

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Annual report

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Registered number 02234482



DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Annual Report

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DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Review of the business and future developments

The principal activities of the company are the design, refurbishment and maintenance of rail wagons, wheelsets and also fleet management services for a wide range of customers, both external and internal for DB Cargo companies.

The company's profit before taxation for the year ended 31 December 2021 is £843,000 (2020: £1,170,000). The balance sheet of the company is presented on page 10. Total shareholders' funds at the year ended 31 December 2021 was £3,570,000 (2020: £2,538,000).

Despite initial reductions in work completed in early 2021 due to reductions in resources and material due to COVID-19 and Brexit, there are no plans for the company to deviate from its current principal activity and it will continue to operate on the same scale as present. The external commercial environment is expected to remain competitive in the year ahead, however, the directors remain confident that the business will maintain and build on its current level of performance in the future. The company is well recognised in the industry as a leading provider of maintenance services to the UK and European rail industries. The directors are confident that the company has further opportunity to grow and increase revenues and profitability in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

From the perspective of the company, further principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks are integrated with the principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks of DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited and all its subsidiary undertakings (the "DBC UK group") and are not managed separately. The principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks of the DBC UK group are disclosed in the separate financial statements of the fellow subsidiary undertaking, DB Cargo (UK) Limited.

Due to the nature of the business, COVID-19 has impacted operations as well as demand for maintenance services, in addition, the volume of work completed was limited in early 2021 due to COVID-19 related absence. Whilst rail freight was given key worker status, there was reduced volumes during the lockdown period and consequently less demand for rolling stock maintenance services.

Brexit has impacted the global supply chain of materials and parts required in the course of the business however, the DB Cargo procurement department are working with suppliers to minimise this impact on the business and the internal scheduling of work has been adapted to incorporate longer supply lead times.

The directors therefore have considered the financial position of the company as well as the 5-year mid-term plan and are confident that the company has a strong liquidity position to support future trade.

Going concern

The company participates in cash pooling and credit facility arrangements with Deutsche Bahn AG and operates these to manage working capital. This is a long standing arrangement which the company has been party to for a number of years.

A letter of comfort has been provided by DBAG to confirm the funds in the cash pooling facility will remain available on request. Future forecasts show that the credit facilities are not required in order for the DB Cargo UK group to continue as a going concern, however a letter of support is in place across the UK group, from parent company DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited, if this becomes necessary.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Management of financial risk

The major financial exposures faced by the company are to exchange rate and interest rate movements.

The directors of the DBC UK group review these risks and approve guidelines covering the use of financial instruments to manage these risks and define the overall risk limits. All the company's financial instruments are arranged through the Deutsche Bahn group treasury function and are held for risk management purposes.

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The directors of the DBC UK group manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of DB Cargo Maintenance Limited.

The development, performance and position of all DBC UK group companies are reported within the consolidated results of Deutsche Bahn AG, the ultimate parent company. The financial statements of Deutsche Bahn AG can be viewed at www.db.de.

On behalf of the board



D. Hardy

Director

16 September 2022

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Details of future developments and the management of financial risk are included in the Strategic report starting on page 1.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

Going concern

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited and part of the DB Cargo group of companies, of which Deutsche Bahn AG is the ultimate parent company. At 31 December 2021 the company had net assets of £3,570,000 (2020: £2,538,000) and net current assets of £544,000 (2020: net current liabilities £404,000).

The company has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels of activity and demand has increased for the services of the company. Consequently, the business is now expanding and recruiting additional resources to service this increased demand.

The company participates in a cash pooling arrangement operated by its ultimate parent, Deutsche Bahn AG (DBAG). This is detailed in note 14 and effectively operates in the same way as a bank account and is used to manage day to day working capital. This is a long-standing arrangement operated by DBAG to manage the liquidity needs of DBAG group companies, and the company has been party to this arrangement for several years. Under the arrangement there is a daily sweep of the company's cash balances into the DBAG cash pool which is fully ringfenced as DB Cargo UK cash.

The company also has access to a £15,000,000 credit facility provided by DBAG that allows the company to operate with a negative cash pool up to this agreed credit limit. This is detailed in note 14 and effectively operates in the same way as a bank overdraft and is used to manage day to day working capital. Any utilisation of the facility is repayable on demand. If the need for the credit facility were to arise, any demand for repayment could be funded by the DB Cargo UK Group as a whole. A letter of support has been provided by the immediate Parent company, DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited, confirming continuing financial support for the UK Group of companies for the going concern assessment period.

