Company Registration No. 02942541

United Kenning Rental Group Limited
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

I W Lawrence P I Voegerl T Vetters

Company secretary

I W Lawrence

Registered office

Sixt House 5 Waterside Drive Langley Slough SL3 6EY United Kingdom

Independent auditor

MHA 6th Floor, 2 London Wall Place London EC2Y 5AU England

Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

Strategic report

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of United Kenning Rental Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company remains the holding of investments in vehicle rental companies. The principal investments are Sixt Rent a Car Limited and United Rental Group Limited.

The company is a holding company, and as such it does not have any individual key performance indicators (KPIs) that are monitored. There will be a number of KPIs for the companies held as investments, and these are included within their individual financial statements. These investments are listed in note 7.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's investments are also exposed to different risks which are included within their individual financial statements. These investments are listed in note 7.

The company's principal financial instruments other than its investments held in subsidiaries comprise bank balances and intercompany funding. The main purpose of these instruments is to ensure continued funding for its fixed asset investments. Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is little exposure to price risk.

Section 172 Statement

The Board of Directors, in line with their duties under s172 of the Companies Act 2006, act in a 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, and in doing so have regard to a range of matters when making decisions for the long term. Key decisions and matters that are of strategic importance to the Company are appropriately informed by s172 factors.

The company is a subsidiary and business unit of the SIXT SE Group in Germany. The governance framework delegates authority for local decision-making at business unit level up to defined levels of cost and impact which allow the individual businesses to take account of the needs of their own stakeholders in the decision-making process. The culture, value and standards that underpin this delegation ensure that when decisions are made the wider impact has been considered.

Details of the business unit key stakeholders and how we engage with them are set out below.

Shareholders

From the perspective of the Board of Directors, as a result of the group governance the Parent, SIXT SE has taken the lead in regard to assuring the strategy, performance and key decisions take into account stakeholder interests in decision-making. The Parent is well informed about the views of stakeholders through the regular communication on stakeholder views and it uses this information to assess the impact of decisions on each stakeholder group as part of its own decision-making process. The principal decisions of the business unit are described in the SIXT SE strategic report.

Customers and suppliers

The strength of our relationships with both the manufacturers and our licensees is critical to delivering the Company's strategy. Consequently, a key focus for the Board is to ensure regular dialogue throughout the year with both stakeholder groups, with the Company continually seeking to differentiate the quality of value-added service to our licensees and retaining strong relationships with the OEMs, ensuring availability of supply and range of product for our customers.

Government and regulators

Key areas of focus are compliance with laws and regulations and health and safety. The Board of Directors is updated on legal and regulatory developments and takes these into account when considering future actions.

Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

Strategic report

Employees

Our employees are fundamental to the delivery of our long-term plan. All new employees are required to adhere to the company's business code of conduct which establishes how all employees of the company should engage with stakeholders. The health, safety, and well-being of our employees is one of our primary considerations in the way we do business. We aim to recruit and develop local people and be a responsible employer in our approach to the pay and benefits our employees receive. We also work with our employees to support local causes and issues.

The company's leadership team hold regular business briefings to update employees on the operations, strategy of the business and to answer questions about the business.

Environment

We acknowledge the importance of operating in an environmentally responsible way. Consequently, as a Board, we continually look at the broader issues of Climate change affecting the automotive industry together with both the manufacturers and our licensees. This particular segment continues to see significant focus and change in areas including electric vehicles, vehicle ownership and emissions targets.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:

I W Lawrence

Director

Date: 12/06/2023

Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. Details of the company's principal activities, KPI's, principal risks and uncertainties, future developments and subsequent events can be found on page 2 and form part of this report by cross reference.

Results and dividends

The results of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 10. The company has a strong financial position with net assets of £30.0m (2021: £27.9m), the directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2021: nil).

Directors

The directors who held office throughout the year and subsequently, unless otherwise stated are as follows:

I W Lawrence P I Voegerl T Vetters

Director's indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the going concern assumption in preparing these financial statements. The Directors' assessment has considered the company's forecasts, current financial resources and taking account of reasons possible sensitivities in light of current economic uncertainty.

The underlying subsidiaries assume that the continued expansion of the business model will enable good operating development in 2023.

The underlying trading companies now run their banking facilities through the parent entity with a formal agreement and contractual level of support. Any additional finance is provided by way of an intercompany loan from the parent company, Sixt SE, in Germany. The directors of the underlying subsidiaries have received confirmation from the ultimate parent company, Sixt SE, that they do not intend to call the funding for at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements and are financially able to do so.

