

Financial Statements CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017



Registered number: 07282158

CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited

Company Information

Directors	CJ Niarchos A Kirkaldy SC Goodwin
Registered number	07282158
Registered office	Studio 320 Highgate Studio 53-79 Highgate Road London NW5 1TL

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Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

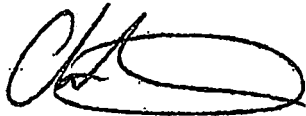
The directors present their report and financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

CJ Niarchos
A Kirkaldy
SC Goodwin

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and the Company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

This report was approved by the board on 13 February 2019 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'CJ Niarchos', written over a horizontal line.

CJ Niarchos
Director

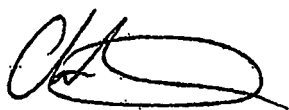
Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	805	818
Cash at bank and in hand	11		
		<u>805</u>	<u>818</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(9,733)</u>	<u>(8,383)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(8,928)</u>	<u>(7,565)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(8,928)</u>	<u>(7,565)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	<u>(280,588)</u>	<u>(280,588)</u>
		<u>(289,516)</u>	<u>(288,153)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(289,516)</u>	<u>(288,153)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account	15	<u>(299,516)</u>	<u>(298,153)</u>
		<u>(299,516)</u>	<u>(288,153)</u>

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.



13 February 2019

CJ Niarchos
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	10,000	(298,153)	(288,153)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year		(1,363)	(1,363)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,363)	(1,363)
At 31 December 2017	10,000	(299,516)	(289,516)

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	10,000	(292,497)	(282,497)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		(5,656)	(5,656)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(5,656)	(5,656)
At 31 December 2016	10,000	(298,153)	(288,153)

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

CRS Technologies (Europe) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, with a registration number of 07282158. The registered office is Studio 320, Highgate Studio, 53 - 79 Highgate Road, London, NW5 1TL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on a going concern basis and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A Small Entities, and Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The functional and presentation currency is £ sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company has taken advantage of available exemptions for qualifying entities. The option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken under section 444.

2.3 Cash flow

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

All revenue originates in the United Kingdom.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years.

Amortization is provided on the following bases:

Simulator project	33 %
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2.6 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 countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.7 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The Company recognises its financial assets as discussed below.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as discussed below.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Statement of financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 Interest payable and similar charges

Finance payable is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

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

The accounts contain no material judgements in applying accounting policies or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

4. Auditor's remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Fees for the audit of the company	1,000	3,000
Non-audit fees	350	1,600
	1,350	3,600

5. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016 - £NIL).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest receivable from group companies	-	2,401

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest payable to group companies	-	4,372

8. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
UK corporation tax at 20% (2015: 20%)	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods		
Total current tax	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(1,363)	(5656)
(Loss)/ profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	(273)	(1,131)
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods		
Rate difference - Deferred tax		131
Tax losses arising / (utilised)		
DT not provided	273	1,000
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

9. Intangible assets

	Simulator project £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	300,000
At 31 December 2017	300,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	300,000
At 31 December 2017	300,000
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	-

The intangible fixed assets relate to three year simulator development project, taken jointly with McLaren Automotive Limited.

10. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	805	818
Tax recoverable		
	805	818

11. Cash at bank and in hand

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to other participating interests	4,982	4,982
Corporation tax		
Accruals and deferred income	4,750	3,401
	<u>9,732</u>	<u>8,383</u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to other participating interests	<u>280,588</u>	<u>280,588</u>

14. Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>805</u>	<u>818</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(9,732)</u>	<u>(8,383)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed by related undertakings, other debtors and cash.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed to related undertakings and accruals.

15. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year amounted to £1,363 (2016: £5,656 loss)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

16. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

17. Controlling party

CRS Technologies (Europe) Ltd is 50% owned by Cobra Group Holdings BV, whose ultimate parent undertaking at 31 December 2016 was the The Cobra Group International (Hong Kong) Limited, incorporated in Hong Kong.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate controlling party.