

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05779958 (England and Wales)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

for

MG Motor UK Ltd



MG Motor UK Ltd

Contents of the Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	4
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	6
Independent Auditor's Report	7
Profit and Loss Account	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12

MG Motor UK Ltd

Company Information

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS:

Xiaoqiu Wang (China)
Hao Wang (China)
Jingmin Yu (China)
Weiguo Cui (China)

SECRETARY:

Lian Zhong Su (China)

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Q Gate
Lowhill Lane
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2BQ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05779958 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR:

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham
United Kingdom

BANKERS:

Bank of China
98 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6HA

HSBC Bank Plc
PO Box 68
130 New Street
Birmingham
B2 4JU

MG Motor UK Ltd

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of MG Motor UK Ltd (referred to as 'MGUK' underneath) during the year are the sale of automotive vehicles, the provision of after sale services, and the provision of support services to the Group. The Group comprises Nanjing Automobile Corporation (UK) Limited ('NACUK') being the Parent Company with its two wholly owned subsidiaries being MGUK and MG Sales Centre Limited ('MGSC').

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

MGUK has maintained the progress in the year with total sales marginally lower than previous year £46,476,000 (2016: £47,697,000) and a movement to a profit for the year of £156,000 (2016: loss £339,000).

The core business activities of the sale of automotive vehicles and after sales parts have made progress in the year with sales volumes being maintained and a new model (MGZS) launched in the 4th quarter of 2017.

Aftersales parts have achieved significant growth as a result of the growing number of MG models on the road.

Service income from supporting group companies globally with the MG Brand was reduced by £1,935,000 in the year.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

MGUK KPI's revolve around changes in turnover (see below).

	2017	2016	Change
Turnover - Activity	£'000	£'000	%
Vehicles	41,396	41,289	0.3%
Aftersales Parts	1,895	1,288	47.1%
Services	3,185	5,120	(37.8%)
Total Turnover	46,476	47,697	(2.5%)

There has been a change in the profile of dealers with the addition of larger dealer groups and the loss of smaller dealers no longer interested in promoting the MG brand. The outcome being that 78 dealers are now supporting and driving the MG brand at the end of 2017 (2016: 77).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

With a full years sales of the MGZS model and a new MG3 model being launched in the second half of 2018; 2018 is anticipated to be a better year than 2017 for MGUK; This continues the improvement the Company has been showing over the last few years. With further new models in the pipeline the Company is optimistic for the future.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Finance related risks are dealt with separately in the section below.

MGUK appropriately manages all risks that arise from all of its activities and has a formal structure for managing these risks throughout the Company. This includes but is not limited to:

- (i) Personnel development and training - aimed at reducing the risk of key staff leaving the Company and to keep the Company up to date with latest industry skills and techniques.
- (ii) Management reporting - a system of KPI's identifies areas of risk for the Company by identifying worsening performance at an early stage enabling corrective action to be taken in a timely fashion.
- (iii) Disaster recovery - actions and responsibilities have been identified in the unlikely event of a disaster to maintain the day-to-day operation of the business.

MG Motor UK Ltd

Strategic Report (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

MGUK's activities expose it to a number of financial risks detailed below:

Credit risk

MGUK's credit risk is primarily attributed to trade debtors. The risk is mitigated as some trade debtors are from Group undertakings (SAIC Motor Corporation Limited, referred to as 'SAIC Motor' underneath) and the directors believe that the risk of default is not significant as the Company's debts would be covered by SAIC Motor.

The risk from non group trade debtors is minimised by the funding arrangements for the purchase of vehicles by dealers being provided by GMAC UK Plc. ('GMAC'), a specialist vehicle finance provider.

MGUK entered into a financing agreement with GMAC. The initial term has expired and the agreement becomes a rolling agreement with either party having to give 6 months notice to terminate the agreement. Under this agreement, MGUK sells vehicles to GMAC first and receives payment from GMAC upfront. GMAC in turn sells the vehicles to the MGUK authorised dealers and provides wholesale financing to the latter. In the worst case scenario, if a dealer is unable to sell a vehicle after an extended period of financing, then MGUK is obliged to buy back the vehicle. Given that the dealers' credit worthiness has been checked by GMAC and that the dealers' stock levels are managed, the directors believe that the risk of having to buy back dealers' stock is minimal.

