

**CAR STORE LIMITED**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Registered Number : 01482233



**CAR STORE LIMITED**

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**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**STRATEGIC REPORT****YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pendragon PLC.

The Company's principal activity is that of motor retailers and repairers in the UK. The business consists of the sale of used vehicles and their service and repair and operated from 21 locations at the end of the year. The Company trades as Car Store and Evans Halshaw used car centres.

We believe the UK is the most attractive used vehicle market globally, with a ratio of over three used vehicles sold for every one new. The overall market for used cars is around eight million cars sold per annum. Based on the desired age and mileage profile for our target market, we believe there is an addressable market for Carstore Limited of around three million cars per annum, which is larger than the total new car market. We also believe that Carstore Limited, as part of the Pendragon Group is significantly advantaged today against its peers, with an ability to leverage the complementary attributes of the wider Group to provide a steady source of suitable stock, an ability to source parts for preparation at scale advantaged pricing, a high level of brand referrals within the Group and cross-Group technical ability. In addition, the data capabilities we plan to build will allow us to leverage further scale advantages into a digitally-led, standalone used car proposition and drive higher margins.

To capitalise on this opportunity, we will deliver:

1. Rebranding of the standalone used car proposition
2. Differentiated value proposition
3. A scaled physical estate

Work is currently in progress to develop an appropriate brand identity to reflect a digitally-led product offer, supported by physical outlets. This will replace the existing Car Store brand.

In addition, we will determine the revised customer proposition and operating model to underpin the repositioned branding in order to differentiate the proposition from the franchised used car model and to appeal to a broader customer base, becoming an online-led retailer with supporting physical infrastructure. The used car proposition will benefit from clear operational separation of the division from the franchised model and will not be encumbered by the same OEM facility requirements. It will, however, continue to benefit from the Group synergies and future digital product development.

Over the next five years we are targeting the development of eight physical locations at an approximate capital cost of £7.5m per location. We believe that a combination of a digital proposition and these physical stores will allow us to gain a meaningful share of the target market. During 2021 we expect to commence work on the first of our new standalone proposition stores.

There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review.

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 7, turnover from continuing operations decreased by 49.6% from £263,833,000 in the prior year to £132,877,000 in the current year, in what has been a challenging year for the Company in light of the impact of the Covid-19 virus outbreak and the consequent lockdowns of the UK from March 2020. Activities were suspended at this time until re-opening on 1 June 2020. The Company has taken advantage of Government initiatives to mitigate the impact of the lockdowns including the Job Retention Scheme for furloughed employees, rates holidays and the VAT deferral scheme. The business implemented numerous measures to keep employees and customers safe during the year whilst it was open for business during the period as their safety and well-being was of paramount importance.

The result for the financial year has improved from a loss of £28,046,000 in the prior year to a loss of £5,534,000 in the current year.

Into 2021 the Company has continued to suffer from the impact of the Covid-19 virus outbreak and the lockdown of the UK from the beginning of the year until re-opening of non-essential retailing April 2021, though it was better prepared in 2021 than during the initial lockdown and has made better use of its on-line offering and was able to offer aftersales services.

Pendragon PLC manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the Carstore division, which includes the Company, is discussed in the 2020 financial statements of Pendragon PLC.

The balance sheet on page 8 of the financial statements shows that the shareholder's funds of the Company have decreased by £5,534,000 (the loss after taxation for the year) to a £53,646,000 deficit.

Risks to the business include fluctuations in general economic conditions, such as interest rate increases, environmental concerns and legislation and the loss of key personnel. The unexpected outbreak of the Covid-19 virus has presented the Company additional risk in terms of the impact of the economy, safety of employees and customers and uncertainty as to whether further outbreaks are possible. The Risk Control Group of Pendragon PLC has met to consider these risks and uncertainties, including the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit, and will continue to monitor how these risks evolve. These risks are significant to the group and are also detailed in the group financial statements.

The directors are of the opinion that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

The directors are satisfied that the Company is well positioned to take advantage of future opportunities.

By order of the Board



M S Willis  
Director

30 September 2021

**s172 STATEMENT**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) Companies Act 2006**

The board of directors of Chatfields Limited consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a)-(f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2020.