On this basis the directors have continued to prepare the financial statements on the basis that the company is a going concern.

Auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report was approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

Directors' report

The auditors, MHA, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

I W Lawrence

Director

Date: 12/06/2023

Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year.

Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the Members of United Kenning Rental Group Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of United Kenning Rental Group Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the Members of United Kenning Rental Group Limited

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Enquiry of management around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries
 and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions
 outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and management;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations

Independent auditor's report to the Members of United Kenning Rental Group Limited

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

Use of our report

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 Auditors' 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.

G.A. Brisp

Georgette Alicia Crisp BSc (Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

MHA

Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

Date: 184 June 2023

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313).

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	Restated 2021 £'000
Administrative expenses		(74)	(68)
Operating (loss)	4	(74)	(68)
Interest receivable and similar income Other Financial income / expense	5	9 2,217	(7,225)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		2,152	(7,293)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6		
Profit/(Loss) after taxation Other comprehensive income		2,152	(7,293)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		2,152	(7,293)

The accompanying notes on pages 14 - 20 are an integral part of the statement of comprehensive income. All results are from continuing operations.

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets	_		
Investments	7	25,786	25,786
		25,786	25,786
Current assets			
Debtors	8	4,290	2,125
Cash at bank and in hand	,		34
		4,290	2,159
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(65)	(86)
Net current assets		4,225	2,073
Total assets less current liabilities		30,011	27,859
Net assets		30,011	27,859
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1,298	1,298
Capital redemption reserve	11	184	184
Share premium account	11	32,729	32,729
Profit and loss account	11	(4,200)	(6,352)
Shareholders' funds		30,011	27,859

The accompanying notes on pages 14 - 20 are an integral part of this balance sheet.

These financial statements of United Kenning Rental Group Limited, company number 02942541 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

I W Lawrence

Director

Date: 12/06/2023

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Share premium account £'000	Restated Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2021	1,298	184	32,729	941	35,152
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive loss At 31 December 2021	1,298		32,729	(7,293) (6,352)	(7,293) 27,859
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income At 31 December 2022	1,298		32,729	2,152 (4,200)	2,152 30,011

The accompanying notes on pages 14 - 20 are an integral part of this statement of changes in equity

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and prior year.

Accounting convention

United Kenning Rental Group Limited (the company) is a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales, United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report and directors' report on pages 2 to 5.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates, rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash-flow statement, the impact of new standards not yet adopted, impairment of assets, key management personnel remuneration and related party transactions entered between two or more members of a group.

Specific exemption used are as follows:

- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m),
- B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group financial statements of the ultimate parent, Sixt SE. The group financial statements of Sixt SE are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 11.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Repotting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through the profit and loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The directors have considered the going concern assumption in preparing these financial statements. The directors' assessment has considered the company's forecasts, current financial resources and taking account of the reasons for possible sensitivities in light of current economic uncertainty.

The underlying trading companies now run their banking facilities through the parent entity with a formal agreement and contractual level of support. Any additional finance is provided by way of an intercompany loan from the parent company, Sixt SE, in Germany. The directors of the underlying subsidiaries have received confirmation from the ultimate parent company, Sixt SE, that they do not intend to call the funding for at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements and are financially able to do so.

On this basis, the directors have continued to prepare the financial statements under the going concern basis of accounting.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiary undertakings have not been consolidated by United Kenning Rental Group Limited as permitted by s.401 of the Companies Act 2006 as they are consolidated in the financial statements of Sixt SE.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand equivalents includes current account balances and other short-term highly liquid investments with banks and similar institutions with maturities of three months or less from inception.

Financial instruments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted at cost less, where appropriate, provisions for impairment. The company carries out a review for the potential impairment of an investment if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable or at least annually. Any impairments are recorded in the profit or loss. No provisions for impairment have been made in 2022.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

The company applies a model for determining impairments based on expected credit losses. The impairment model applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost. United Kenning Rental Group Limited applies the simplified approach described in IFRS 9 to trade debtors, whereby an impairment allowance in the amount of expected credit losses over the lifetime of the receivable is recognised for all instruments irrespective of their credit quality.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated based on the tax rates and laws that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. 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 only key source of estimation or uncertainty identified is in relation to impairment testing of subsidiary investments. This was carried out at year end and resulted in no impairment.

