Aggreko Limited
Directors' report and accounts for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022

Registered number SC177553

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Directors and advisers

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to date of signing were:

Christopher Phillip Anthony Weston (resigned 19 November 2021)
Barbara Susanne Jeremiah (resigned 10 August 2021)
Ian Derek Marchant (resigned 10 August 2021)
Kenneth George Hanna (resigned 10 August 2021)
Mark Sydney Clare (resigned 10 August 2021)
Miles William Roberts (resigned 10 August 2021)
Nicola Mary Brewer (resigned 10 August 2021)
Sarah Mary Kuijaars (resigned 10 August 2021)
Uwe Krueger (resigned 10 August 2021)
Heath Stewart Drewett
Richard Blair Illingworth (appointed 29 November 2021)

Company secretary

Simon David Thomson

Registered office

Lomondgate
Stirling Road
Dumbarton
Scotland
G82 3RG

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
St Vincent Plaza
319 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for Aggreko Limited ('the Company') for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022.

Review of business

The principal activity of the Company is to act as an intermediate holding company for the Albion JVCo Limited Group ('Albion Group'). This is not expected to change in the foreseeable future.

On the 10 August 2021 the Aggreko Group was acquired by a consortium comprising TDR Capital LLP and I Squared Capital (US) LLC. As a result of this the Group de-listed from the London Stock Exchange and the Company changed its name from Aggreko plc to Aggreko Limited. As a result of this acquisition the company's immediate parent company is Albion Acquisition Limited and the company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is AlbionJVCo Limited.

The Company's result for the financial year has changed from a loss of £5 million in the period ended 2 January 2021 to a loss of £191 million in the period ended 1 January 2022. This is primarily due to exceptional items of £113 million related to the acquisition. These exceptional items are explained in Note 3 to the Accounts.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The only principal risk to the company is that its investment strategy is unsuccessful.

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs, other than statutory measures of investments as reported on pages 8 and 9, are not necessary for and understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Section 172 Statement

In line with the reporting requirements of the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 for a separately identifiable section 172 (s172) statement, we have set out our stakeholders and how the matters set out in s172 of the Companies Act 2006 have been considered in Board discussions and decision-making.

Stakeholder engagement and the impact of that engagement on Board decisions and capital allocation is determined at Group level. Group stakeholders include shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, the environment and the local communities where we operate. Further discussion of these stakeholders, in the context of the Group as a whole, is provided on pages 2 to 4 of the Albion JVCo Limited 2021 Annual Report and Accounts.

The Company's stakeholders are employees, suppliers and shareholders, we discuss each one in turn below:

Engagement with Employees

Further discussion of our employee engagement mechanisms at Company level is provided in the employees section of the Directors' Report on page 3.

Engagement with Suppliers

We engage with our suppliers, utilising the expertise of the dedicated global procurement team. We expect our suppliers to share our commitment to conducting business with integrity, honesty and in a socially responsible and sustainable way, and to work in partnership with us to achieve this goal. We expect all our suppliers to sign up to our Code of Conduct and ways of doing business.

Engagement with shareholders

We maintain regular dialogue with our holding company, ensuring that all business arrangements are approved in accordance with the Group delegated authorities and are in the long-term interests of the Company.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:
Heath Drewett
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Heath Stewart Drewett
Director
15 September 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited accounts of the Company for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022.

Future developments

The Company expects to continue to act as an intermediate holding company for the Albion JVCo Limited group.

Results and dividends

The loss after tax for the financial period was £191 million (period ended 2 January 2021: £5 million). The company paid a dividend of £26 million (period ended 2 January 2021: £13 million) in the year. The total loss for the financial year was transferred to reserves.

Directors and their interests

The directors of the Company during the period ended 1 January 2022, up to date of signing this report, are noted on page 1.

Employees

The Company is committed to promoting equal opportunities for all, irrespective of disability, ethnic origin, gender or any other considerations that do not affect a person's ability to perform their job.

The Company's policies for recruitment, training, career development and promotion of employees are based on the suitability of the individual and give those who are disabled equal treatment with the able bodied. Where appropriate, employees disabled after joining the Company are given suitable training for alternative employment with the Company or elsewhere in the Group.