- Our plan was designed to have a long-term beneficial impact on the company and to contribute to its success in delivering a high quality of service across all of our business activities.
- Our team members are fundamental to the delivery of our plan. We aim to be responsible employer in our approach to the pay and benefits our team members receive. The health, safety and well-being of our team members is one of our primary considerations in the way we do business.
- Engagement with suppliers and customers is key to our success. We meet with our major supplier partners regularly throughout the year and take the appropriate action, when necessary, to prevent involvement in modern slavery, corruption, bribery and breaches of competition law.
- Our plan took into account the impact of the Group's operations on the community and environment and our wider social responsibilities, and in particular how we comply with environmental legislation and pursue waste-saving opportunities and react promptly to local community concerns.
- As the Board of Directors, our intention is to behave responsibly and ensure that the management operate the business in a responsible manner, operating within the high standards of business conduct and good governance expected for a business such as ours and in doing so, will contribute to the delivery of our plan. The intention is to nurture our reputation, through both the construction and delivery of our plan, that reflects our responsible behaviour.
- As the Board of Directors, our intention is to behave responsibly towards our shareholders and treat them fairly and equally, so they too may benefit from the successful delivery of our plan.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

**RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 7.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019 : £nil).

**DIRECTORS**

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

M Willis  
W Berman (appointed 9 April 2020)  
M S Casha  
Pendragon Management Services Limited

**EMPLOYEES**

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 4 to the financial statements.

**EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS**

The Company recognises its responsibilities in employing and training disabled persons. If any employee becomes disabled it is standard practice, in all but the most extreme circumstances, to offer an alternative job and provide retraining where necessary.

**EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT**

Regular contact and exchanges of information are maintained to keep employees informed of the progress of the business.

The Company participates in policies and practices to keep employees informed on matters relevant to them as employees through appropriate means, such as employee meetings and newsletters.

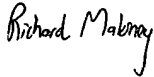
**DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR**

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

**RE-APPOINTMENT OF 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.

On behalf of the Board



R J Maloney  
Secretary

Loxley House  
2 Oakwood Court  
Little Oak Drive  
Annesley  
Nottinghamshire  
NG15 0DR  
30 September 2021

**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 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.

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Car Store Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, 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 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year 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***Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud*

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, the audit committee, and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management/ directors/ sales staff
- 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, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that sales are recorded in the wrong period and the risk that Company management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as capitalised development cost assumptions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unexpected accounts such as sales and cash.
- Assessing when revenue was recognised, particularly focusing on revenue recognised in the days before and after the year end date, and whether it was recognised in the correct year.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

*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 from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence 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 or the loss of the Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, antibribery, employment law, regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Group'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.

**Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect - continued***Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material 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; and
- 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 3, 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](http://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.



John Leech (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
One Snowhill  
Snow Hill Queensway  
Birmingham  
B4 6GH

30 September 2021



## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

<u>YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020</u>		continuing operations 2020 £000	discontinued operations 2020 £000		continuing operations 2019 £000	discontinued operations 2019 £000	2019 £000
Note				2020 £000			
2	<b>TURNOVER</b>	132,877	7,145	<b>140,022</b>	263,833	103,690	367,523
	Cost of sales	(120,459)	(6,722)	<b>(127,181)</b>	<b>(253,792)</b>	<b>(101,843)</b>	<b>(355,635)</b>
	<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	12,418	423	<b>12,841</b>	10,041	1,847	11,888
	Distribution costs	(7,227)	(370)	<b>(7,597)</b>	(12,438)	(9,433)	(21,871)
	Administrative expenses	(8,677)	(738)	<b>(9,415)</b>	<b>(13,087)</b>	<b>(7,285)</b>	<b>(20,372)</b>
3	<b>OPERATING LOSS</b>	(3,486)	(685)	<b>(4,171)</b>	(15,484)	(14,871)	(30,355)
	Loss on closure of businesses	-	-	-	-	(522)	(522)
	<b>LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>	(3,486)	(685)	<b>(4,171)</b>	(15,484)	(15,393)	(30,877)
5	Interest payable	(3,804)	-	<b>(3,804)</b>	(2,906)	(2)	(2,908)
	<b>LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>	(7,290)	(685)	<b>(7,975)</b>	<b>(18,390)</b>	<b>(15,395)</b>	<b>(33,785)</b>
6	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities			<b>2,441</b>			5,739
	<b>LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>			<b>(5,534)</b>			<b>(28,046)</b>

There are no amounts to be recognised in a Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and as such no separate statement has been presented. The loss for the financial year represents total comprehensive income for the period.

