

QUICKS (1997) MOTOR HOLDINGS LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Registered Number : 02426155

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QUICKS (1997) MOTOR HOLDINGS LIMITED

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STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pendragon PLC

The Company's principal activity is that of an investment holding company, its income being derived from dividend income paid by its subsidiary undertakings. There was no income received during the year.

During the year a subsidiary undertaking of the Company was voluntarily struck off the Register of Companies. The gross investment in this company was £413,000 and the strike off resulted in a £1,000 profit being recorded. The Company's other subsidiary undertaking was tested for impairment during the year which resulted in an impairment charge of £109,000 being recognised.

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.

Risks to the business include fluctuations in general economic conditions, such as interest rate increases, environmental and climate change concerns, legislation, the loss of key personnel, failure of our IT infrastructure or key systems and more recently in 2022 the impact of the war in Ukraine on supply chains and global energy and commodity prices. The Risk Control Group of Pendragon PLC has met to consider these risks and uncertainties 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.

By order of the Board



M S Willis
Director

29 September 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 6.

No dividend was paid during the year (2020 : £nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were as follows:

M S Willis
W Berman
M S Casha

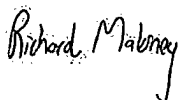
DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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



H J Maloney
Secretary

Loxley House
Little Oak Drive
Annesley
Nottinghamshire
NG15 0DR
29 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 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 Quicks (1997) Motor Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 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 2021 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 and inspection of policy documentation as to Quicks (1997) Motor Holdings Limited's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

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. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.

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 (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

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.

This company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

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.

Other matter - prior period financial statements

We note that the prior period financial statements were not audited. Consequently ISAs (UK) require the auditor to state that the corresponding figures contained within these financial statements are unaudited. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

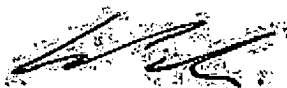
Auditor's responsibilities

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.



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

29 September 2022

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTYEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	unaudited 2020
	£000	£000
Administration expenses	(109)	-
5 Profit on disposal of shares in group undertakings	1	-
OPERATING (LOSS)/RESULT	(108)	-
4 Taxation on (loss)/result on ordinary activities	-	-
(LOSS)/RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(108)	-

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

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/result for the financial year represents total comprehensive expense/income for the period.

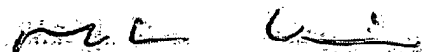
Movements in reserves are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 8.

The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET**AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Note		2021 £000	unaudited 2020 £000
	FIXED ASSETS		
5	Investments	1,002	1,524
	CURRENT ASSETS		
6	Debtors	409	-
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	-	(5)
	NET CURRENT ASSETS	409	(5)
	NET ASSETS	1,411	1,519
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
8	Called up share capital	3,450	3,450
	Profit and loss account	(2,039)	(1,931)
	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	1,411	1,519

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by :



M S Willis
Director

Registered Company Number : 02426155

The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2020 - unaudited	3,450	(1,931)	1,519
Total comprehensive income for 2020			
Result for the year - unaudited	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020 - unaudited	3,450	(1,931)	1,519
Balance at 1 January 2021	3,450	(1,931)	1,519
Total comprehensive expense for 2021			
Loss for the year	-	(108)	(108)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(108)	(108)
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,450	(2,039)	1,411

The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) Basis of preparation**

Quicks (1997) Motor Holdings Limited is a company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The Company's registered number is 02426155 and the registered address is Loxley House, Little Oak Drive, Annesley, Nottinghamshire, NG15 0DR.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

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 UK-adopted international accounting standards ('Adopted IFRSs'), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In the previous financial period the Company was classified as dormant and elected to continue to prepare its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards prescribed under the previous UK GAAP prior to the introduction of FRS100. As the Company has now made a transaction it has now adopted the policies prescribed by FRS 101. In these financial statements, the Company has adopted FRS 101 for the first time.

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.

In the transition to FRS 101, the Company has applied IFRS 1 whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. The transition to FRS 101 has not affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company and therefore no reconciliations as a result of the transition are provided.

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;
- An additional balance sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period following the adoption of FRS 101;
- 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 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 and in preparing an opening FRS 101 balance sheet at 1 January 2015 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 101.