The Company continues to operate team briefings throughout its business to keep employees informed of developments and plans, both in the Company and in the Group as a whole. Employees have access to the 'My Aggreko', an intranet based system which provides them with a wide range of information on the activities of the Group around the world.

The Company has an externally facilitated whistle blowing hotline, which gives access for all employees to a confidential, mutli-lingual service to report any cases of ethical non-compliance, bullying or discrimination.

It is the policy of the Company to consult employees wherever possible to support communication and thereby:

- provide information regarding the Company's performance;
- ensure that employees' views are known as part of the decision making process; and
- discuss matters of concern or importance, such as employment, personnel development and welfare.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

Independent auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:
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Simon David Thomson
Company Secretary
Lomondgate
Stirling Road
Dumbarton
Scotland
G82 3RG
15 September 2022

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aggreko Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aggreko Limited ("the company") for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 January 2022 and of its loss for the 52 week period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as impairment and pension assumptions. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the entity does not generate revenue and generates income from interest received or management charge income from other group companies.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aggreko Limited

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Gordon Herbertson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
319 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS
15 September 2022

Profit and loss account
52 week period ended 1 January 2022

	Note	Total before exceptional items Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Exceptional items (Note 3) Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Administrative expenses		(128)	(81)	(209)	(56)
Other income		72	-	72	69
Operating (loss)/profit	2	(56)	(81)	(137)	13
Finance income	4	13	-	13	24
Finance costs	4	(35)	(38)	(73)	(43)
Net finance costs		(22)	(38)	(60)	(19)
Loss before income tax		(78)	(119)	(197)	(6)
Income tax	7	-	6	6	1
Loss for the year		(78)	(113)	(191)	(5)

Statement of comprehensive income
52 week period ended 1 January 2022

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Loss for the year	(191)	(5)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Remeasurement of retirement benefits	6	(2)
- Taxation on remeasurement of retirement benefits	(2)	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (net of tax)	4	(2)
Total comprehensive loss	(187)	(7)

The results for each year arise wholly from continuing operations.

Balance Sheet
As at 1 January 2022

	Note	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Fixed Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**37**	36
Investments	9	**795**	862
Retirement benefit surplus	17	**16**	4
		848	902
Current assets			
Other receivables	10	**655**	657
Cash and cash equivalents		**20**	5
Derivative financial instruments		**-**	1
Current tax assets		**29**	22
		704	685
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year			
Borrowings	11	**-**	(32)
Lease liability	18	**(1)**	(1)
Other payables	12	**(869)**	(767)
Deferred tax liablity	14	**(4)**	-
Net current liabilities		**(170)**	(115)
Total assets less current liabilities		**678**	787
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year			
Borrowings	11	**(25)**	(329)
Lease liability	18	**(1)**	(2)
Other payables	13	**(372)**	-
Net assets		**280**	456
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	**42**	42
Share premium		**25**	20
Treasury shares	16	**-**	(6)
Capital redemption reserve		**13**	13
Retained eamings		**200**	387
Total shareholders funds		**280**	456

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15 September 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Heath Drewett
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HS Drewett
Director
15 September 2022

Statement of changes in equity
As at 1 January 2022

	Ordinary share capital £ million	Share premium account £ million	Treasury shares £ million	Capital redemption reserve £ million	Retained earnings £ million	Total equity £ million
Balance as at 3 January 2021	42	20	(6)	13	387	456
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(191)	(191)
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of retirement benefits (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total comprehensive loss for year	-	-	-	-	(187)	(187)
Transactions with owners:						
Purchase of Treasury shares	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Employee share awards	-	-	-	-	33	33
Issue of ordinary shares to employees under share option schemes	-	5	7	-	(7)	5
Dividends paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
	-	5	6	-	-	11
Balance as at 1 January 2022	**42**	**25**	**-**	**13**	**200**	**280**