Movements in reserves are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 9.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET****AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Note		2020 £000	2019 £000
	<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
7	Intangible assets	11	11
8	Tangible assets	2,110	1,509
		<b>2,121</b>	<b>1,520</b>
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
9	Stocks	20,225	22,263
10	Debtors	11,193	9,845
	Cash at bank and in hand	75,782	63,579
		<b>107,200</b>	<b>95,687</b>
11	<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>(162,967)</b>	<b>(145,319)</b>
	<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(55,767)</b>	<b>(49,632)</b>
	<b>NET LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(53,646)</b>	<b>(48,112)</b>
	<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		
13	Called up share capital	8,000	8,000
	Profit and loss account	(61,646)	(56,112)
	<b>SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b>(53,646)</b>	<b>(48,112)</b>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by :



M S Willis  
Director

Registered Company Number : 01482233

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITYYEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2019	8,000	(28,066)	(20,066)
Total comprehensive income for 2019			
Loss for the year	-	(28,046)	(28,046)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(28,046)	(28,046)
Balance at 31 December 2019	8,000	(56,112)	(48,112)
Balance at 1 January 2020	8,000	(56,112)	(48,112)
Total comprehensive income for 2020			
Loss for the year	-	(5,534)	(5,534)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,534)	(5,534)
Balance at 31 December 2020	8,000	(61,646)	(53,646)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) Basis of preparation**

Car Store Limited is a company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The Company's registered number is 01482233 and the registered address is Loxley House, Little Oak Drive, Annesley, Nottinghamshire, NG15 0DR.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ('FRS 101').

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ('Adopted IFRSs'), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of UK pounds, rounded to the nearest £1,000. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention and where other bases are applied these are identified in the relevant accounting policy in the notes below.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Pendragon PLC, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Pendragon PLC are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Pendragon PLC, Loxley House, Little Oak Drive, Annesley, Nottinghamshire, NG15 0DR.

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, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Pendragon PLC include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of assets in respect of indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

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

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

**Judgements**

The Company applies judgement in how it applies its accounting policies, which do not involve estimation, but could materially affect the numbers disclosed in these financial statements. There are however no such key accounting judgements applied in these financial statements.

**Accounting estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The directors consider the following to be the key estimates applicable to the financial statements, which have a significant risk of resulting in a

Key estimate area	Key assumption	within the next financial year	Potential impact in the longer term	Note reference
Stock fair value (used vehicles)	The Company's assessment of fair values of used stock involves an element of estimation. The key assumption is estimating the likely sale period and the expected profit or loss on sale for each of our inventory items that are held at the year end point. We conduct this analysis by looking at stock by age category and comparing historical trends and our forward expectations on these assumptions.	✓		9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continuedYEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued****(a) Basis of preparation (continued)**

## Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £55,767,000 as at 31 December 2020 and a loss for the year then ended of £5,534,000 the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have performed a going concern assessment until December 2022 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the anticipated impact of Covid-19 on the operations, its financial resources and the company's ability to access funding through the group's centralised treasury arrangements, the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The assessment is dependent on Pendragon PLC providing additional financial support during that period. Pendragon PLC has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the period covered by the assessment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

The Company participates in the Pendragon group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries, and as a result is dependent on the Pendragon group. As a result, the directors have considered the wider impact on the Pendragon PLC group ("the Group") in their going concern assessment.

The Pendragon group has seen an improved trading position after lock-down restrictions were lifted in June 2020 and this has continued into 2021 as announced through the Group trading update on 30 July 2021. Despite this, the directors consider that the current economic outlook presents significant uncertainty in terms of sales volume and pricing and that each of Brexit, the threat from further Coronavirus lock-downs, Global raw material shortages and the risk of rising unemployment when government support measures are withdrawn, present uncertainties to future trading conditions.

