
Cura Classis (UK) Limited
Annual report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2018
Company registration number:
07672738



Registered number 07672738

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Directors and advisors

Directors

R Taylor
D Watt
S West
S White

Company secretary

Babcock Corporate Secretaries Limited

Registered office

33 Wigmore Street
London
W1U 1QX

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Savannah House
3 Ocean Way
Ocean Village
Southampton
SO14 3TJ

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the provision of fleet availability contracts and associated services, including the financing, provision and maintenance of vehicles and equipment.

Review of the business

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Turnover	7,638	9,664
(Loss) for the financial year	(42)	(289)

Over the course of the year, the Company's core business activities continued to perform in line with expectations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. These are managed through an operational review process undertaken by the Board of Directors.

The key risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to be related to the continued desire of its customers to acquire additional assets through the Company and to utilise its asset fleet in full. The directors manage this by meeting on a regular basis, internally and with its customer to discuss these risks. Financial risk management is included within the directors' report on page 4.

Future developments

Information on the future developments of the Company can be found in the Post Balance Sheet Event section directly below.

Post Balance Sheet Event

As explained in Note 2, in December 2018, the company's only revenue contract was ended early by mutual agreement of Cura Classis and the customer. All assets held under operating leases were either returned to the bank or novated. As such, the company has been winding down its operations and will be liquidated and therefore the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. As a result, all assets have been valued at their realisable value, which has not resulted in any material change compared to their carrying value on a going concern basis. The company had no fixed assets or long term creditors which required reclassification to current assets and liabilities. It is expected that all current liabilities will be paid and no material liabilities are expected to arise from the termination of the contract. There is a significant cash balance available to cover all liabilities at the Balance Sheet date and any liabilities arising as a result of the contract termination and liquidation.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

Key performance indicators

Due to the nature of the Company's activities and establishment, the directors consider that there is only one performance indicator other than turnover and profit which is relevant, being hours worked by its assets and is monitored on a monthly basis and closely reviewed by the Board of Directors. In 2018 assets worked for 154,000 hours (2017: 199,000)

On behalf of the board


S West

Director

30th January 2019

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Results

The company made a loss for the financial year of £42,000 (loss 2017: £289,000). The net assets have decreased to £887,000 (2017: £929,000).

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared during the year. The directors do not propose a final dividend (year ended 31 March 2017: £83,000).

Future developments

Information on the future developments of the Company can be found in the Strategic report.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring the levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks. The Company also monitors existing customer accounts on an on-going basis and takes appropriate action where necessary to minimise any potential credit risk. Cash and bank balances are held with banks that have been assigned satisfactory credit ratings by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk to the extent its customers do not pay promptly. However it has mitigated this risk through a series of contractual provisions which means that, in the event of this, the owners of the assets can seize them in lieu of unpaid leases with no recourse to the Company.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk as a result of its operations. This risk is mitigated by contractual arrangements it has with its supplier. The Company has no exposure to equity securities price risks as it holds no listed equity investments.

Interest rate risk

The Company has interest-bearing assets in the form of cash balances. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018 *(continued)*

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the annual report were as follows:

R Taylor
D Watt
S West (appointed 30 April 2018)
S White
J Parker (resigned 30 April 2018)

Environment

The Company recognises its responsibility to minimise so far as reasonably possible the potential for adverse impacts from its operations.

It aims to achieve the highest standards in environmental management and seek accreditation to appropriate standards where appropriate.

The Company has developed and implemented an environmental policy to ensure that the impact of its activities on the environment is limited to the minimum practicable level.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

The directors 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.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018 *(continued)*

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Under their respective Articles of Association, the directors of the company are, and were during the year to 31 March 2018, entitled to be indemnified by the Company against liabilities and costs incurred in connection with the execution of their duties or the exercise of their powers to the extent permitted by the Companies Act 2006. Indemnity insurance is in place to support this.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that in so far as they are aware there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and they 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 auditors are aware of this information.

