Annual report and financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2017
Registered number 08196684

Contents

	Page
Officers and professional advisors	1
Strategic report	2-3
Directors' report	4
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Independent auditor's report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance plc	6-7
Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11-25

Officers and professional advisors

Directors

J Curley

E Hargrave

J Guccione

A Hall

C Hood

D Stanton

Chairman

R Holden

Company secretary

L Lazzeri

Registered office

12th Floor One Euston Square 40 Melton Street London NW1 2FD

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London

Strategic report

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

The business model

High Speed Rail Finance plc (the "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Helix Acquisition Limited, a company incorporated and 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 issued US private placement notes ("USPP notes") to institutional investors.

There have been no significant changes to the Company's activity in the year under review. The Directors do not anticipate any changes to the activities of the Company in the foreseeable future.

A fair review of the business

The Company made a profit of £5,000 (31 March 2016: £5,000) during the year. During the year the company issued further US private placement notes ("USPP notes") to institutional investors in 2 tranches for £184M and £130M maturing in March and December 2039 respectively.

No dividends have been paid or proposed for the current year (31 March 2016: no dividends paid or proposed).

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 in the Annual Report of Helix Acquisition Limited which is available as detailed in note 14 to these financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

The principal risks and uncertainties faced are interest rate risk, currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Board of Directors regularly reviews these risks. More information on the management of risks and uncertainties is provided in note 15 to the financial statements.

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's exposure to interest rate risk is low because the interest payments relating to the USPP notes are equally matched by the interest income on the loans to Group undertakings.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk on the US Dollar ("USD") element of the USPP notes and the USD element of loans to fellow Group undertakings. Foreign currency exchange rate risk is low as the terms on the USD USPP notes are equally matched by the terms on the USD loans to Group undertakings.

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; and

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- · 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.

Going concern basis

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 and have concluded that this remains appropriate. More information is provided in note 1 to these financial statements.

Approval

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 6 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Disactor

6 June 2017

12th Floor One Euston Square 40 Melton Street London NW1 2FD

Directors' report

The Directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements of High Speed Rail Finance plc (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Matters covered by the Strategy Report

As permitted certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report have been omitted as they are included within the Strategy Report. These mattes relate to future development business review, key performance indicators and principal risks and uncertainties.

Directors

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

K Bradbury Resigned 5 May 2017

J Curley

J Guccione Appointed 15 June 2016 A Hall Appointed 5 May 2017

E Hargrave C Hood

J McManus Resigned 15 June 2016
T Meyer-Mallorie Resigned 5 May 2017
O Steedman Resigned 15 June 2016
D Stanton Appointed 15 June 2016

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. None of the Directors who served during the year had any interest in the shares of the Company or any other Helix Holdings Limited group company.

Political donations

Political donations during the year were £nil (31 March 2016: £nil).

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 auditors 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 6 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

D Stanton

Dikector 6 June 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

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

We confirm that to the best our knowledge:

- The financial statements, prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company;
- The strategic report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces; and
- The Annual Report and financial statements, taken as a whole, are balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for stakeholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

D Stanton

6 June 2017

12th Floor One Euston Square 40 Melton Street London NW1 2FD

Independent auditor's report to the members of High Speed Rail Finance plc

We have audited the financial statements of High Speed Rail Finance plc for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of High Speed Rail

Finance plc (continued)

Makhan Chahal ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London

7 June 2017

High Speed Rail Finance plc Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Jie .	£m	2016 £m
	-	-
-	-	
6 7	81.9 (81.9)	33.2 (33.2)
-	-	-
8	-	-
	-	-
	6 7 -	6 81.9 7 (81.9)

The Company did not recognise any other comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 11 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

All activities of the Company relate to continuing operations.

High Speed Rail Finance plc Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2017

Note	2017 £m	£m	2016 £m	£m
9		974.2	2	603.6
10	(0.5) 0.1	974.2	(0.4) 0.1	603.6
	(0.4)		(0.3)	
11	0.5		0.4	
		0.1		0.1
	-	974.3		603.7
12		(974.2)		(603.6)
		0.1		0.1
13		0.1		0.1
		0.1		0.1
	9 10 11	£m 9 10 (0.5) 0.1 (0.4) 11 0.5	£m £m 9 974.2 10 (0.5) 0.1 (0.4) 11 0.5	£m £m £m £m 9 974.2

The notes on pages 11 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of High Speed Rail Finance plc were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 June 2017. They were signed on its behalf by:

D Stanton
Director

Company registered number: 08196684

Statement of changes in equity

As at 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2015	0.1	-	0.1
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit or loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period			-
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity: Dividends paid	-	=	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-		
Balance at 31 March 2016	0.1	-	0.1
Balance at 1 April 2016	0.1	-	0.1
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit or loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	Ξ
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity: Dividends paid	-		-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners			
Balance at 31 March 2017	0.1		0.1

High Speed Rail Finance plc Notes for the year ended 31 March 2017 (forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

High Speed Rail Finance plc (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The Company financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £ hundred thousand.