Whilst the Group directors have instituted measures to preserve cash there is uncertainty over future trading results and cash flows. The Group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from a revolving credit facility of £175.0m and senior note of £60m together with manufacturer stocking facilities and cash balances. The revolving credit facility is due for renewal on 1 March 2023 and includes covenants, a breach of which would result in the amounts drawn becoming repayable on demand. The Group did not require use of Government backed borrowing facilities such as the Coronavirus large business interruption loan scheme. The Group remained compliant with its banking covenants throughout the year to 31 December 2020.

Following the Coronavirus lock-downs in 2020 and 2021 the Group instigated a number of mitigating actions to protect it against the financial impact of the closures and ensure compliance with covenants at the balance sheet date. This included drawing down on government support measures such as the Coronavirus job retention scheme, utilising the retail discount scheme for rates and deferring VAT, as well as utilising support measures from vehicle manufacturers and stocking loan providers to extend vehicle payment periods. The Group also reviewed its level of planned capital expenditure and either cancelled or postponed certain projects.

In the context of the above, the Group Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the period to 31 December 2022 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the Group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. The Group Directors have assessed the potential on-going impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic including the risk of further national lockdowns coupled with the risk of residual supply issues following the end of the Brexit transition period as well as raw material shortages (especially in respect of semi-conductors that has impacted vehicle production) leading to wider economic disruption.

The Directors of the Company have assessed the conclusions reached by the Group directors and agree with their conclusions.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1.

(b) Turnover. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised in the profit and loss account, net of discounts, on satisfaction of the Company's performance obligations under the sale contracts, which is when the Company has satisfied its performance obligations to the customer and the customer has obtained control of the goods or services being transferred. In general this occurs when vehicles or parts have been supplied or when service has been completed. Turnover from after-sales services rendered is recognised in the profit and loss account in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Usually these services are completed within one day. The stage of completion is assessed by surveys of work performed or by reference to time expended on services that are charged on a labour basis.

(c) Intangible assets. Other intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. This category of asset, which includes purchased computer software, are amortised by equal instalments over four years.

(d) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life as follows:

Plant and equipment - 10 to 33% per annum  
Motor vehicles - 20 to 25% per annum

**(e) Stocks.**

(i) Motor vehicle stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is net of incentives received from manufacturers in respect of target achievements. Fair values of motor vehicle stocks are determined by assessing the estimated sales point and sales price using historical trends for vehicles categorised by their time in stock and stock classification. The assessment of fair values involves an element of judgement and estimation, examples of which include assessing the current state of the market in a given segment, assessing the impact of the age and condition of the vehicle on its fair value and consideration of macro-economic factors as discussed in the risk overview. Whilst this data is deemed representative of current values it is possible that ultimate sales values can vary from those applied.

(ii) Parts inventories are based on an average purchase cost principle and are written down to net realisable value by providing for obsolescence on a time in stock based formula approach.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued****YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued**

(f) Trade and other debtors. Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(g) 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.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

(i) Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets.

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is measured for impairment losses in accordance with IFRS 9 using an expected credit loss (ECL) model. The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost. The calculation of ECLs is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss allowance. The Company considered a trade or other receivables, including intercompany receivables, to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full after all reasonable actions have been taken to recover the debt.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the 'cash-generating unit').

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

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Interest receivable and Interest payable. Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable and finance charges on shares classified as liabilities. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

(k) Taxation. Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not recognised: initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax recognised is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continuedYEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued****(l) Leases.****Leases as a Lessee - Policy applicable from 1 January 2019**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16. This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after 1 January 2019.

The Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Cost comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease the right of use asset is expected to be utilised.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or when this is not readily attainable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed rental payments and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Generally the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and reduced by payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change of index or rate, a variation in amounts payable following contractual rent reviews and changes in the assessment of whether an extension/termination option is reasonably certain to be exercised. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Leases as a Lessee - Policy applicable before 1 January 2019**

Leases are classified as operating leases wherever the lease does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged directly to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Leases subject to predetermined fixed rental uplifts have their rentals accounted for on a straight line basis recognised over the life of the lease. Lease incentives received and paid are recognised in the profit and loss account as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

(m) Post-retirement benefits. The Company participates in a group wide defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

(n) Auditor's remuneration. Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's parent, Pendragon PLC.

(o) Accounting for acquisitions. The results of companies and businesses acquired are included from the effective date of acquisition. The purchase consideration is allocated to assets and liabilities on the basis of fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs related to the acquisition are expensed as incurred.