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 material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year or in the long-term:

Key estimate area	Key assumption	Potential impact within the next financial year	Potential impact in the longer term	Note reference
Investment impairment	The balances of investment in subsidiary companies are held at cost less any impairment. It is considered that these investments are one CGU. An impairment exists when their recoverable amount is less than the costs held in the accounts. There are a number of factors which could impact the recoverable amount which creates a risk of this recoverable amount being lower than the investment balance held.	✓	✓	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation - continued

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.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 of £108,000 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 2023 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides and the potential impact of further Covid-19 lockdowns, a macro-economic downturn, a market correction in used car pricing and shortfalls in new car supply resulting from shortages in microchips impacting manufacturing that may affect the company's lessees, 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 during 2021 as reported in its Annual Report for the year ending 31 December 2021. Despite this, the directors consider that the current economic outlook presents significant uncertainty in terms of sales volume and pricing for the reasons referred to above and the further risk of disruption to supply chains that the conflict in Ukraine presents, but after assessing the risks the directors do not believe there to be a material risk to going concern.

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 £75m and senior note of £100m together with cash balances and a requirement for on-going access to rolling vehicle credit stocking facilities. The senior note is due for renewal in March 2027 and the revolving credit facility is due for renewal in March 2025, with a further two, one-year options (available at the election of lenders). The senior note and revolving credit facility have quarterly leverage and fixed charge covenants, as well as an absolute EBITDA covenant, a breach of which would result in the amounts drawn becoming repayable on demand. The Group did not make 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 2021.

In the context of the above, the Group Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the period to 31 December 2023 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 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.

(b) Investments. Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less any impairment losses. For Investments the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

(c) Trade and other debtors. Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(d) 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.

(e) Impairment

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 are 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 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 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Taxation. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

(g) Auditor's remuneration. Auditor's remuneration has been borne by Pendragon Management Services Limited, another group company. 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.

2 EMPLOYEES

The Company had no employees during the year (2020 : £nil) other than the directors.

No director of the Company received or waived any remuneration for services to the Company during the year (2020 : £nil). All of the directors who served during the year are all directors of the parent company. These directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company as the service they provide to Quicks (1997) Motor Holdings Limited are incidental to the management roles they fulfil for the Pendragon Group.

3 OPERATING (LOSS)/RESULT

	2021	unaudited 2020
	£'000	£'000
Operating (loss)/result has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Profit on disposal of shares in group undertakings	(1)	
Impairment of investments	109	-

4 TAXATION

	2021	unaudited 2020
	£'000	£'000

UK corporation tax at the UK average statutory rate of 19.00% (2020 : 19.00%)

Tax on (loss)/result for the year	-	-
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Factors affecting the tax credit for the period:

The tax credit assessed is lower than (2020 : equal to) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020 : 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2021	unaudited 2020
	£'000	£'000

(Loss)/result on ordinary activities before tax	(108)	-
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Tax on (loss)/result at the UK average statutory rate of 19.00% (2020 : 19.00%)	(21)	-
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Effects of:

Permanent differences arising in respect of investments	21	-
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Total tax	-	-
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The UK tax rate applying throughout 2021 was 19%, this rate is set to increase to 25% on 1 April 2023. The rate change to 25% was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The Company has no deferred tax balances (2020 : £nil). The potential impact of this change on the deferred tax balances at 31 December 2021 would be a tax charge of £228,000.

5 INVESTMENTS

Shares in subsidiary
undertakings
£000

At 31 December 2020 - unaudited	1,524
Disposals	(413)
Impairment charge	(109)
At 31 December 2021	1,002

Shares in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision for any impairments in value.

Incorporated in the United Kingdom and having a registered office at Loxley House, Little Oak Drive, Annesley, Nottinghamshire, NG15 0DR:

Company	Principal Activity
Dunham & Haines Limited	Intermediate holding company

An annual impairment test to assess the carrying value of investments was undertaken where no impairment was identified as the investment is supported by the net assets of the investees.

During the year, the subsidiary undertaking Ogglesbys Limited was voluntarily struck off the Register of Companies. The gross investment in this company was £413,000 and a profit on disposal was recorded of £1,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

QUICKS (1997) MOTOR HOLDINGS LIMITED

6	DEBTORS		unaudited
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	409	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and bear no interest.		
7	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		unaudited
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	5
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and bear no interest.		
8	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		unaudited
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Alotted, called up and fully paid :		
	3,450,002 (2020 : 3,450,002) ordinary shares of £1 each	3,450	3,450
9	ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY		
	<i>The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Pendragon PLC which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in the UK.</i>		
	No other group financial statements include the results of the Company		