SLOUGH MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30th November 2009

TUESDAY

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th November 2009

Principal activities and business review

The main activities of the company are the sale, export, hire and maintenance of motor vehicles and ancillary services

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year despite the competitive nature of the industry. They consider that existing operational plans will result in further development for the company in the foreseeable future.

The directors consider that the key financial performance indicators (KPIs) are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole to the members. These KPIs comprise turnover, operating profit and shareholders' funds

Turnover for the year was £51,861,736 (2008 - £47,069,163)

The operating profit was £457,840 (2008 loss - £15,654) and the profit before tax was £321,170 (2008 loss - £287,140)

Shareholders' funds increased by £321,170 to £2,797,387 as a result of the profit for the year

The directors consider that the principal non-financial KPIs are customer service, employee satisfaction and health and safety. The directors are satisfied with the company's performance in each of these areas

Results and dividends

The results are detailed in the profit and loss account on page 6 The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash balances and bank overdrafts and loans. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide finance for the company's operations.

The main financial risks arising from the company's' financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. The company minimises its exposure to credit risk by conducting status enquiries and gate control at trading premises and by regularly reviewing the aged analysis of debtors. The company minimises its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient funds are available for its day to day operations via use of its borrowing facility.

Disabled persons policy

The company operates an equal opportunities policy in respect of the employment, training, career development and promotion of disabled employees

Significant changes in fixed assets

Movements in fixed assets are set out in note 8

Directors' report (continued)

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were

M J Warnes

L B Friedman

C Redfern

T F Bradbury

M J Warnes retures from the board and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election

Auditors

A resolution to re-appoint The Leaman Partnership LLP as auditors for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

On behalf of the board

L B FRIEDMAN

29 April 2010

Registered Office 51 Queen Anne Street, London, W1G 9HS

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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). The financial statements are required by law to 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 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,
- 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 proper accounting records that 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.

In 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 steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Slough Motor Company Limited Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Slough Motor Company Limited For the year ended 30 November 2009

We have audited the financial statements of Slough Motor Company Limited for the year ended 30 November 2009. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements

give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Slough Motor Company Limited Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Slough Motor Company Limited For the year ended 30 November 2009

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from
branches not visited by us, or

☐ the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or

certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or

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 \square we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

P MATTEI (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

The Leaman Partnership LLP

Chartered Accountants

& Registered Auditors

51 Queen Anne Street

London W1G 9HS

29 April 2010

Profit And Loss Account for the year ended 30th November 2009		2009	2008
	Note	£	£
Turnover	1	51,861,736	47,069,163
Cost of sales		43,065,470	37,864,052
Gross profit		8,796,266	9,205,111
Distribution and administrative expenses	2	8,338,456	9,220,864
		457,810	(15,753)
Other income	3	30	99
Operating profit/(loss)		457,840	(15,654)
Interest payable	4	136,670	271,486
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	5	321,170	(287,140)
Taxation	6	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	17	321,170	(287,140)

All the activities of the company are classed as continuing

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above

Balance Sheet
at 30th November 2009

	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		3,582,063		3,728,537
Current assets					
Stock	1	4,699,878		4,093,614	
Debtors	9	2,324,111		1,165,973	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,420		4,355	
		7,027,409		5,263,942	
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	10	7,662,085		6,366,262	
Net current liabilities			(634,676)		(1,102,320)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,947,387		2,626,217
Creditors					

11

13

14

2009

(150,000)

2,797,387

50,100

2,289,987

457,300

2008

(150,000)

2,476,217

50,100

2,289,987

136,130

Capital and reserves
Called up share capital

Revaluation reserve

Profit and loss account

Net assets

Amounts falling due within one year

Loan from parent company

Total shareholders' funds	17	2,797,387	2,476,217
Shareholders' funds are attributable	to:		
Non-equity shareholders' funds		100	100
Equity shareholders' funds		2,797,287	2,476,117
		2 797 387	2 476 217

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 29 April 2010 and were signed on its behalf by

L B FRIEDMAN

Director

Company number 01614118

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30th November 2009			2000		2022
	Note	£	2009 £	£	2008 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15		693,782		1,570,717
Returns on investment and servicing of fi	inance				
Interest received Interest paid	3 4	30 (136,670)		99 (271,486) ———	
Net cash outflow from returns on investment and servicing of finance			(136,640)		(271,387)
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire fixed assets Receipts from sale of fixed assets		(67,564) 2,565		(112,832)	
			(64,999)	<u> </u>	(112,832)
Net cash inflow before financing	16		492,143		1,186,498
Financing Decrease in loans	16		-		(102,651)
Increase in cash	16		492,143		1,083,847
Reconciliation of net cash flow to move	ment in net d	ebt			
Increase in cash in the year			492,143		1,083,847
Cash outflow from decrease in debt			-		102,651
Movement in net debt in the year			492,143		1,186,498
Net debt at start of year			(756,846)		(1,943,344)
Net debt at end of year	16		(264,703)		(756,846)