(p) Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance the grants will be received and the conditions of the grant will be complied with. Income from Government grants during 2020 of £2,911,000, being the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, is included within payroll expenses. A further benefit has been received by way of business rates relief during 2020 by way of waivers to these charges.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued****YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****2 TURNOVER**

The Company principally generates turnover from the sale of used motor vehicles, together with the supply of motor vehicle parts, servicing and repair activities, collectively referred to as aftersales. Products and services may be sold separately or in bundled packages. Examples of a bundled package will include the supply of a vehicle with an extended warranty or a servicing plan. For bundled packages, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately as they are distinct items, as each performance obligation within that contract is separately identifiable from other items in the bundled package. The consideration is proportionately allocated between separate products and services in a bundle based on their stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the list prices at which the Company sells these items and are separately identified on the customer's invoice. Full details of these elements of the Company's turnover are provided in the consolidated financial statements of Pendragon PLC for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Turnover by major products/service lines	Continuing operations £000	Discontinued operations £000	2020 £000	Continuing operations £000	Discontinued operations £000	2019 £000
Used vehicle revenue	122,078	7,075	129,153	252,007	102,312	354,319
Aftersales revenue	10,799	70	10,869	11,826	1,378	13,204
Turnover from external customers	132,877	7,145	140,022	263,833	103,690	367,523

Timing of turnover recognition	Continuing operations £000	Discontinued operations £000	2020 £000	Continuing operations £000	Discontinued operations £000	2019 £000
At point in time	131,478	7,070	138,548	262,748	103,263	366,011
Over time	1,399	75	1,474	1,085	427	1,512
Turnover from external customers	132,877	7,145	140,022	263,833	103,690	367,523

All turnover arises in the United Kingdom.

Contract balances	2020 £000	2019 £000
Contract assets	651	965
Contract liabilities	(1,351)	(2,045)

Contract assets relate to the trade debtors in relation to customer contracts fulfilled but not paid at the balance sheet date, cost of parts supplied to and work performed on customers vehicles which has yet to be completed. Contract liabilities relate to the unearned proportion of warranty policies sold by the Company on which revenue is recognised over time and payments received on account for contracts to supplied goods at a future date.

**3 OPERATING LOSS**

Operating loss has been arrived at after charging :

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	556	519
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	2	15
Auditor's remuneration- audit	5	5
Operating lease charges - plant & equipment	(15)	47
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	2,890	5,103

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's parent, Pendragon PLC.

**4 EMPLOYEES**

The average number employed by the Company in the following areas was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Sales	196	539
Aftersales	88	244
Administration	18	51
	302	834

Costs incurred in respect of these employees were :

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Wages and salaries	7,898	20,751
Less - receipts from the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	(2,911)	-
Social security costs	689	1,904
Other pension costs	279	869
	5,955	23,524

No director of the Company received or waived any remuneration for services to the Company during the year (2019 : £nil).

There were no other employees during the year (2019 : nil)

The directors are employed by Pendragon PLC and full details of their remuneration can be found in the Directors Remuneration Report section of that company's annual report. A management charge is levied on the Company which incorporates an element of recharge for the remuneration of the directors amounting to £197,000 (2019 : £168,000).

**5 INTEREST PAYABLE**

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	4
Intra group interest payable	3,804	2,904
	3,804	2,908



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6	TAXATION	2020 £000	2019 £000
	UK corporation tax at the UK average statutory rate of 19.00% (2019 : 19.00%)		
	Current tax on loss for the year	-	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(5)
	Total current tax	-	(5)
	Deferred taxation		
	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,444)	(5,741)
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3	7
	Total deferred tax	(2,441)	(5,734)
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities	(2,441)	(5,739)
	Factors affecting the tax credit for the period:		
	The tax credit assessed is higher than (2019 : lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 : 19.00%). The differences are explained below:		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(7,975)	(33,785)
	Tax on loss at the UK average statutory rate of 19.00% (2019 : 19.00%)	(1,515)	(6,419)
	Effects of:		
	Permanent differences arising in respect of fixed assets	5	3
	Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	1	-
	Impact of corporation tax rate change	(935)	675
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3	2
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities	(2,441)	(5,739)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate. In the 11 March 2020 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will remain at the current 19% and not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2020 has therefore been measured using 19%.