MGUK has adopted separate presentation in respect of gross trade debtors owed to GMAC by the dealers and trade creditors. An amount of £7,521,000 (2016: £6,118,000) is included in the trade debtor balance and other creditors as at 31 December 2017. Management has assessed the recoverability of the trade debtor receivable and has concluded there is a limited risk of doubtful debt at 31 December 2017. Management believes that it is appropriate treatment to provide for bad debts and a provision of £603,000 at 31 December 2017 (2016: £455,000) was made in this regard.

Cash flow risks

Cash flow risk is mitigated by the financing agreement with GMAC, described above. Moreover, SAIC Motor UK Technical Centre (SMTUCUK), a subsidiary of SAIC Motor, pays to MGUK in a timely manner for the services it is provided by MGUK. The services provided include use of the buildings, utilities, site maintenance and site security. These contributed to the healthy cash flow of MGUK. As a result, MGUK cash flow has been reasonably strong throughout the year of 2017 with an average monthly cash balance of £6,423,000 (2016: £8,516,000).

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity and to ensure sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future development MGUK relies on financial support from Nanjing Automobile (Group) Corporation Limited ('NAC China'), an intermediate holding company to the Company's Parent Company Nanjing Automobile Corporation (UK) Limited ('NAC UK') within SAIC Motor.

The balance sheet of MGUK has improved in the last couple of years and MGUK is in a much stronger financial position for future development and growth. The net assets of MGUK have increased to £7,500,000 (2016: £7,344,000).

NAC China will support the continuation of the operation of MGUK for at least eighteen months from the date this report was signed.

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



Hao Wang - Director

Date: 21 September 2018

MG Motor UK Ltd

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Details of future developments and financial risks are covered in the Strategic Report and form part of this report by cross-reference.

GOING CONCERN

At the year end MGUK held a cash balance of £6,819,000 (2016: £7,337,000) and had a net current assets position of £16,992,000 (2016: £12,871,000). MGUK has made operating losses over the last few years and was primarily funded by Nanjing Automobile (Group) Corporation Limited (NAC China). However, directors are of the view that the continued growth of sales of MG models will help improve future results and increase cash flows and believe that SAIC Motor will continue to support the group.

In addition, MGUK has a rolling debt factoring agreement with GMAC which minimises the risk of issues with trade debtors. Directors have a reasonable expectation that the agreement will continue to be in place and effective for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing and approving these financial statements. Details of such agreement can be found in "Credit risk" section in the strategic report. Under the agreement MGUK gets paid upfront by GMAC before cars are sold by the dealers to end customers.

MGUK has a commitment of financial support from its parent company Nanjing Automobile (Group) Corporation Limited (NAC China) an intermediate holding company to Nanjing Automobile Corporation (UK) Limited (NAC UK) within SAIC Motor Corporation Limited for its future development. This is by way of a non-binding letter of support confirming that NAC China will support the continuation of operations of MGUK for at least eighteen months from the date the financial statements are signed.

There has been no material uncertainties identified which would lead to significant doubt MGUK continuing as going concern. After considering the above factors, the directors have a reasonable expectation that MGUK has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than 12 months from the date the financial statements are signed.

Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served throughout the year and to the date of this report, as otherwise noted, were as follows:

Xiaoqi Wang (China)

Hao Wang

Sijie Zu (China) - resigned 9 March 2018

Jingmin Yu (China)

Weiguo Cui (China) - appointed 9 March 2018

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

MGUK recognises the importance of environmental responsibility and aims to comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION AND DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Employee participation and consultation has continued to benefit MGUK.

It is the policy of MGUK to support the employment of disabled persons where possible, both in recruitment and by the retention of employees who become disabled whilst in the employment of the company as well as generally through training and career development.