Since inception of the cash pooling arrangement, the company has never experienced any issue being able to draw upon its cash balances within the group cash pool to settle its liabilities as they fall due. The company also has a unilateral right to terminate its participation in the group cash pooling arrangement by giving one month's notice to DBAG. DBAG have also provided a letter of comfort to confirm that they would not withhold any positive cash pool balances and they will remain available to the company. At the time of approval of these financial statements the combined positive cash pool balances of all companies in the UK sub-group was £40,803,000 (balance as at close of business on 15th September 2022).

The closing balance sheet position is a negative cash pool position of £229,000 (2020: negative balance of £1,036,000) and post year-end liquidity has held firm, with total cash balances continuing to increase during the first half of 2022.

In completing their going concern assessment, the directors have looked at the cash flow forecast of the company, and DB Cargo UK group of companies, and have also considered the expected impact of the increasing cost of fuel and electricity, on the company's financial position, based on severe but plausible downside scenarios. The directors are confident that in the event of a severe downside scenario impacting demand for maintenance services, required countermeasures could be taken, such as, curtailing discretionary expenditures. Based on the assessment the next five years are forecast to be profitable and cash generative.

The overall combined positive cash pool balance of the DB Cargo UK Group of companies has continued to be strong throughout the first half of 2022, with an average combined positive balance in excess of £50,000,000. The Directors consider it a reasonable expectation that, as a Group, the DB Cargo UK group of companies will not depend on utilisation of the line of credit during the going concern assessment period. A letter of support has been provided by the immediate Parent company, DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited, confirming continuing financial support for the UK Group of companies for the going concern assessment period.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

A. Rossi
D. Hardy (appointed 16 February 2021)

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force at the date of signing the financial statements. The company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Directors' confirmations

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

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

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

On behalf of the board



D. Hardy
Director

16 September 2022

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, DB Cargo Maintenance Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021; the profit and loss account and the statement of changes in for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of DB Cargo Maintenance Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Railways Act 1993, The Railways Regulations 2016, Health and Safety Regulations, Employment Law, Environmental regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting journal entries to manipulate financial performance.. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with management and those charged with governance, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect fraudulent financial reporting;
- identifying and testing journal entries using a risk-based targeting approach for unexpected account combinations; and
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation, where appropriate, to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of DB Cargo Maintenance Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

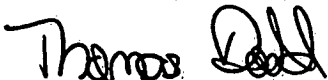
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Thomas Dodd (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Leeds

16 September 2022

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Year to 31 December 2021 £'000	Year to 31 December 2020 £'000
Turnover	3	13,991	16,286
Other operating income	4	-	161
Cost of sales		(12,179)	(15,189)
Gross profit		1,812	1,258
Administrative expenses		(963)	(276)
Operating profit before exceptional items		849	982
Exceptional income	5	-	213
Operating profit	6	849	1,195
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(6)	(25)
Profit before taxation		843	1,170
Tax on profit	10	189	(230)
Profit for the financial year		1,032	940

There is no other comprehensive income in the current year or prior year other than the profit for the financial year. Therefore, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

All of the company's activities are continuing.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Registered number: 02234482

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	<u>3,026</u>	<u>2,942</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		31	-
Debtors	12	<u>2,863</u>	<u>2,489</u>
		<u>2,894</u>	<u>2,489</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(2,350)</u>	<u>(2,893)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>544</u>	<u>(404)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,570</u>	<u>2,538</u>
Net assets		<u>3,570</u>	<u>2,538</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	8,334	8,334
Accumulated losses		<u>(4,764)</u>	<u>(5,796)</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>3,570</u>	<u>2,538</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

The financial statements on pages 9 to 21 were approved by the board of directors on 16 September 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



D. Hardy
Director

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Accumulated losses	Total shareholders' funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2020	8,334	(6,736)	1,598
Profit for the financial year	-	940	940
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	940	940
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	8,334	(5,796)	2,538
Profit for the financial year	-	1,032	1,032
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	1,032	1,032
At 31 December 2021	8,334	(4,764)	3,570

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General Information

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lakeside Business Park, Carolina Way, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN4 5PN.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Accounting policies have been applied consistently. These financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the functional currency of the company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds, except where otherwise stated.