As at 2 January 2021

	Ordinary share capital £ million	Share premium account £ million	Treasury shares £ million	Capital redemption reserve £ million	Retained earnings £ million	Total equity £ million
Balance as at 29 December 2019	42	20	(13)	13	416	478
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Other comprehensive loss						
Remeasurement of retirement benefits (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive loss for year	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Transactions with owners:						
Employee share awards	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Issue of ordinary shares to employees under share option schemes	-	-	7	-	(7)	-
Dividends paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(13)	(13)
	-	-	7	-	(22)	(15)
Balance as at 2 January 2021	**42**	**20**	**(6)**	**13**	**387**	**456**

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022

1. Accounting policies

Aggreko Limited is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in Scotland in the UK. The registered number is SC177553 and the registered address is Lomondgate, Stirling Road, Dumbarton, Scotland, G82 3RG

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods in these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons:

At 1 January 2022 the Company had net debt (excluding a lease creditor of £2 million) of £5 million and committed debt facilities consisting of a revolving credit facility (RCF) of £300 million. The directors of the Company have prepared projected cash flow information for the company through to December 2023. These forecasts have also modelled plausible downside scenarios including a 10% increase in costs. On the basis of these cash flow forecasts, in all modelled scenarios, the directors have concluded that the Company will meet its liabilities as they fall due during the forecast period as they have access to a £300 million revolving credit facility.

As a consequence, the directors are confident that the company will continue to meet its financial obligations as they fall due during the period to 31 December 2023 and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries ;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- certain disclosures regarding leases;
- *the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;*
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.
- IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* in respect of group settled share based payments

b. Accounting period

The company's period end is defined as the Saturday which falls closest to the calendar year end date and in preparing its statutory accounts the company adopts the "7 day rule" as permitted by S392 of the Companies Act 2006. The period end date for the 2021 financial year was Saturday 1st January 2022 whilst the period end date for the 2020 comparator was Saturday 2nd January 2021.

c. Consolidation

The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated accounts as it and its subsidiaries are included by full consolidation in the consolidated accounts of its ultimate parent Albion JVCo Limited, a company registered in England.

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

d. *Exceptional items*

Exceptional items are items which individually or if of a similar type, in aggregate, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence if the financial statements are to be properly understood. To monitor our financial performance we use a profit measure that excludes exceptional items.

We exclude these items because, if included, these items could distort understanding of our performance for the year and comparability between periods. The income statement has been presented in a columnar format, which separately highlights exceptional items. This is intended to enable users of the financial statements to determine more readily the impact of exceptional items on the results of the company.

Exceptional items for the period ended 1 January 2022 were £119 million before taxation (period ended 2 January 2021: £nil) and are explained in Note 3 of the accounts.

e. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical purchase 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 on all property at rates calculated to write-off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life. The principal periods of depreciation used are:

Freehold properties:	Over life of lease
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment:	3 to 8 years

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

f. Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated in the balance sheet of the Company at cost, or nominal value of the shares issued as consideration where applicable, less provision for any impairment in value.

The Company evaluates the carrying value of investments in each financial year to determine if there has been an impairment in value, which would result in the inability to recover the carrying amount. When it is determined that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the excess is written off to the income statement.

g. Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

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

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

h. Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange on the day the transaction occurs. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

i. Other operating income

Other operating income includes central management recharges and is accrued or deferred at the balance sheet date depending on the date of the most recent invoice and contractual terms. Royalties are accounted for in the period they become payable or receivable.

j. Pensions and other post retirement benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit pension scheme and a defined contribution pension scheme. The cost for the year for the defined benefit scheme is determined using the projected unit method with actuarial updates to the valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date.

Remeasurements are recognised in full, directly in retained earnings, in the period in which they occur and are shown in the statement of comprehensive income. The current service cost of the pension charge and administrative expenses are included in arriving at operating profit. Interest income on scheme assets and interest on pension scheme liabilities are included in net finance costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the scheme assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds.

The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a settlement is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation being settled as determined on the date of settlement and the settlement price, including any plan assets transferred and any payments made directly by the Company in connection with the settlement

Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are charged to the income statement in the period in which they become payable.

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

k. Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Other receivables include amounts due from subsidaries. The Company has assessed its expsoure to expected credit losses on the intercompany receivables under IFRS 9. Refer to note 10.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

l. Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's Shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Shareholders.