IMPACT OF BREXIT

The directors of the company have considered the potential impact of Brexit, and believe there may be some impact on the business from global foreign exchange movements. Directors will continue to review the position as when the terms of the UK exit from Europe become clearer.

MG Motor UK Ltd

Directors' Report (continued)
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

AUDITOR

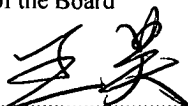
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves 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.

Deloitte LLP has expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Board Meeting.

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



.....
Hao Wang - Director

Date: 21 September 2018

MG Motor UK Ltd

Directors' Responsibilities Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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 102 (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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
MG Motor UK Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements:

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements MG Motor UK Ltd (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Profit and Loss account;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 20.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is 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).

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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

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.

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 these financial statements.

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

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 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



Peter Gallimore FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham
United Kingdom

Date: 26 September 2018

MG Motor UK Ltd

Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
TURNOVER	3	46,476	47,697
Cost of sales		(37,476)	(37,886)
GROSS PROFIT		9,000	9,811
Administrative expenses		(18,869)	(22,737)
Other operating income	4	10,060	12,400
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		191	(526)
Finance (costs)/income (net)	6	(35)	187
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	7	156	(339)
Taxation	8	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		156	(339)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		156	(339)

All activities derive from continuing operations.

There are no other items of comprehensive income for the current year or prior year other than as stated in the Profit and Loss Account, accordingly no separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been presented.

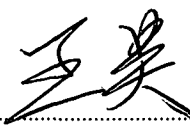
MG Motor UK Ltd

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	143	178
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	10	7,269	5,091
Debtors	11	33,495	20,148
Cash at bank and in hand		6,819	7,337
		<u>47,583</u>	<u>32,576</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(30,591)	(19,705)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>16,992</u>	<u>12,871</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>17,135</u>	<u>13,049</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(234)	(247)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	14	(9,401)	(5,458)
NET ASSETS		<u><u>7,500</u></u>	<u><u>7,344</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital	15	21,585	21,585
Capital redemption reserve	15	26,270	26,270
Profit and loss account	15	(40,355)	(40,511)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>7,500</u></u>	<u><u>7,344</u></u>

The financial statements of MG Motor UK Ltd (registered number: 05779958) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on ~~21 September 2018~~ and were signed on its behalf by:



 Hao Wang - Director

MG Motor UK Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Called-up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	21,585	(40,172)	26,270	7,683
Total comprehensive loss	-	(339)	-	(339)
Balance at 31 December 2016	21,585	(40,511)	26,270	7,344
Total comprehensive income	-	156	-	156
Balance at 31 December 2017	21,585	(40,355)	26,270	7,500

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

General information and basis of accounting

MG Motor UK Ltd (MGUK) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. 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 on pages 2 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and are rounded to the nearest thousand.

In accordance with FRS 102, MGUK has taken advantage of the exemption⁶ from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. Details of the parent in whose consolidated financial statements the Company is included are shown in note 20 to the financial statements.

Going concern

At the year end MGUK held a cash balance of £6,819,000 (2016: £7,337,000) and had a net current assets position of £16,992,000 (2016: £12,871,000). MGUK has made operating losses over the last few years and was primarily funded by Nanjing Automobile (Group) Corporation Limited (NAC China). However, the directors are of the view that the continued growth of sales of MG models will help improve future results and increase cash flows and believe that SAIC Motor will continue to support the group.

In addition, MGUK has a rolling debt factoring agreement with GMAC which minimises the risk of issues with trade receivables. Directors have a reasonable expectation that the agreement will continue to be in place and effective for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing and approving these financial statements. Details of such agreement can be found in "Credit risk" section in the Strategic Report. Under the agreement MGUK gets paid upfront by GMAC before cars are sold by the dealers to end customers.

MGUK has a commitment of financial support from its parent company Nanjing Automobile (Group) Corporation Limited (NAC China) an intermediate holding company to Nanjing Automobile Corporation (UK) Limited (NAC UK) within SAIC Motor Corporation Limited for its future development. This is by way of a non-binding letter of support confirming that NAC China will support the continuation of operations of MGUK for at least eighteen months from the date the financial statements are signed.