On behalf of the board



S West

Director

30th January 2019

Independent auditors' report to the members of Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Cura Classis (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018; the profit and loss account, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter - financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements which describes the directors' reasons why the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Sasha Lewis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Southampton
30th January 2019

Cura Classis (UK) Limited**Profit and loss account***For the year ended 31 March 2018*

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	7,638	9,664
Cost of sales		<u>(7,631)</u>	<u>(9,737)</u>
Gross Profit/(Loss)		7	(73)
Administrative expenses		(111)	(232)
Operating (Loss)	5	<u>(104)</u>	<u>(305)</u>
Finance costs	6	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>
(Loss) before income tax		(106)	(305)
Income tax credit	9	<u>64</u>	<u>16</u>
(Loss) for the financial year and other comprehensive income		<u>(42)</u>	<u>(289)</u>

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

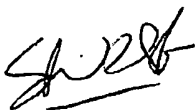
Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	351	397
Cash at bank and in hand		1,112	917
		<u>1,463</u>	<u>1,314</u>
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(576)</u>	<u>(385)</u>
Net current assets		<u>887</u>	<u>929</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>887</u>	<u>929</u>
Net assets		<u>887</u>	<u>929</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	372	372
Retained earnings		<u>515</u>	<u>557</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>887</u>	<u>929</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 22 were approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



S West

Director

30th January 2019

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' funds
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2016		372	929	1,301
Loss for the year and other comprehensive income		-	(289)	(289)
Dividends paid	13		(83)	(83)
Balance at 31 March 2017		372	557	929
Loss for the year and other comprehensive income		-	(42)	(42)
Balance at 31 March 2018		372	515	887

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 £'000
Net Cash flow generated from Operating activities	17	<u>253</u>	<u>105</u>
Interest Paid	6	(2)	-
Tax paid		(56)	(80)
Dividend paid	13	<u>-</u>	<u>(83)</u>
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>195</u>	<u>(58)</u>

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Statement of Compliance

Cura Classis (UK) Limited is a private limited company and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of the Registered Office is 33 Wigmore Street, London W1U 1QX.

The financial statements of Cura Classis (UK) Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements. The Company has not taken advantage of any of the disclosure exemptions in FRS 102 paragraph 1.12.

Basis of preparation

In December 2018, the company's only revenue contract was ended early by mutual agreement of Cura Classis and the customer. All assets held under operating leases were either returned to the bank or novated. As such, the company has been winding down its operations and will be liquidated and therefore the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. As a result, all assets have been valued at their realisable value, which has not resulted in any material change compared to their carrying value on a going concern basis. The company had no fixed assets or long term creditors which required reclassification to current assets and liabilities. It is expected that all current liabilities will be paid and no material liabilities are expected to arise from the termination of the contract. There is a significant cash balance available to cover all liabilities at the Balance Sheet date and any liabilities arising as a result of the contract termination and liquidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered net of value added tax.

Revenue is recognised when (a) the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; (b) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (c) when the specific criteria relating to each of the Company's sales channels have been met, as described below.

Rendering of services

Revenue from services provided on a short-term or one-off basis is recognised when the service is complete.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Deferred and accrued income

The timing of billings to the customer does not always reflect the pattern of revenue recognition. Where amounts invoiced to the customer exceed the amount that has been recognised as Turnover within the profit and loss account the difference is held as a liability on the balance sheet in deferred income to the extent that the cash has been received from the customer. Where the amount that has been recognised as Turnover within the profit and loss account exceeds the amounts invoiced to the customer the difference is held as an asset on the balance sheet in accrued income to the extent that the cash has not been received from the customer.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

a) Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated in the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party 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.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow Group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

2 Accounting policies (*continued*)

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

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions for restructuring or reorganisation are recognised when a detailed formal restructuring plan has been approved and the restructuring has either commenced, or has been publicly announced. Future operating costs are not provided for.

Onerous contracts are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account and a provision made in the balance sheet to be unwound over the remaining life of the contract.

3 Critical accounting judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

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.

It is the assessment of the directors that there are no significant individual accounting estimates within the financial statements.