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

2. Operating profit

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**8**	8
Royalty income	**(19)**	(13)
Management fee	**(53)**	(56)
Services provided by the company's auditor	**£000**	£000
- fees payable for the audit	**20**	447
- fees payable for other assurance related services	**250**	55

3. Exceptional items

The accounting policy and definition of exceptional items is contained in note 1, namely that we believe exceptional items are items which individually or, if of a similar type, in aggregate need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence if the financial statements are to be properly understood. Given the size and nature of the items noted below they have been treated as exceptional items in accordance with this policy. The pre-tax exceptional charge in the period of £119 million is comprised of:

- Acquisition related costs (£114 million) including legal, consultancy and deal fees (£35 million), break costs arising from the pre-payment of US private placement notes (£38 million), share-based payments (£33 million), non-resident capital gains tax charge which was triggered by the acquisition (£6 million) and employee related costs including redundancies (£2 million).
- Costs related to our Future of Finance programme (£5 million)

4. Net finance costs

	Total before exceptional items Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Exceptional items Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Finance cost on external borrowings	(15)	(38)	(53)	(28)
Finance cost on group undertakings	(18)	-	(18)	(13)
Finance cost on employee benefit scheme liabilities (note 17)	(2)	-	(2)	(2)
	(35)	**(38)**	**(73)**	(43)
Finance income on group undertakings	11	-	11	22
Finance income on employee benefit scheme assets (note 17)	2	-	2	2
	13	**-**	**13**	24

5. Dividends

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 per share (p)	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 per share (p)
Final paid	**26**	**10.00**	-	-
Interim paid	**-**	**-**	13	5.00
	26	**10.00**	13	5.00

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

6. Employees and directors

Employees

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Wages and Salaries	29	24
Social security costs	4	2
Other pension costs	1	1
Pension costs - defined benefit pension (note 17)	-	2
Share-based payments	15	(13)
Staff Costs	49	16

The average number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the Company during the period was:

By activity:	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 No.	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 No.
Administrative	237	255

Directors

The directors' emoluments were as follows:

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Directors' remuneration	4	2
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	9	-
Compensation for loss of office	2	-
Aggregate emoluments	15	2

Highest paid director

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Highest paid director's remuneration	2	1
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	6	-
Compensation for loss of office	2	-
Highest paid director's emoluments	10	1

The aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £10 million (period ended 2 January 2021: £1 million). During the year, the highest paid director exercised share options and received shares under long-term incentive schemes.

The number of directors who exercised share options during the year of office was 2 (period ended 2 January 2021: none). The gain (before transaction costs and taxes) on options exercised by directors during the year was £9 million (period ended 2 January 2021: £nil).

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

7. Income Tax

Tax included in profit or loss	**Total before exceptional items** Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	**Exceptional items** Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	**Total** Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Current tax:				
UK corporation tax on loss for the year	(1)	(6)	(7)	1
Overseas tax	1	-	1	1
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(2)	-	(2)	(1)
Total current tax expense for the year	(2)	(6)	(8)	1
Deferred tax:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1	-	1	(1)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	1	-	1	(1)
Total deferred tax	2	-	2	(2)
Tax on loss	-	(6)	(6)	(1)

As part of the UK Budget in March 2021, further changes to the UK corporation tax rates were announced. From 1 April 2023, the tax rate will be increased to 25%. This change was substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date and therefore its impact is reflected in these financial statements. □

The tax charge for the period is equal to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the period ended 1 January 2022 of 19% (period ended 2 January 2021: 19%).