The Company's parent undertaking, Helix Acquisition Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Helix Acquisition Limited can be obtained from 12th Floor, One Euston Square, 40 Melton Street, London NW1 2FD.

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purpose of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- No Cash Flow Statement with related notes is included;
- · Key Management Personnel compensation has not been included; and
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), preparing a statement of cashflows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company Helix Holdings Limited, includes the company cashflows in its own consolidated financial statements.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the disclosure exemptions permitted under FRS 102 in its next financial statements.

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

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 18.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Going concern

The Company exists to administer the debt raising strategy for the Helix Holdings Limited group (note 14). The main trading company of the Helix Holdings Limited group is HS1 Limited, the 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 2017, the Company had net current assets but is dependent on HS1 Limited to repay its liabilities 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.

1.3 Classification of financial instruments issued by the company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the group are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the group to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the group; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the entity exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the entity's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Where a financial instrument that contains both equity and financial liability components exists these components are separated and accounted for individually under the above policy. Transaction costs are allocated between the debt component and the equity component on the basis of their relative fair values.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

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.

1.5 Other financial instruments

Financial instruments not considered to be basic financial instruments (other financial instruments)

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of basic financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit or loss account except as follows:

- investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably shall be measured at cost less impairment; and
- hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship shall be recognised as set out below.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Impairment excluding deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through the profit or loss account is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred, after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset, that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment, an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss account. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss account.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the entity's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.7 Turnover

Turnover comprises income receivable from fellow Group undertakings for providing financing activities on behalf of the Group. Turnover is stated net of VAT.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

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.

1.9 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.

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 is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 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.

3 Auditor's remuneration

The fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements of £2,390 (31 March 2016: £2,184) have been borne by another Group company.

4 Staff costs

The Company had no employees in the year (31 March 2016: no employees).

5 Remuneration of directors

None of the Directors (31 March 2016: none of the directors) received any remuneration for their services to the Company.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Interest receivable on loans to group undertakings Exchange gain	24.3 57.6	21.9 11.3
	81.9	33.2
7 Interest payable and similar charges		
	2017 £m	2016 £m
Interest payable on USPP notes Exchange loss	24.3 57.6	21.9 11.3
	81.9	33.2

8 Taxation

Total tax recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2017 £m	£m	2016 £m	£m
UK corporation tax	LIII	LIII	2111	٨١١١
Current tax on income for the period	-		-	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-		-	
Total current tax		-		-
Deferred tax				
Origination/reversal of timing differences	-		-	
Adjustment in respect of previous years	-		-	
Total deferred tax		-		=
Tax on result on ordinary activities		-		

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 2016: £nil).

Tax reconciliation

	2016 £m	2015 £m
Total tax reconciliation Result on ordinary activities before tax	-	-
Result on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (31 March 2016: 20%)	-	-
Total tax charge (see above)	-	

From 1 April 2017, the UK corporate tax rate reduced from 20% to 19%. A further reduction in the UK tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020, contained within the Finance Act 2016, was enacted in September 2016, replacing the previous 18% rate effective from this date.

The decrease in tax rate is not expected to have a significant impact on the results of the Company.

9 Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2017	2016
£m	£m
979.4	607.8
(5.2)	(4.2)
974.2	603.6
	£m 979.4 (5.2)

The amounts owed by group undertakings match the exact terms, maturities and base currencies as the USPP notes issued by the Company as detailed in note 15.

10 Debtors: amounts falling within one year

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Amounts owed by group undertakings Less: unamortised debt issuance costs	(0.5)	(0.4)
	(0.5)	(0.4)

The amounts owed by group undertakings match the exact terms, maturities and base currencies as the USPP notes issued by the Company as detailed in note 15.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Accruals Less: amortised debt issuance costs	(0.5)	(0.4)
	(0.5)	(0.4)
12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2017 £m	2016 £m
USPP notes Less: amortised debt issuance costs	979.4 (5.2)	607.8 (4.2)
	974.2	603.6

On 29 October 2012 the Company issued US \$550m and £225m US private placement notes. On 14 December 2016 the Company issued £314m US private placement notes. Amounts denominated in foreign currency were translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Further details of the maturity and interest rate of these notes is detailed in note15.

