013, the Company listed £760m bonds on the London Stock Exchange.

On 17 April 2015 the Company successfully completed a new Sterling index-linked bond issue. The issue of new bonds was in the form of a tap (the "Tap"). The Tap amount was £96.5m, indexed to £100.4m. The bonds were issued pursuant to the base prospectus dated 8 April 2015 relating to the £5,000,000,000 Multicurrency Programme for the Issuance of Bonds of the Company. The proceeds of the Tap were lent on to a fellow Group undertaking to refinance existing bank debt.

The significant terms of the listed bonds are as follows:

	Tranche A	Tranche B
Currency	GBP	GBP
Amount	£610.0m	£246.5m
Type	Fixed	Index-linked
Interest rate	4.375%	UKTI 0.75% plus 1.566%
Term	25.7 years	25.7 years
Maturity	1 November 2038	1 November 2038

The inflationary increase to the nominal value of the Tranche B debt has been reflected in amounts due in more than one year (note 14). Interest on both tranches is payable semi-annually.

On 17 April 2015 a further £96.5m of index linked bonds were issued at a premium of £28.5m.

Security and guarantees

The company's borrowings are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the Helix Acquisition Limited Group and a charge over the shares of that company.

High Speed Rail Finance (1) plc

Notes for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

15 Reserves

	2020	2019
	£	£
Called Up Share Capital		
<i>Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account contains the balance of retained earnings to carry forward. Dividends are paid from this reserve.

16 Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Helix Acquisition Limited. The Company's ultimate parent company is Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited.

The smallest group in which the results of this Company are consolidated is Helix Acquisition Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest group in which the results of this Company are consolidated is Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Betjeman Holdings Limited and Betjeman Holdings JvCo Limited are available from their registered office at 5th Floor, Kings Place, 90 York Way, London, N1 9AG.

17 Subsequent events

The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. We have taken a number of steps to monitor and prevent the effects of the COVID-19 virus such as health and safety measures for our staff (like social distancing and working from home), and working closely with the train operating companies and government in order to mitigate the impact on HS1's operations and financial performance.

At this stage, the impact on the business and results is limited. The outbreak has predominantly impacted HS1's retail revenue in the short term, with lower turnover from February onwards. Train paths booked in advance were paid for in full. HS1 Limited has received the timetable for paths up to December 2020 and is invoicing them as scheduled.

HS1 Limited has reasonably estimated the related financial impact to HS1's full-year 2020 given the timetabled trains. Forecasting beyond the full year 2020 is made more difficult than normal by the uncertainties brought about by COVID-19. Based on the most recent information available and our ongoing discussions with key partners and governments, management have generated a range of possible forecast scenarios ranging from likely to pessimistic. As a result of this analysis we are confident in our ability to continue operations in all currently foreseeable scenarios. Management is monitoring the situation closely on a daily basis and continue to follow the various national institutes policies and advice and in parallel will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our staff or the travelling public.

There have been no other events subsequent to the balance sheet date that require disclosure.