Going concern

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited and part of the DB Cargo group of companies, of which Deutsche Bahn AG is the ultimate parent company.

The company has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels of activity and demand has increased for the services of the company. Consequently, the business is now expanding and recruiting additional resources to service this increased demand.

The company participates in a cash pooling arrangement operated by its ultimate parent, Deutsche Bahn AG (DBAG). This is detailed in note 14 and effectively operates in the same way as a bank account and is used to manage day to day working capital. This is a long-standing arrangement operated by DBAG to manage the liquidity needs of DBAG group companies, and the company has been party to this arrangement for several years. Under the arrangement there is a daily sweep of the company's cash balances into the DBAG cash pool which is fully ringfenced as DB Cargo UK cash.

The company also has access to a £15 million credit facility provided by DBAG that allows the company to operate with a negative cash pool up to this agreed credit limit. This is detailed in note 14 and effectively operates in the same way as a bank overdraft and is used to manage day to day working capital. Any utilisation of the facility is repayable on demand. If the need for the credit facility were to arise, any demand for repayment could be funded by the DB Cargo UK Group as a whole. A letter of support has been provided by the immediate Parent company, DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited, confirming continuing financial support for the UK Group of companies for the going concern assessment period.

Since inception of the cash pooling arrangement, the company has never experienced any issue being able to draw upon its cash balances within the group cash pool to settle its liabilities as they fall due. The company also has a unilateral right to terminate its participation in the group cash pooling arrangement by giving one month's notice to DBAG. DBAG have also provided a letter of comfort to confirm that they would not withhold any positive cash pool balances and they will remain available to the company. At the time of approval of these financial statements the combined positive cash pool balances of all companies in the UK sub-group was £40,803,000 (balance as at close of business on 15th September 2022).

The closing balance sheet position is a negative cash pool position of £229,000 (2020: negative balance of £1,036,000) and post year-end liquidity has held firm, with total cash balances continuing to increase during the first half of 2022.

In completing their going concern assessment, the directors have looked at the cash flow forecast of the company, and DB Cargo UK group of companies, and have also considered the expected impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the increasing cost of fuel and electricity, on the company's financial position, based on severe but plausible downside scenarios. The directors are confident that in the event of a severe downside scenario impacting demand for maintenance services, that required countermeasures could be taken, such as curtailing discretionary expenditures. Based on the assessment the next five years are forecast to be profitable and cash generative.

The overall combined positive cash pool balance of the DB Cargo UK Group of companies has continued to be strong throughout the first half of 2022, with an average combined positive balance in excess of £50,000,000. The Directors consider it a reasonable expectation that, as a Group, the DB Cargo UK group of companies will not depend on utilisation of the line of credit during the going concern assessment period. A letter of support has been provided by the immediate Parent company, DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited, confirming continuing financial support for the UK Group of companies for the going concern assessment period.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

FRS 101 requires that the statement of profit or loss and balance sheet are presented in the format requirements of the Companies Act 2006, rather than the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements.

A summary of the disclosure exemptions adopted for the year ended 31 December 2021 is presented below. Equivalent disclosures for financial instruments and fair value measurement are included in the group consolidated financial statements allowing the exemptions to be applied.

Area	Disclosure exemption
Cash flow statements	Complete exemption from preparing a cash flow statement.
Financial instrument disclosures	Exemption from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments) and related IFRS 13 disclosures. Disclosures in respect of management's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital (IAS1.134 to 136).
Related party disclosures	Exemption for related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to a transaction is wholly owned by such a member. Exemption from disclosure of key management personnel compensation.
Comparative information	Exemption from comparative for movements on share capital, tangible assets, intangible assets and investment property.
Presentation of Financial Statements	Exemption from statement of compliance with IFRS, cash flow information and capital management policy.
Accounting policies	Exemption from the effects of new but not yet effective International Financial Reporting Standards.
Revenue	Exemption from the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
Leases	Exemption from the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraph 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. Exemption from the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16. Exemption from the requirements to disclose the impact of IFRS 16 has been taken in accordance with paragraph 8(i) of FRS 101.
IFRSs issued but not effective	The listing of new or revised standards that have not been adopted (and information about their likely impact) may be omitted.

