Registered number: 08226289

Carrs (Holdings) Limited Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2018





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Company Information

DIRECTORS:

D N Williamson

M D Bishop (resigned 1 January 2019) D J Muir (appointed 1 January 2019)

COMPANY SECRETARY:

M Finch

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08226289

REGISTERED OFFICE:

770 The Crescent

Colchester Business Park

Colchester Essex CO4 9YQ

BANKERS:

HSBC Bank plc Midland House

26 North Station Road

Colchester CO1 1SY

SOLICITORS:

Eversheds Sutherland LLP

Kett House Station Road Cambridge CB1 2JY

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is as a parent company of a non-trading subsidiary and as a property holding company. The property is leased to a fellow subsidiary undertaking at an open market rent.

Business review and future developments

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The result for the year is derived from rental income of the company's investment property to a fellow group undertaking, Lancaster Motor Company Limited.

Following extensive building works on the company's investment property, the company experienced a fair value deficit of £513,000 on the property.

The directors anticipate that the company will continue to trade on the same basis for the foreseeable future without any further significant property valuation deficits.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and principal risks and uncertainties

The directors manage the group's risks and those of its fellow subsidiaries at a group level. Furthermore they monitor the group's performance on a dealership basis rather than at a statutory company level.

For these reasons the company's directors do not believe that a discussion on principal risks facing the company or the use of KPIs to analyse its performance are appropriate for an understanding of its development, performance or financial position.

The KPIs used by the group and the principal business risks it faces are discussed in the directors' report of Jardine Motors Group UK Limited's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board on 25 September 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Mark Finch Company secretary

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the business are discussed in the strategic report on page 2.

Business review and future developments

The review of the business and future developments are discussed in the strategic report on page 2.

Going concern

The company has net current liabilities of £3,576,000. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the intermediate parent undertaking, Jardine Motors Group UK Limited, has indicated that it will provide financial support for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of the financial statements to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Financial risk management

The company is part of the Jardine Motors Group UK Limited group of companies (referred to as 'group'). The directors manage the company's risks and those of its fellow subsidiaries on a group basis.

a) Funding and liquidity risk

The group's policy is to ensure that the funding requirements forecast by the group can be met within available committed facilities.

b) Interest rate risk

The group's interest rate policy is to manage the risk of interest rate fluctuations on the cash flows payable on the group's debt.

c) Credit risk

An external credit risk company is used to check the credit ratings of counterparties and limit the group's exposure to credit risk. Credit ratings are updated both throughout the year and also upon credit alerts received from the credit risk company.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £322,000 (2017 – profit of £421,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017: £nil).

Directors

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

D N Williamson

M D Bishop (resigned 1 January 2019)

D J Muir (appointed 1 January 2019)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

No qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the financial year ended 31 December 2018 or at the date of this report.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)'. 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, including FRS102, have been followed, subject to any material
 departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of 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.

This report was approved by the board on 25 September 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Mark Finch

Company secretary

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	€000	£000
Turnover	5	235	220
Cost of sales		-	_
Gross profit		235	220
Administrative expenses		-	(2)
Other operating (expense)/income	7	(513)	245
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(278)	463
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	:	(278)	463
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activiti	ies 8	(44)	(42)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(322)	421

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2017 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets	Note	2000	2000
Investments	9	100	100
Investment property	10	3,675	3,300
and desired to proper and			
		3,775	3,400
Current assets			
Creditors: Amounts falling due w	rithin one year 11	(3,576)	(2,879)
Net current liabilities		(3,576)	(2,879)
Total assets less current liabilit	ies	199	521
Net assets		199	521
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
Retained earnings		99	<u>421</u>
Total equity		199	521

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 14 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 September 2019.

D J Muir Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2017	100	-	100
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the financial year	-	421	421
At 31 December 2017	100	421	521

	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2018	100	421	521
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the financial year	-	(322)	(322)
At 31 December 2018	100	99	199

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The principal activity of Carrs (Holdings) Limited (the 'Company') is a parent company for a non-trading subsidiary and a property holding company.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is 770 The Crescent, Colchester Business park, Colchester, CO4 9YQ.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Carrs (Holdings) 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.

3. Summary of significant 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, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities as measured at fair value.