There has been no material uncertainties identified which would lead to significant doubt MGUK continuing as going concern. After considering the above factors, the directors have a reasonable expectation that MGUK has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than 12 months from the date the financial statements are signed.

Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvement	20% per annum
Plant and machinery	10%-15% per annum
Electronics equipment	16.67%-20% per annum
Motor vehicles	16.67% per annum

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of every reporting period.

Properties in course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Impairment of tangible assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of tangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company has basic financial assets and basic financial liabilities.

(i) Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances are recognised at transaction price. Trade and other receivables are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for impairment; any impairment is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled or b) MGUK transfers to another party substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from other group companies are recognised at transaction price.

Loans from group companies are interest free and repayable on demand.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged cancelled or expires.

There is no offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Stocks

Stocks and work-in-progress are stated at the lower of cost, and estimated selling price less costs to sell which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined using standard cost. Cost includes materials, duty and transportation costs of materials.

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified item is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Net Realisable Value of Vehicles

The company considers the future revenue expectations model by model of the vehicle stock carried at the end of the reporting period to establish whether any adjustment is required to the carrying amount of the vehicle stock. This review takes into account various criteria including the current price trends in the market, sales incentives, competitor activities and historic records to establish expected revenues after selling costs that each model carried at the balance sheet date can be expected to realise.

Taxation

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of the gains and losses in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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 charged or credited in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the Company and value added taxes.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer.

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on the date of receipt.

(ii) Other operating income

Other operating income (excluding government grants) including service income is recognised when ownership of the item has transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees including annual paid holiday pay arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term employee benefits including holiday pay and other similar non monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. As the reporting period is co-terminus as the holiday year, and that unused holiday is unable to be carried forward, there is no requirement for a provision for holiday pay.

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan. This is a plan where the Company pays contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences on normal trading transactions are reflected in the profit and loss account in the reporting period.

Leases

The Company has no finance leases.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless the rental payments are structured to increase in line with inflation, in which case the Company recognises annual rent expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

In the reporting period grants were received for support of motoring parts research project which has been credited to the profit and loss account in the period.

Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant vehicle model, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements by the directors in the application of the accounting policies that have a significant impact on these financial statements.

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are addressed below:

a) Net Realisable Value of Vehicles Stocks

The Company considers the future revenue expectations model by model of the vehicle stock carried at the end of the reporting period to establish whether any adjustment is required to the carrying amount of the vehicle stock. This review takes into account various criteria including the current price trends in the market, sales incentives, competitor activities and historic records to establish expected revenues after selling costs that each model carried at the balance sheet date can be expected to realise.

b) Warranty

The Company estimates the potential liability for warranty claims on vehicles. The standard warranty period for all models is 3 to 7 years and an average per vehicle sold is estimated. This is done on a model by model basis. All future models will have a minimum of a 7 year warranty period. The total provision is included in provision for liabilities in the balance sheet with further details in note 14.

c) Provision

The company believes costs will be incurred to meet lease obligations of the main site at Longbridge. This provision has been included in provisions for liabilities in the balance sheet (see note 14)

3. **TURNOVER**

The turnover and loss before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the Company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business for the year ended 31 December 2017 is given below:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Sale of goods	43,291	42,577
Rendering of services	3,185	5,120
	<u>46,476</u>	<u>47,697</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market for the year ended 31 December 2017 is given below:

	2017	2016
	£'000	'000
With third parties (UK)	43,476	42,697
Within the SAIC Group (China)	3,000	5,000
	<u>46,476</u>	<u>47,697</u>

MG Motor UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Other revenue	669	2,203
Service income*	9,375	9,982
Government grants	16	215
	<u>10,060</u>	<u>12,400</u>

Other revenue is deferred income released as a result of the decision to no longer assemble vehicles in the United Kingdom.