Change of accounting policies

There are no amendments to accounting standards or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the 52 weeks ended 31 December 2021 that have had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Use of estimates and judgement

The application of the company's accounting policies requires management to make judgement, 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.

Management's best estimates concerning the future are based on the facts and circumstances available at the time estimates are made, however, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

There are no significant estimates and judgements that would have a material effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised at the balance sheet date.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This core principle is delivered in a five-step model framework:

1. Identify the contract(s) with the customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for services supplied, stated net of value added taxes and represents amounts invoiced to third parties and estimates in respect of amounts not invoiced in the period. The company recognises revenue when: the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities, as described below.

Sale of services

Turnover and operating profit is attributable to the design, refurbishment and maintenance of rail wagons and also a fleet management services, which arises in the UK.

Turnover is stated net of value added tax and represents amounts invoiced to third parties and estimates in respect of amounts not invoiced for sales arising in the period. This is recognised at a point in time when the service is complete.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided by the company on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives from the time assets come into service as follows:

Freehold land and buildings	50 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	3 to 15 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 202 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or at the contract rate if the transaction is covered by a forward exchange contract. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or, if appropriate, at the forward exchange contract rate and the gains and losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors, which generally have 30 – 90 day terms, are measured initially at fair value and then amortised cost – where the time value of money is material, receivables are amortised using the effective interest rate method. IFRS 9's simplified approach to provisioning is used to calculate the company's lifetime expected credit risk.

Income taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date.

No provision is made for temporary differences on revaluation surpluses on fixed assets unless there is a firm commitment to sell the asset in question, nor is any provision raised on gains rolled over in replacement assets.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the company becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income or, amortised cost. Applying this classification to the company's financial assets does not result in changes to the accounting. Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents continue to be recognised at amortised cost and certain other non-current financial assets continue to be recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

In respect of accounting for trade and other receivables, the company has applied IFRS 9's simplified approach to provisioning and has calculated this using lifetime expected losses. This calculation has no material impact on the financial statements.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, being the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way transactions require delivery of assets within the timeframe generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets classified as held for trading and other assets designated as such on inception are included in this category. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for sale in the short term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments. Financial assets are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities and derivative instruments remains unchanged from IAS 39.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expired.

Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the amount is material and is expected that the settlement of the obligation is more than one year or after the normal operating cycle of the business, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Warranty provision

Provision is made for liabilities arising in respect of specific warranty arrangements.

Restructuring costs

A provision for restructuring arises when costs are expected to be incurred and amounts are expected to be paid to redundant employees as a result of a restructuring plan by the company. Restructuring provision is recorded as a component of operating expenses. The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore the provisions are not discounted.

Exceptional items

The company presents as exceptional items those material items of income and expenditure which, because of their nature as non-trading items and/or material value, merit separate presentation to allow shareholders to understand better the elements of financial performance in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to better assess trends in financial performance.

Retirement benefit scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees and contributions to the scheme are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable.

Government Grants

Government grant schemes such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) are reviewed by the Board, taking all appropriate professional advice before entering or utilising any such scheme.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

3. Turnover

Turnover included in the Profit and loss account are analysed as follows.

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	<u>13,991</u>	<u>16,286</u>

All reported turnover is attributable to the design, refurbishment and maintenance of rail wagons and also fleet management services, which arises within the UK. This is recognised at a point in time when the service is complete.

4. Other operating income

In the previous year, other operating income represents government grant income from the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme of £161,000.

5. Exceptional income

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Restructuring release	<u>-</u>	<u>213</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>213</u>

The company announced and commenced a restructuring programme in 2019 with the focus being on reducing overheads and improving efficiency. The restructuring costs above were provided in 2019 with the associated restructuring programme completing in 2020.