A UK corporation tax rate of 25% was announced in the Chancellor's Budget of 3 March 2021, along with a temporary extension to the loss carry-back rules allowing up to £2m of tax losses to be carried back to the preceding 3 periods. The 25% rate will apply from 1 April 2023 and the carry-back of losses is expected to apply to year ends 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021. If these two measures had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date the deferred tax asset would have increased by £3,152,000.

## 7 FIXED ASSETS - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software £000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 December 2019	14
Additions	4
Disposals	(2)
At 31 December 2020	16
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 31 December 2019	3
Charge for the year	2
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2020	5
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	11
At 31 December 2019	11

Intangible assets amortisation is recorded in administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

## 8 FIXED ASSETS - TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Short leasehold property owned £000	Plant & equipment owned £000	Motor vehicles owned £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>				
At 31 December 2019	50	3,961	1,022	5,033
Additions	207	925	204	1,336
Disposals	-	(104)	(305)	(409)
At 31 December 2020	257	4,782	921	5,960
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 31 December 2019	8	3,165	351	3,524
Charge for the year	30	278	248	556
Disposals	-	(61)	(169)	(230)
At 31 December 2020	38	3,382	430	3,850
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2020	219	1,400	491	2,110
At 31 December 2019	42	796	671	1,509

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

## 9 STOCKS

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Vehicles for resale	19,861	21,879
Vehicle parts and other stocks	364	384
	20,225	22,263

During the year a credit of £45,000 was recognised in respect of the write down of stocks (2019 : £361,000 credit).

## 10 DEBTORS

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	518	809
Other debtors and prepayments	285	1,087
Deferred tax (see note 12)	10,390	7,949
	11,193	9,845

All amounts are due within one year, with the exception of deferred tax.

## 11 CREDITORS : amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Payments received on account	494	380
Amounts owed to group undertakings	156,049	135,320
Trade creditors	1,015	1,319
Other taxation and social security	1,111	2,528
Accruals and deferred income	4,298	5,772
	162,967	145,319

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand. The intercompany loan bears interest on variable rate terms of LIBOR + variable amount dependent on Group leverage ratio.

Interest on bank loans and overdrafts are borne by Pendragon Management Services Limited, a member of the Pendragon PLC group.

## 12 DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Deferred tax assets	10,390	7,949

The movement in the deferred tax assets for the year is as follows:

	Accelerated capital allowances £000	Other short term temporary differences £000	Losses £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2019	988	6	1,221	2,215
Credited/(charged) to profit and loss account	(48)	3	5,779	5,734
At 31 December 2019	940	9	7,000	7,949
At 1 January 2020	940	9	7,000	7,949
Credited/(charged) to profit and loss account	(39)	-	2,480	2,441
At 31 December 2020	901	9	9,480	10,390

The directors believe that the deferred tax asset recognised is recoverable as they expect taxable profits to arise in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are shown in debtors (see note 10).

## 13 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid :		
8,000,000 (2019 : 8,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	8,000	8,000

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued****YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****14 LEASING**

During the year ended and at 31 December 2020 the Company had no right of use assets and no lease liabilities (2019: nil).

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Expenses in respect of payments made to Pendragon Property Holdings Limited in respect of property	2,890	5,103
Expenses relating to low value and short-term leases	15	47
	<b>2,905</b>	<b>5,150</b>

The Company leases properties from Pendragon Property Holdings Limited on terms allowing immediate termination by either party. As such no lease commitment is shown in respect of these properties. In addition there are other leases in respect of items of plant and equipment, including the rental of motor vehicles. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

**15 PENSIONS**

The Company participates in a defined contribution scheme (group stakeholder arrangement) for eligible employees. In addition, to comply with the Government's automatic enrolment legislation, the Company chose to participate in the People's Pension Scheme in April 2013. This is a defined contribution occupational pension scheme provided by B&CE.

The pension charge cost in respect of the group stakeholder arrangement and the People's Pension Scheme for the year was £279,000 (2019 : £869,000).

**16 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The Company is party to multi-lateral cross guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of Pendragon PLC and its UK subsidiaries in favour of certain lenders to the Group.

**17 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY**

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Pendragon PLC which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in the UK.

No other group financial statements include the results of the Company