*Service income relates to income received from SAIC Motor UK Technical Centre Ltd, a fellow subsidiary of SAIC Motor Corporation Limited sharing the facilities of the Longbridge site.

5. STAFF COSTS AND DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

a) Staff costs	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,981	2,904
Social security costs	181	263
Pension costs	70	114
	<u>2,232</u>	<u>3,281</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Production	4	26
Sales, distribution and administration	46	58
	<u>50</u>	<u>84</u>

b) Directors' remuneration	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
	<u>311</u>	<u>267</u>

The remuneration of the highest paid director:

Emoluments	<u>311</u>	<u>267</u>
------------	------------	------------

Some of the directors of the Company are paid by SAIC Motor Corporation Limited, China, the ultimate parent company. It is not practicable to determine the proportion of such emoluments which are attributable to the directors' services to this company as their services are considered incidental to their duties in respect of other group entities. There are no directors receiving pension benefits in the current or previous years.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

6. **FINANCE COSTS (NET)**

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest receivable	1	2
Bank charges	(17)	(16)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(19)	201
	<u>(35)</u>	<u>187</u>

7. **PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION**

Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after expensing / (crediting):

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Auditor's remuneration:		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements	40	44
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Tax compliance services	7	6
Other services	21	10
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	19	(201)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	80	401
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	-	1,446
Operating lease rentals	1,751	2,004
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	31,881	31,044
Impairment of stock recognised as an expense	1,188	1,960
Government grants	(16)	(215)
	<u></u>	<u></u>

MGUK is responsible for paying the audit fees of the Parent Company NACUK.

Impairment of fixed assets (see note 9) is included within administrative expenses.

Cost of stock recognised as an expense is included within cost of sales.

Impairment of stock is included within administrative expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

8. **TAXATION**

The tax expense comprise:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Total current tax	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total tax on Profit/(loss)	-	-

The Company earns all of its profits in the UK therefore the tax rate used for tax on loss is the standard rate for UK corporation tax, currently 19% (2016 : 20%).

The differences between the total tax expense shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before loss are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(Loss) before tax	156	(339)
Profit/(Loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25 % (2016 - 20%)	30	(68)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9	7
Change in unrecognised deferred tax asset	(39)	61
Total tax expense	-	-

The Company has unused tax losses of £35,458,000 (2016: £39,183,000) which are available to offset future trading profits.

The Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets in relation to these tax losses of £6,027,000 (2016: £6,661,000) and unclaimed capital allowances of £483,000 (2016: £642,000) and other timing differences of £695,000 (2016: £640,000) which have not been recognised due to uncertainty in relation to profits arising in future periods.

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, now standing at 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. In the Budget on 24 July 2015, the UK Government proposed, amongst other things, to further reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. In the Budget on 24 March 2016, the UK Government proposed a further reduction to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. These rate changes were substantively enacted in the Finance Bill 2016 on 6 September 2016. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at 17% in accordance with the rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

9. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Leasehold improvement £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Electronics equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
COST					
At 1 January 2017	2,894	7,095	1,710	664	12,363
Additions	-	5	9	31	45
Disposals	(2,802)	(6,634)	-	(115)	(9,551)
At 31 December 2017	92	466	1,719	580	2,857
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2017	2,860	7,057	1,669	599	12,185
Charge for year	6	28	5	41	80
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(2,802)	(6,634)	-	(115)	(9,551)
At 31 December 2017	64	451	1,674	525	2,714
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2017	28	15	45	55	143
At 31 December 2016	34	38	41	65	178

In accordance with accounting policy on impairment, a review was performed at the year end. The assets that were directly associated with the assembly of vehicles have been reviewed, resulting in an impairment charge in the year of £Nil (2016: £1,446,000). The impairment charge for the prior year was included in Profit and Loss Account within administration expenses.

Fully depreciated assets associated with production have been scrapped in the current year. There was no residual value for the scrap after costs of decommissioning and removing the equipment.

All tangible fixed assets are owned outright by the Company.