Following consideration of group company loans, the directors have deemed them recoverable and thus no credit loss recognised.

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

3. Directors' remuneration

The only employees of the company during the year were the directors.

The average monthly number of directors during the year was:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Management	3	3
	3	3

The directors received no remuneration for their services to this company in the current and preceding year. The directors are also directors of Sixt Rent a Car Limited and United Rental Group Limited and the majority of their activities relate to services carried out in relation to these companies. Therefore, the directors deem it inappropriate to directly allocate any of their costs to the profit and loss account of this company.

4. Operating loss

₹.	Operating loss		
		2022	2021
		£,000	£'000
	Operating loss is stated after charging:		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor:		
	for the audit of the company's financial statements	11	9
		11	9
5 .	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
	Interest receivable from group companies	9	_
	miorost room and many	9	

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

6 .	Taxation		Restated
		2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
	Current taxation:		
	UK corporation tax	-	(4)
	Adjustment in respect of previous years	<u>-</u> _	4
	Total current taxation		
	Total deferred taxation	·	
	Total tax charge		

Losses are not being recognised as deferred tax asset. The difference between the total tax (credit) / charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the average standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit / (loss) before taxation	2,152	(7,293)
Profit / (loss) before taxation multiply		
Average standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2021:19%)	409	(1,386)
Effects of:		
Deferred tax asset/liability not recognised	(409)	1,386
Adjustment in respect of prior year - current tax	-	4
Other adjustment to current tax		(4)
Total tax charge		-

The rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom continues at 19% in 2022. In March 2021 it was announced that the UK corporation tax rates would rise to 25% from 2023. Accordingly the rate of 25% has been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022, 25% as at 31 December 2021.

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

7. Fixed asset investments

Shares in group undertakings £'000

Cost and net book value

. 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022

25,786

Company	Activity	Registered address	Country	% of ordinary share capital
Sixt Rent a Car Limited	Vehicle rental	Sixt House 5 Langley Quay Waterside Drive Langley Slough SL3 6EY	United Kingdom	100%
Sixt Plc	Dormant	Sixt House 5 Langley Quay Waterside Drive Langley Slough SL3 6EY	United Kingdom	100%
United Rental Group Limited	Vehicle rental	Durrant House 47 Holywell Street Chesterfield Derbyshire S41 7SJ	United Kingdom	100%
Sixt Insurance Services PCC Limited	Vehicle insurance	St Martins House Le Bordage St Peter Port Guernsey	Guernsey	100%
Europa Service Car Limited	Vehicle rental	Durrant House 47 Holywell Street Chesterfield Derbyshire S41 7SJ	United Kingdom	100%

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

8.

1	_				_		
		e	n	т	n	r	S

Debions	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Amounts due within one year:		
Amount owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	4,290	2,125
	4,290	2,125

An interest rate of 3.42% was charged on intercompany receivables within the Sixt Group, excluding a £3.8mil (2021: £2.1mil) balance with Sixt Insurance Services PCC Limited which is interest free. Balances are repayable on demand.

9. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£,000	£'000
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	54	61
Trade creditors	11_	25_
	65	86

At 31 December 2022 there are undrawn external group facilities of £4,000,000 (2021: £4,000,000). Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings are charged at a interest rate of 3.42% and repayable on demand.

10. Borrowings

The borrowings from the intermediate parent undertaking and all subsidiary undertakings are secured by guarantee from the ultimate holding company. The bank arrangements of the company operate on a pooled basis with the intermediate parent undertaking and fellow subsidiary undertakings. In the year 2022, an In -House Cash system was implemented with a master account by the ultimate parent company and is used to process all payments between company units, thus keeping cash resources within the group.

11. Called up share capital and reserves

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,298,306 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,298_	1,298

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments to profits not reconciled elsewhere.

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of its own shares purchased by United Kenning Rental Group Limited.

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

12. Control

The immediate and ultimate parent and controlling party is Sixt SE, incorporated in Germany.

Sixt SE prepares the group financial statements; the consolidated financial statements of Sixt SE can be obtained from Sixt SE, Zugspitzstrasse 1, 82049 Pullach, Germany. This is the largest and smallest group for which financial statements are prepared which include the company.

13. Post balance sheet events

No subsequent events that require adjustment or disclosures in the financial statements have occurred during the period from reporting date to the date the financial statements were authorised for issue.