4 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the Company and arises as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Total	Total	
By area of activity:		
Rendering of services	7,638	9,664
	7,638	9,664
	2018 £000	2017 £000
By geographical area:		
United Kingdom	7,638	9,664
	7,638	9,664

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

5 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Operating lease charges		
- plant and machinery	4,288	4,443
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	15	16

There were no non audit fees payable to the company's auditors.

6 Finance costs

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Interest payable and similar charges:		
Bank interest	(2)	-
	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Staff costs

There were no employees of the company during the current year or prior financial year.

8 Directors' remuneration

None of the directors or key management received remuneration for their services to the Company (2017: £nil). Their services were paid by the fellow group company and were not recharged and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their costs.

9 Income tax expense

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax on profit/(loss) for the year	(20)	(61)
Adjustment in relation to prior year	(44)	45
Current tax (credit) for the year	<u>(64)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Tax on (loss) on ordinary activities	<u>(64)</u>	<u>(16)</u>

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: higher) than the standard corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 March 2018 of 19% (2017: 20%) as a result of the prior year tax adjustment.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

	2018 £000	2017 £000
(Loss) before income tax	(106)	(305)
Tax on profit/(loss) at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19%)	(20)	(61)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(44)	45
Total tax (credit) for the year	(64)	(16)

Finance (No") Act 2015 was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 and reduced the main rate of corporation tax in the UK to 19% from 1 April 2017. Finance Act 2016 was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016 and reduced the main rate of corporation tax in the UK to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. Resolution passed by Parliament on 22 March 2016 reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020.

10 Debtors - amounts falling due within one year:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade Debtors	180	-
Other Taxation and social security	-	11
Deferred UK corporation tax asset	81	-
Other debtors	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	90	386
	351	397

All financial assets of the company are carried at amortised cost. The Deferred Tax Asset relates to accumulated losses and is expected to be recoverable on the profit made on remaining future trade.

11 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade Creditors	275	201
Other taxation and social security	138	-
UK corporation tax payable	-	39
Accruals and deferred income	163	145
	576	385

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

12 Called up share capital

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
372,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (2017: 372,000)	<u>372</u>	<u>372</u>

13 Dividends paid

No dividends were paid or declared during the year. The directors do not propose a final dividend (year ended 31 March 2017: £83,000).

14 Guarantees and financial commitments

Operating lease commitments

At 31 March, the Company had future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 Other £000	2017 Other £000
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- within one year	3,388	3,810
- between two and five years	3,710	5,905
- after five years	-	-
	<u>7,098</u>	<u>9,715</u>

The Company ceased trading in December 2018 when all assets were returned to the banks or novated to Tarmac. Lease commitments cease at this time.

15 Related party disclosures

During the year the Company entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business with the following entities which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company's parent company's shareholders.

Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

	Sales to related party £000	Purchases from related party £000	Amounts owed by related party £000	Amounts owed to related party £000
Related party				
Babcock Critical Services Limited	-	3,273	-	-
Lafarge S.A	-	-	35	-
Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited	7,638	-	145	-

Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 March 2017 are as follows:

	Sales to related party £000	Purchases from related party £000	Amounts owed by related party £000	Amounts owed to related party £000
Related party				
Babcock Critical Services Limited	-	5,256	-	-
Lafarge Cement and Lime Limited	1,005	-	-	-
Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited	8,659	-	-	-

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

See note 8 for disclosure of the directors' remuneration and key management compensation.

16 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Cura Classis UK (Hold Co) Limited which is subsequently under the control of Babcock Project Investments Limited (48%), Ritchie Bro. Auctioneers (UK) Limited (48%) and Lafarge (UK) Services Limited (4%) and therefore these are considered to be the ultimate parent entities.

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Cura Classis UK (Hold Co) Limited a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Cura Classis UK (Hold Co) Limited. The address of the parent's registered office is 33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX.

Cura Classis (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

17 Reconciliation of operating profit to operating cash flows

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Operating (Loss)	(104)	(305)
Working Capital Movements		
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	127	436
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	230	(26)
Cash flow generated from/(used in) Operating activities	253	105