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging;

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	5,512	6,299
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>

The audit fee for the company is borne by DB Cargo (UK) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the DBC UK group. The following amounts are recharged to the company for services provided by the company's auditors:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the annual financial statements of the company	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>

7. Remuneration of directors

The directors received no (2020: £nil) emoluments for the benefits of their services to the company in the current year. Their total emoluments are included in the aggregate of the directors' emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of a fellow subsidiary undertaking of the DBC UK group, DB Cargo (UK) Limited.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

8. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
By activity		
Production and administration	<u>120</u>	<u>122</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	4,005	3,746
Social security costs	390	359
Other pension costs (see note 17)	<u>238</u>	<u>178</u>
	<u>4,633</u>	<u>4,283</u>

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Interest payable to group companies	<u>6</u>	<u>25</u>

10. Tax on profit

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax - current year	-	230
UK Corporation tax - prior year	<u>(189)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(189)</u>	<u>230</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2020: 19%) of the estimated tax profit (2020: tax profit) for the year.

The tax for the year is lower than (2020: higher than) the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2021 of 19% (2020: 19%). The differences are explained below.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Profit before taxation	<u>843</u>	<u>1,170</u>
Profit before taxation multiplied by the effective rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2020: 19%).	160	222
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6	8
Use of brought forward trading losses	(166)	-
UK Corporation tax - prior year	<u>(189)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax(credit)/charge for the year	<u>(189)</u>	<u>230</u>

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 202 (continued)

10. Tax on profit (continued)

In the 2021 UK Budget on 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced that the headline rate of UK Corporation Tax will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances where a tax rate of 19% has been used.

11. Tangible Assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Assets under construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	3,175	-	3,175
Additions	-	117	117
Adjustment	78	-	78
At 31 December 2021	3,253	117	3,370
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	(233)	-	(233)
Charge for the year	(33)	-	(33)
Adjustment	(78)	-	(78)
At 31 December 2021	(344)	-	(344)
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	2,909	117	3,026
At 31 December 2020	2,942	-	2,942

Included in freehold land and buildings is land with a value of £1,750,000 (2020: £1,747,580) which is not depreciated.

12. Debtors

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade debtors	1,859	675
Amounts owed by group undertakings	988	956
Prepayments and accrued income	16	858
	2,863	2,489

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and payable in line with intercompany trading terms and conditions.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

12. Debtors (continued)

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

13. Deferred tax asset

	2021		2020	
	Recognised £'000	Unrecognised £'000	Recognised £'000	Unrecognised £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	46	-	46
Losses	-	242	-	594
	<u>-</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>640</u>

Deferred taxes at 31 December 2021 have been measured using a tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%).

Due to the DB Cargo UK group-wide restriction on the usage of pre-1 April 2017 losses, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Overdraft	124	28
Cash pooling account	229	1,036
Trade creditors	701	628
Amounts owed to group undertakings	773	447
Other taxation and social security	156	103
Corporation tax payable	-	229
Accruals and deferred income	367	422
	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,893</u>

The company has an agreement for both domestic and foreign currency cash pooling with Deutsche Bahn AG. Under the terms of the agreement, balances within the company's bank accounts are acquired by Deutsche Bahn AG through the following procedures:

- if the relevant bank accounts have a positive balance, the balance will be transferred to the cash pooling account; and
- if the relevant bank accounts have an overdrawn balance, the balance will be settled through a corresponding transfer from the cash pooling account.

The cash pooling account is maintained by Deutsche Bahn AG and subsequent to the monthly pooling adjustments, the company's bank accounts will have a nil balance.

The interest rate applied on the cash pooling account on overdrawn balances is GBP Central Bank Base Rate plus 0.75% p.a.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and payable in line with intercompany trading terms and conditions.

DB Cargo Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

15. Called up share capital

	2021		2020	
	No.	£'000	No.	£'000
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>8,333,939</u>	<u>8,334</u>	<u>8,333,939</u>	<u>8,334</u>
Allotted and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>8,333,939</u>	<u>8,334</u>	<u>8,333,939</u>	<u>8,334</u>

16. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The company had no capital commitments or contingent liabilities at the year end (2020: £nil).

17. Retirement benefit scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. The cost of contributions, on a defined contribution basis, was £238,399 (2020: £178,000) for the year.

At the balance sheet date, £28,347 was outstanding (2020: £nil).

18. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is DB Cargo (UK) Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The directors consider that the ultimate controlling party and the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Deutsche Bahn AG, which is incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The financial statements of Deutsche Bahn AG can be viewed at www.db.de or copies can be obtained from Potsdamer Platz 2, 10785 Berlin.