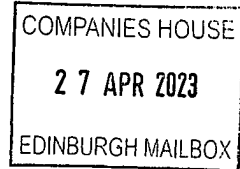


ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

Company registration number 03001122

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D Crawford W Paterson
Company Secretary	N Jennings
Registered number	03001122
Registered office	Arbuthnot House 7 Wilson Street London EC2M 2SN
Auditor	Mazars LLP 100 Queen Street Glasgow G1 3DN

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

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ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Introduction

The Directors present the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Business review

ATE Truck & Trailer Sales Limited is a subsidiary of Asset Alliance Group Holdings Limited ("AAGHL"). In the prior year, on 31 March 2021, AAGHL sold its entire share capital to Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Limited, a subsidiary of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC.

The company has not traded in the current year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As the Company has not traded in the year, the principal risk relates to the recovery of receivable balances from other companies within the group. Following the transaction referred to above, the Directors are satisfied there is sufficient liquidity to allow the balances to be settled.


Financial key performance indicators

Given the company has not traded in the year, there are no key performance indicators.

Future developments

The Company is not expected to trade in future years.

This report was approved by the Board on 26 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:


David S Crawford (Apr 26, 2023 16:18 GMT+1)

D Crawford
Director

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 to 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.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of these financial statements were signed were:

D Crawford

J Jenkins (resigned 31 May 2022)

A Lannon (resigned 18 January 2023)

W Paterson

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

The business review, principal risks and uncertainties and future developments are included within the Strategic Report on page 1.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

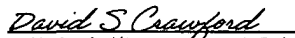
Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Mazars LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as the Company's auditor. Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Mazars LLP will therefore be deemed to be reappointed and will remain in office.

The report was approved by the Board on 26 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:


David S Crawford (Apr 26, 2023 16:18 GMT+1)

D Crawford
Director

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ATE Truck & Trailer Sales 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 notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (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 results 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 "Auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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 Directors' 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 auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinions 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 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 set out on page 2, 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the Directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related posting manual journal entries to manipulate

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:


- Making enquiries of the Directors and Management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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 auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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 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 Maxwell (Apr 27, 2023 09:46 GMT+1)

Craig Maxwell (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
100 Queen Street
Glasgow
G1 3DN

Date: Apr 27, 2023

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Administrative expenses		-	-
Operating profit	4	-	-
Taxation	6	-	-
Profit after taxation		-	-

The company has not traded in the year.

There were no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>4,142,966</u>	<u>4,142,966</u>
		4,142,966	4,142,966
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(2,858,804)</u>	<u>(2,858,804)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,284,162</u>	<u>1,284,162</u>
Net assets		<u>1,284,162</u>	<u>1,284,162</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account	10	<u>1,284,062</u>	<u>1,284,062</u>
		<u>1,284,162</u>	<u>1,284,162</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 26 April 2023 by:

David S Crawford
David S Crawford (Apr 26, 2023 16:18 GMT+1)

D Crawford
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2022	100	1,284,062	1,284,162
Comprehensive income for the year:			
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	100	1,284,062	1,284,162

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

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2021	100	1,284,062	1,284,162
Comprehensive income for the year:			
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	100	1,284,062	1,284,162

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the Company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the Company drawn up to 31 December 2022.

ATE Truck & Trailer Sales Limited is a Company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. Details of the registered office and number can be found on the Company information page of these financial statements.

2. Accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies, as detailed in note 3.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2. Financial Reporting Standard 102 – reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Arbuthnot House, 7 Wilson Street, London, EC2M 2SN.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2.3. Going concern

The company has a strong net asset position, with all receivable and payable balances due from, or to, other companies in the AAGHL Group. The Directors are satisfied that adequate funds are available to support the AAGHL Group operations, hence the use of the Going Concern assumption is considered appropriate.

2.4. Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the UK where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that the loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2.6. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- The Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

As an initial step the Company assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

The amount of the loss is measured, in the case of assets measured at amortised cost, as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7. Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at the present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2.7. Financial Instruments (continued)

each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when contractual rights to the cashflows from the assets expire, or when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only once the liability has been extinguished through discharge, cancellation or expiry.

2.8. Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9. Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

Given the company has not traded in the year, there are no significant judgements relating to these financial statements.

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging audit fees of £nil (2021: £nil). The audit fees were paid by another company within the group.

5. Employees

There were no employees during the year (2021: nil). The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2021: £nil).

6. Taxation

The company did not trade in the year, hence there is no tax charge (2021: £nil).

7. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	11	<u>4,142,966</u>	<u>4,142,966</u>
		<u>4,142,966</u>	<u>4,142,966</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	11	<u>2,858,804</u>	<u>2,858,804</u>
		<u>2,858,804</u>	<u>2,858,804</u>

9. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and full paid		
100 (2021: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Ordinary shares are non-redeemable and one vote can be cast per share. Dividends may be declared in general meetings.

ATE TRUCK & TRAILER SALES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior year retained profit or losses.

11. Related party transactions

As permitted under FRS 102, transactions with other 100% owned companies in the Group have not been disclosed as related party transactions.

12. Controlling party

100% of ATE Truck & Trailer Sales Limited's share capital is owned by Asset Alliance Group Finance No 2 Limited which is 100% owned by Asset Alliance Finance Limited. Asset Alliance Finance Limited is owned by Asset Alliance Group Holdings Limited. Asset Alliance Group Holdings Limited is a subsidiary of Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Limited (a company registered in England and Wales), which in turn is a subsidiary of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC (also a company registered in England and Wales), which is the ultimate parent company. Sir Henry Angest, the Group Chairman and CEO, has a beneficial interest in 56.3% of the issued ordinary share capital of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC and is regarded by the Directors as the ultimate controlling party. A copy of the consolidated financial statements of Arbuthnot Banking Group PLC may be obtained from 7 Wilson Street, London, EC2M 2SN.