13 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 50,000 shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000
		2

14 Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Helix Acquisition Limited. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Helix Holdings Limited.

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

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is Helix Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Helix Acquisition Limited and Helix Holdings Limited are available from 12th Floor, One Euston Square, 40 Melton Street, London, NW1 2FD.

15 Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

All financial instruments the Company has are basic financial instruments, held at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial risk management operations are ultimately carried out by the Board of Directors.

The Company is exposed to a number of financial risks in the normal course of its business operations, the key ones being:

- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk
- Currency risk
- Liquidity risk

Please see the Directors report for details.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees polices for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These polices have remained unchanged throughout the year.

The Company's financial instruments comprise USPP notes, loans to group undertakings and cash at bank and in hand. The Company finances operations from these financial instruments. The Company does not undertake speculative treasury transactions. The Company does not trade in financial instruments. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments.

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

r than years £m
,174.6
,174.6
r than years £m
772.9
772.9
;

15 Financial instruments (continued)

Carrying amounts of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities include:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Amounts owed by group undertakings	973.7	603.2
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost USPP notes	973.7	603.2

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 is exposed to interest rate risk on the floating interest element of the USPP notes and the floating interest element of loans to Group undertakings. Interest rate risk is low as the Company's interest payments on the USPP notes are equally matched by the interest receipts on the loans to Group undertakings.

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. None of the Company's receivables are past due or provided for and credit risk is considered to be low as all loans are to undertakings in the Helix Acquisition Limited group. The Helix Acquisition Limited group has adequate resources to meet financial obligations as they fall due. Financial statements of Helix Acquisition Limited are available as detailed in note 14.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the exchange rate.

The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk on the USD element of the USPP notes of \$550m and the USD element of the loans to fellow group undertakings of \$550m. Exchange risk is low as the terms on the USD USPP notes are equally matched by the terms on the USD loans to group undertakings.

15 Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

- The financial obligations relating to the USPP notes are equally matched by the receipts on the loans to group undertakings.
- The Group had adequate resources to meet financial obligations as they fall due. Financial statements of the Group are available as detailed in note 14.

Fair values

The following tables detail the fair value of the Company's financial instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities due within one year is deemed to be equal to the book value and have been excluded from the analysis below. The fair value of quoted investments is determined by reference to 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.

	Carrying amount 2017 £m	Fair value 2017 £m	Carrying amount 2016 £m	Fair value 2016 £m
Amounts owed by group undertakings USPP notes	979.4 (979.4)	923.4 (923.4)	607.8	650.5 (650.5)

15 Financial instruments (continued)

US Private Placement ("USPP") notes

On 29 October 2012 the Company entered into USPP notes with seventeen institutional investors over a range of terms, maturities and base currencies (tranches A-D). On 14 December 2016 the Company entered into USPP notes with nine institutional investors over a range of terms and maturities (tranche E-F).

The significant terms of the USPP notes are as follows:

	Tranche A1	Trai	nche A2	Tranche B1	Tranche B2
Currency	USD	USE)	GBP	GBP
Listed	No	Jers	sey	No	Jersey
Amount	\$530m	\$20	F-0	£70m	£47m
Туре	Fixed	Fixe		Fixed	Fixed
Interest rate	3.79%	3.79	9%	4.21%	4.21%
Term	15.5 years	15.5	years	18.5 years	18.5 years
Maturity	30 March 2028		March 2028	30 March 2031	30 March 2031
	Tranche C		Tranche D	Tranche E	Tranche F
Currency	GBP		GBP	GBP	GBP
Listed	No		No	No	No
Amount	£58m		£50m	£184m	£130m
Туре	Floating		Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
Interest rate	GBP 6m LIBOR +1.64	4%	4.72%	2.30.%	2.81%
Term	18.5 years		23.5 years	22.5 years	23 years
Maturity	30 March 2031			31 March 2039	31 December 2039

Tranche A2 and Tranche B2 of the USPP notes are listed on the Channel Islands Stock Exchange.

Security and guarantees

The Group'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.

16 Related parties

All related party transactions the Company has entered into are with companies wholly owned within the Group. As such, the Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions.

There have been no related party transactions with any director in the year or subsequent year.

No director held any material interest in any contract with the company in the year.

17 Subsequent events

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

18 Estimates and judgements

Judgement has been used to determine to the discount rate in calculating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities where there is no active market. The discount rate used to determine the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities has been determined by reference to available market data of similar instruments. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is disclosed in note 15. All of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are held at amortised cost and so the judgement in determining appropriate discount rate would have no impact on the profit or loss for the year.

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.