The company has net current liabilities of £3,576,000. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the intermediate parent undertaking, Jardine Motors Group UK Limited, has indicated that it will provide financial support for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of the financial statements to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 4).

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cashflows, it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lancaster Public Limited Company and it is included in the consolidated financial statements of that company, which are publicly available; and
- from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102, paragraph 33.7.

Turnover

Turnover comprises rental income receivable from a fellow group undertaking.

Taxation

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively 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 a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Investment in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost less provision for impairment in the financial statements of the company. Provision against the underlying value of the company's investments is made where, in the opinion of the directors, there is impairment to the value of the underlying business.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and 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 rate 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 profit and loss account.

If there is a 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 profit and loss account.

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 and loans from fellow group companies 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

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 rate method.

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

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the group as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jardine Motors Group UK Limited.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements under FRS 102 requires the company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts. 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates, judgements and assumptions to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a) Impairment of fixed assets

As required, the company applies procedures to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. The procedures require estimates and assumptions to be made.

The company's property is reviewed for impairment at each year-end by reference to third party desktop valuations or formal valuations every three years.

b) Tax estimates

The calculation of the company's total tax charge for the year necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined at the reporting date. To the extent that the final outcome differs from the tax that has been provided, adjustments will be made to corporation tax and deferred tax provisions. Furthermore, the recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits, based on the latest available profit forecasts, will be available in the future against which the reversal of timing difference can be deducted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

5. Turnover and operating (loss)/profit

All turnover, operating (loss)/profit and net assets of the company are derived from the ownership of and rental income from the freehold investment property that is let to a fellow group undertaking that operates within the United Kingdom.

6. Employees and directors

The company had no employees during the year (2017: none).

No emoluments or fees were paid to directors during the year (2017: £nil) in respect of their services to the company. The key management compensation in respect of their services to the wider group is shown in the financial statements of Jardine Motors Group UK Limited.

7. Other operating (expense)/income

		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Fair value (loss)/gain on investment property (note 10)	<u>(513)</u>	245
8.	Taxation		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax at 19.00% (2017 - 19.25%)	44	42

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

2018

2017

	£000	£000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(278)	463
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% ($2017 - 19.25\%$)	(53)	89
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<u>97</u>	(47)
Total tax charge for the year	44	42

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary undertaking £000

Cost and net book value
At 1 January and 31 December 2018

100

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The subsidiary undertaking of the company is Spencers Limited which is registered in England and Wales. The investment represents 100% of the issued share capital of Spencers Limited.

Spencers Limited is non-trading.

In the opinion of the directors, the value of the investment is not less than the carrying value.

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared because the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lancaster Public Limited Company, a company registered in England and Wales, for which consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

10. Investment property

	£000
Fair value At 1 January 2018	3,300
Additions	888
Net loss from fair value adjustment (note 7)	(513)
At 31 December 2018	3,675
Cost or valuation at 31 December 2018 is represented by:	
	£000
Valuation in 2017	245
Valuation in 2018	(513)
Cost	3,943
	3,675

If the investment property had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the property would have been measured as follows:

2018	2017
£000	£000
3,943	3,055

Cost

The valuation was made by a third party professional valuer on an open market value for existing use basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other creditors	3,329 44 203	2,837 42
		3,576	2,879
	The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed idemand.	repayment terms and ar	e repayable on
12.	Called up share capital		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	48,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each 46,500 Ordinary A shares of £1 each 5,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	49 46 5	49 46 5
		100	100
13.	Financial instruments		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	2017 £000	2017 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors	(3,329) (203)	(2,837)
		(3,532)	(2,837)

14. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the group as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jardine Motors Group UK Limited.

15. Contingent liabilities

The company is subject to cross guarantees covering overdrafts in Jardine Motors Group UK Limited and fellow subsidiaries. These overdrafts amounted to £nil at 31 December 2018 (2017; £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

16. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Lancaster Motor Company Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda.

Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements.

Lancaster Public Limited Company is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of Lancaster Public Limited Company and Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited can be obtained from the address below:

M Finch Jardine Motors Group UK Limited 770 The Crescent Colchester Business Park Colchester CO4 9YQ