	Total before exceptional items Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	**Exceptional items** Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	**Total** Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Total Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Loss before tax	(78)	(119)	(197)	(6)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (period ended 2 January 2021: 19%)	(15)	(23)	(38)	(1)
Effects of:				
Permanent differences:				
Acquisition related costs	-	10	10	-
Finance costs	-	7	7	-
Impairment of investment	11	-	11	-
Other permanent differences	4	-	4	1
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(1)	-	(1)	(2)
Overseas tax	1	-	1	1
Tax charge	-	(6)	(6)	(1)

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold properties £ million	Vehicles, plant and equipment £ million	Total £ million
Cost:			
At 2 January 2021	5	62	**67**
Additions (ii)	2	10	**12**
Disposals (iii)	(2)	(1)	**(3)**
Remeasurements (iv)	(2)	-	**(2)**
At 1 January 2022	**3**	**71**	**74**
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 2 January 2021	2	29	**31**
Charge for the year	1	7	**8**
Disposals	(2)	-	**(2)**
At 1 January 2022	**1**	**36**	**37**
Net Book Value			
At 1 January 2022	**2**	**35**	**37**
At 2 January 2021	3	33	36

(i) The net book value of assets capitalised in respect of leased right of use assets at 1 January 2021 is £2 million *(2020: £3 million)*.
(ii) Additions of £12 million include £2 million in relation to leased right-of-use assets.
(iii) Disposals include £2 million of cost and £2 million of accumulated depreciation in relation to leased right-of-use assets.
(iv) Remeasurements represent amendments to the terms of existing leases which are prospectively applied.

9. Investments

	£ million
Cost	
At 2 January 2021	862
Net impact of share-based payments	(12)
At 1 January 2022	**850**
Accumulated impairment losses	
At 2 January 2021	-
Impairment of investment	55
At 1 January 2022	**55**
Net book value	**795**

The subsidiary undertaking of Aggreko Limited at the period end, and country in which it operates is shown below.

The company is wholly owned and incorporated in the UK and acts as an intermediate holding company for the Albion JVCo Limited Group.

All shareholdings are of Ordinary Shares or other equity capital.

Company	**Country of incorporation**	**Registered address**
Aggreko Holdings Limited	Scotland	Lomondgate, Stirling Road, Dumbarton, Scotland, G82 3RG

The annual impairment review of the investment in Aggreko Holdings Limited gave rise to an impairment of £55 million in the period. This principally relates to the reduction in net assets of Aggreko International Projects Limited. The recoverable amount of the investment in Aggreko International Project Holdings Limited was impaired to the net asset value of the investee. This resulted in an impairment of the Agreko International Project Holdings Limited investment held in Aggreko Holdings Limited and in turn the investment in Aggreko Holdings Limited held in Aggrêko Limited.

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

10. Other receivables

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £'000
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	**651**	650
Less: provision for impairment of amounts owed by group undertakings	**(2)**	-
Other receivables	**6**	7
	655	657

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and are repayable on demand.

The Directors carried out an impairment review of the amounts owed by group undertakings. As a result of this review, balances owed by the entities below were impaired:
Aggreko Americas Holdings BV
Aggreko Russia Finance Limited
Aggreko Angola Lda
Aggreko Chile Limitada
Aggreko (Shanghai) Energy Rental Co Ltd
PT Kertabumi Teknindo
Aggreko Projects Limited
Aggreko Enerji ve isi Kontrol Ticaret Anonim Sirketi

11. Borrowings

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Non-current		
Bank borrowings	**25**	-
Private placement notes	**-**	329
	25	329
Current		
Bank overdrafts	**-**	32
	-	32
Total borrowings before lease liability	**25**	361
Cash at bank and in hand	**(20)**	(5)
Lease liability	**2**	3
Net borrowings	**7**	359

(i) Maturity of financial liabilities
The maturity profile of the borrowings was as follows:

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Within 1 year, or on demand	**-**	32
Between 1 and 2 years	**-**	-
Between 2 and 3 years	**-**	-
Between 3 and 4 years	**-**	109
Between 4 and 5 years	**25**	-
Greater than 5 years	**-**	220
	25	361

(ii) Borrowing facilities
The Company has the following undrawn committed floating rate borrowing facilities available at 1 January 2022 in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met at that date:

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Expiring within 1 year	**-**	87
Expiring between 1 and 2 years	**-**	50
Expiring between 2 and 3 years	**-**	305
Expiring between 3 and 4 years	**275**	110
Expiring between 4 and 5 years	**-**	-
	275	552

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**841**	758
Accruals and deferred income	**28**	9
	869	767

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**372**	-
	372	-

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured.

14. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided for in the accounts as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)	**Accelerated capital allowances £ million**	**Other temporary differences £ million**	**Derivative financial instruments £ million**	**Total £ million**
At 29 December 2019	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**
Charged / (credited) to income statement	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**(2)**
Credited directly to other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 2 January 2021	**1**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**
Charged / (credited) to income statement	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**
Debit directly to other comprehensive income	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**
At 1 January 2022	**1**	**3**	**-**	**4**

The net deferred tax liability due after more than one year is £4 million (2 January 2021: £ nil).

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

15. Called up share capital	**1 Jan 2022 Number of Shares**	**1 Jan 2022 £'000**	2 Jan 2021 Number of Shares	2 Jan 2021 £'000
(i) Ordinary shares of 4.329/395 pence (2020: 4.329/395 pence)				
At beginning of period	256,128,201	12,378	256,128,201	12,378
Issued in the period	6,406,792	304	-	-
At end of period	**262,534,993**	**12,682**	256,128,201	12,378
(ii) Deferred ordinary shares of 6.18/25 pence (2020: 6.18/25 pence)				
At beginning and end of period	**182,700,915**	**12,278**	182,700,915	12,278
(iii) Deferred ordinary shares of 1/775 pence (2020: 1/775 pence)				
At beginning and end of period	**18,352,057,648**	**237**	18,352,057,648	237
(iv) Deferred ordinary shares of 9.84/775 pence (2020: 9.84/775 pence)				
At beginning and end of period	**188,251,587**	**17,147**	188,251,587	17,147
(v) Deferred ordinary shares of 1/306125 pence (2020: 1/306125 pence)				
At beginning and end of period	**573,643,383,325**	**19**	573,643,383,325	19
Total		**42,363**		42,059

16. Treasury shares	**1 Jan 2022 £ million**	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Treasury shares	-	(6)

Movement during the year was as follows:

	1 Jan 2022 Number of shares	2 Jan 2021 Number of shares
Opening	**768,749**	1,611,875
Purchase of shares	**87,000**	-
Deferred shares and restricted stock	**(772,177)**	(820,506)
Sharesave maturity exercises	**(83,572)**	(22,620)
Closing	**-**	768,749

These shares represent 0.0% of issued share capital as at 1 January 2022 (2 January 2021: 0.3%).

17. Pensions

The Company operates pension schemes for its employees. The Aggreko plc Pension Scheme ("the Scheme") is a funded, contributory, defined benefit scheme. Assets are held separately from those of the Compay under the control of the Directors of Aggreko Pension Scheme Trustee Limited. The Scheme is subject to valuations at intervals of not more than three years by an independent actuary.

The Trustee of the Scheme has control over the operation, funding and investment strategy of the Scheme but works closely with the Company to agree funding and investment strategy.

A valuation of the Scheme was carried out as at 31 December 2020 using the Attained Age method to determine the level of contributions to be made by the Company. The actuary adopted a valuation basis linked to market conditions at the valuation date. Assets were taken at market value. The major actuarial assumptions used were:

Return on investments pre-retirement	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus 0.25% pa
Return on investments post-retirement	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus 0.25% pa
Price inflation (RPI)	Market implied RPI inflation curve
Increase in pensions	In line with the RPI inflation curve, adjusted to allow for the respective caps and collars

At the valuation date, the market value of the Scheme's assets (excluding AVC's) was £130 million which was sufficient to cover 87% of the benefits that had accrued to members.

As part of the valuation at 31 December 2020, the Company and the Trustee agreed upon a Schedule of Contributions and a Recovery Plan. To address the Scheme deficit, including the cost of expenses associated with the Scheme, the Company has already made contributions of £9.3 million since the valuation date (up to and including February 2022). In line with the agreed Recovery Plan, the Company will make further contributions of £0.5 million each month until March 2023. Prior to Scheme closure on 31 December 2020, employee contributions were 6% of pensionable earnings.

The Company has the right to a refund of any pension surplus at the end of the Scheme and as such has not recognised an additional liability in accordance with IFRIC 14.