There are no capital commitments for tangible assets for year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

10. **STOCKS**

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Finished goods	7,269	5,091

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement costs.

11. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade debtors	12,342	8,255
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	17,607	10,458
Other debtors	142	211
Other taxation and social security	334	-
Prepayments and accrued income	3,070	1,224
	33,495	20,148

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR - continued

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £603,000 (2016 : £455,000).

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	2,785	329
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	14,793	8,180
Other taxation and social security	-	25
Other creditors	9,030	7,361
Accruals and deferred income	3,970	3,797
Government grants	13	13
	<u>30,591</u>	<u>19,705</u>

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Intercompany loan	207	207
Government grants	27	40
	<u>234</u>	<u>247</u>

The intercompany loan is unsecured, interest free and has have no fixed date of repayment.

14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Warranty	Decommis	Total
	£'000	sioning	£'000
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	3,193	2,265	5,458
Profit and loss account during year	2,333	3,000	5,333
Utilisation of provision	(851)	(539)	(1,390)
	<u>4,675</u>	<u>4,726</u>	<u>9,401</u>

Provision for liabilities includes expected warranty claims on cars sold in the previous years and the environmental costs of decommissioning of assembly equipment and other related remediation costs. It is expected that the majority of this expenditure will be incurred within the next five financial years of the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

15. **CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
21,584,925	Ordinary shares	£1 each	21,585	21,585

The Company has one class of ordinary shares with no fixed right to income.

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profit or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

16. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below.

The financial assets are measured at undiscounted amount receivable and financial liabilities are measured at undiscounted amount payable.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Financial assets		
Trade and other debtors (see note 11)	12,484	8,466
Amounts owed by group undertakings (see note 11)	17,607	10,458
	<u>30,091</u>	<u>18,924</u>

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other creditors (see note 12)	11,815	7,690
Amounts owed by group undertakings (see note 12)	14,793	8,180
	<u>26,608</u>	<u>15,870</u>

17. **FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS**

Operating lease commitments

At the balance sheet date, the Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Within one year	1,349	1,818
Within two to five years	3,186	7,572
Greater than 5 years	14,255	41,997
	<u>18,790</u>	<u>51,387</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

17. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS - continued

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable for the site and buildings the Company leases in Birmingham, rentals payable for accommodation for senior executives from the parent company on long term assignment in the UK. Lease of land and building is on a 35 year lease with expiry date of 2038, the lease is subject to an annual uplift and provide for the lessee to pay insurance, maintenance and repairs costs.

At the end of 2016, MGUK started a program of handing back unrequired land and buildings which will reduce the footprint and associated costs of the Birmingham site by around two thirds. This is expected to be completed by the end of 2018

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all employees. This is a personal pension plan scheme with the funds of the scheme being under the control of the individual employees. The total expense in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £70,000 (2016: £114,000). This represents contributions payable to the scheme by the company at rates specified in the rules of the scheme. There was an amount outstanding at the end of the year of £8,000 (2016: £9,000).

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption granted within Section 33 of FRS 102, which does not require disclosure of transactions between a subsidiary undertaking and other group undertakings, as 100% of the Company's voting rights are controlled within the Group and SAIC Motor Corporation Limited, who prepare publicly available consolidated financial statements that incorporate the results of the Company.

20. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking is Nanjing Automobile Corporation (UK) Limited whose registered address is Q Gate, Lowhill Lane, Longbridge, Birmingham, B31 2BQ and is parent of the smallest group to prepare consolidated financial statements. Copies of Nanjing Automobile Corporation (UK) Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company secretary at the mentioned registered office address.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is SAIC Motor Corporation Limited, incorporated in China, and whose registered address is 5th Floor, Building A, No. 563, Songtao Road, Zhangjiang High-Tech Park, Pudong District, Shanghai, China. It is the parent of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of SAIC Motor Corporation Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from company secretary at the registered address, SAIC Motor Corporation Limited, 5th Floor, Building A, No. 563, Songtao Road, Zhangjiang High-Tech Park, Pudong District, Shanghai, China.