The Scheme closed to all new employees joining the Company after 1 April 2002. New employees are given the option to join a defined contribution scheme. Contributions of £1 million were paid to this defined contribution scheme during the period. There are no outstanding or prepaid balances at 1 January 2022. The Scheme closed to future accrual from 31 December 2020.

An update of the Scheme was carried out by a qualified independent actuary using the latest available information for the purposes of this statement. The major assumptions used in this update by the actuary were:

	1 Jan 2022	2 Jan 2021
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	**3.1%**	3.0%
Rate of Increase in deferred pensions	**3.4%**	3.1%
Discount rate	**1.9%**	1.5%
Inflation assumption	**3.4%**	3.1%
Longevity at age 65 for current pensioners		
Men	**22.2**	22.3
Women	**24.8**	24.4
Longevity at age 65 for future pensioners		
Men	**23.5**	23.8
Women	**26.6**	26.5

The assets in the Scheme were:

	Value at 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Value at 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Equities		
Diversified growth	**13**	13
Bonds		
Corporate bonds	**53**	53
Liability driven investments	**62**	63
Cash	**3**	-
Total	**131**	129

The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligations in respect of the Scheme are as follows:

	1 Jan 2022 £ million	2 Jan 2021 £ million
Fair value of assets	**131**	129
Present value of funded obligations	**(115)**	(125)
Asset recognised in the balance sheet	**16**	4

17. Pensions continued

Movement in defined benefit surplus/(liability) during the year:

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of Scheme assets		Net defined benefit surplus	
	1 Jan 2022	2 Jan 2021	**1 Jan 2022**	2 Jan 2021	**1 Jan 2022**	2 Jan 2021
	£ million	£ million	**£ million**	£ million	**£ million**	£ million
Balance at beginning of period	**(125)**	(110)	**129**	114	**4**	4
Included in income statement						
Service cost	**-**	(2)	**-**	-	**-**	(2)
Interest cost	**(2)**	(2)	**-**	-	**(2)**	(2)
Interest income	**-**	-	**2**	2	**2**	2
	(2)	(4)	**2**	2	**-**	(2)
Included in statement of comprehensive income						
Remeasurements						
- Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	**2**	2	**-**	-	**2**	2
- Effect of changes in financial assumptions	**2**	(19)	**-**	-	**2**	(19)
- Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	**-**	-	**2**	15	**2**	15
	4	(17)	**2**	15	**6**	(2)
Other						
Employer contributions	**-**	-	**6**	4	**6**	4
Benefits paid	**8**	6	**(8)**	(6)	**-**	-
	8	6	**(2)**	(2)	**6**	4
Balance at end of period	**(115)**	(125)	**131**	129	**16**	4

The Projected Unit method has been used for the valuation of the liabilities. Under this method each participant's benefits under the Scheme are attributed to years of service, taking into consideration the Scheme's benefit allocation formula. Thus, the estimated total pension to which each participant is expected to become entitled at retirement is broken down into units, each associated with a year of past credited service. The benefit obligation is the total present value (assessed using appropriate assumptions) of the individual's attributed benefits for valuation purposes at the measurement date. The discount rate was calculated as the single rate equivalent to using the full Merill Lynch AA- rated corporate bond yield curve at the calculation date.

The fair value of the assets is based on the underlying 'bid value' statements issued by the various investment managers.The manager statements reflect the relevant pricing basis of the units held in the underlying pooled funds.

An alternative method of valuation is the estimated cost of buying out benefits with a suitable insurer. This amount represents the amount that would be required to settle the Scheme liabilities and wind-up the scheme, rather than the Company continuing to fund the ongoing liabilities of the Scheme. The Company estimates the amount required to settle the Scheme's liabilities at the most recent valuation date (31 December 2020) was around £159 million, which gave a Scheme shortfall on a buyout basis of approximately £29 million at that date.

Cumulative actuarial gains and losses recognised in equity

	1 Jan 2022	2 Jan 2021
	£ million	£ million
At beginning of period	**35**	33
Actuarial gains recognised in the period	**6**	2
At end of period	**41**	35

The actual return on Scheme assets was a gain of £2 million (period ended 2 January 2021: gain of £15 million)

Risks to which the Scheme exposes the Company
There is a risk of asset volatility leading to a deficit in the Scheme. Working with the Company, the Trustee has agreed investment derisking triggers which, when certain criteria are met, will decrease corporate bond holding and increase the holding of index linked bonds. Over time, this will result in an investment portfolio which better matches the liabilities of the Scheme thereby reducing the risk of asset volatility. However there remains a significant level of investment mismatch in the Scheme. This is deliberate and is aimed at maximising the Scheme's long term investment return whilst retaining control of the funding risks.

Through the Scheme, the Company is exposed to a number of other risks:
•• Changes in bond yields – a decrease in corporate bond yields will increase Scheme liabilities.
•• Inflation risk – pension obligations are linked to inflation and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities.
•• Life expectancy – an increase in life expectancy will result in an increase in the Scheme liabilities.

The measurement of the defined benefit obligation is particularly sensitive to changes in key assumptions as described below:
- The discount rate has been selected following actuarial advice and taking into account the duration of the liabilities. A decrease in the discount rate of 0.5% p.a. would result in a £16 million increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation liabilities is around 25 years.
- The inflation assumption adopted is consistent with the discount rate used. It is used to set the assumptions for pension increases, salary increases and deferred revaluations. An increase in the inflation rate of 0.5% p.a. would result in a £13 million increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.
- The longevity assumptions adopted are based on those recommended by the Scheme Actuary advising the Trustee of the Scheme and reflect the most recent mortality information available at the time of the Trustee actuarial valuation. The increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation due to members living one year longer would be £5 million.
There is a risk that changes in the above assumptions could increase the deficit in the Scheme. Other assumptions used to value the defined benefit obligation are also uncertain, although their effect is less material.

	1 Jan 2022	2 Jan 2021
Defined benefit obligation by participant status	**£ million**	£ million
Actives	**-**	49
Deferreds	**78**	37
Pensioners	**37**	39
	115	125

The duration of the liabilities is approximately 25 years.

Expected cash flows in future years

Expected employer contributions for the year ending 31 December 2022 are £9 million.
Expected total benefit payments: approximately £2 million per year for the next ten years

Notes to the accounts
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2022 (continued)

18. Lease liability

Property, plant and equipment comprise owned and leases assets

	1 Jan 2022	2 Jan 2021
	£ million	£ million
Property, plant and equipment owned	35	33
Right-of-use assets	2	3
	37	36

Right-of-use asset	**Freehold properties £ million**
Balance at 2 January 2021	3
Additions	2
Remeasurements	(2)
Depreciation charge for year	(1)
Balance at 1 January 2022	2

Maturity Analysis	**1 Jan 2022**	2 Jan 2021
	£ million	£ million
Less than one year	1	1
One to five years	1	2
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at period end	2	3
Impact of discounting	-	-
Lease Liabilities included in the balance sheet	2	3
Current	1	1
Non-Current	1	2

Amounts recognised in the income statement:

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 £ million	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 £ million
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets - Freehold properties	1	1

	Period ended 1 Jan 2022 *£ million*	Period ended 2 Jan 2021 *£ million*
Total cash outflow for leases	1	1

19. Related party transactions

During the period ended 1 January 2022 there were no (period ended 2 January 2021: none) related party transactions with companies outside the Albion JVCo Limited Group.

20. Controlling parties

The company's immediate parent company is Albion Acquisition Limited. The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is AlbionJVCo Limited, a company incorporated in England, which heads the only group into which the results of the company are consolidated. Copies of the group accounts of Albion JVCo Group are available available from Companies House.

21. Post balance sheet events

On 1 March 2022, Aggreko Limited and its parent company Albion Acquisitions Limited announced that the board of directors of Aggreko has decided to sell the Group's Eurasian business, which is mostly in Russia. Until a sale is possible, the Eurasian business will operate independently from the rest of Aggreko. At this time,.no further capital or resources will be invested in Eurasia and Aggreko will ring-fence the Eurasia business for financial purposes. At the balance sheet date a total of £4 million was receivable from Aggreko Eurasia LLC and Aggreko Russia Finance Limited. These balances are no longer expected to be recovered and have therefore been impaired post year end.