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules as modified by the revaluation of properties

Turnover

This represents the value of goods sold, services provided and commissions receivable by the company, excluding value added tax

Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows

Leasehold property - over the unexpired period of the lease

Fixtures, fittings, plant and equipment - 10% to 33¹/₃% per annum Freehold property - 2% to 10% per annum

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stock held on consignment is accounted for in the balance sheet only when title has passed to the company or when the commercial risk of obsolescence rests with the company

Leased assets

Rental payments are written off in the period in which they are incurred

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Provision is made for deferred tax only to the extent that it is probable that an actual liability will crystallise.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

		2009 £	2008 f
2.	Distribution and administrative expenses	~	~
	Distribution costs Administrative expenses	5,812,919 2,525,537	6,323,443 2,897,421
		8,338,456	9,220,864

Not	es (continued)	2009 £	2008 £
3.	Other income		
	Interest	30	99
4.	Interest payable		
	Bank overdraft Loans repayable within five years	39,449 97,221	73,825 197,661
		136,670	271,486
5.	Loss on ordinary activities		
	This is stated after charging Auditors' remuneration	22,000	22,000
	Operating lease charges Other Depreciation and amounts written off tangible fixed assets	446,983 211,473	552,321 249,157
6.	Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities		
	(a) Taxation		
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax based on the results for the year at 28% (2008-30%) (Over)/under provision in prior years	-	-
	Total current tax	-	
	(b) Factors affecting current tax charge		
	Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	321,170	(287,140)
	Tax at 28% (2008 – 30%) Permanent timing differences Other timing differences Other adjustments	89,928 248 7,054 (97,230)	(86,142) 793 12,953 72,396
	Total current tax (6 (a))	-	-

Not	es (continued)				
				2009 £	2008 £
7.	Staff numbers and costs			No	No
	The average number of persons employed by the during the year, analysed by category, was as fo		lirectors)		
	Production Distribution Administrative			22 112 43	28 135 40
				177	203
	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons we	re as follows		£	£
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs		51 13	1,315 1,315 1,356 1,046	5,060,859 523,666 153,865 5,738,390
8.	Tangible assets	Leasehold Improvements	Freehold properties	Fixtures, fittings, plant and equipment	Total
	Cost or valuation At beginning of year Additions Disposals	£ 45,738	£ 3,238,006	£ 2,412,365 67,564 (405,051)	£ 5,696,109 67,564 (405,051)
	At end of year	45,738	3,238,006	2,074,878	5,358,622
	Depreciation At beginning of year Provided this year Disposals	13,331 6,665	52,394 14,968	1,901,847 160,100 (372,746)	1,967,572 181,733 (372,746)
	At end of year	19,996	67,362	1,689,201	1,776,559
	Net book values				
	30 th November 2009	25,742	3,170,644	385,677	3,582,063
	30 th November 2008	32,407	3,185,612	510,518	3,728,537

Notes (continued)

8.	Tangible assets (continued)		
	Freehold properties comprise	2009 £	2008 £
	Cost	-	-
	Valuation - 2005	3,238,006	3,238,006
		3,238,006	3,238,006
	The historical cost of these properties was	1,107,438	1,107,438
			====
	All other tangible assets are stated at historical cost		
9.	Debtors		
	Trade debtors	893,012	307,766
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,089,570	518,157
	Prepayments and accrued income	287,754	340,050
	Social security and other taxes	53,775	-
		2,324,111	1,165,973
10.	Creditors falling due within one year		
	Trade creditors	5,607,587	3,952,096
	Other creditors	2,068	245
	Social security and other taxes	134,527	263,288
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	429,724	479,166
	Accruals	1,192,755	882,966
	Bank overdraft (secured - see note 12) Corporation tax	268,123	761,200
	Corporation tax	27,301	27,301
		7,662,085	6,366,262

Notes (continued)

11. Related party transactions

The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Bestodeck Limited, a company registered in England The group has no ultimate controlling party

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Financial Reporting Standard 8 and has not reported transactions with other group companies

The loan of £150,000 from Bestodeck Limited, is at present, free of interest

12. Bank overdraft and loans

The aggregate amount of secured borrowings is as follows	2009 £	2008 £
Falling due within five years Bank overdraft	268,123	761,200

The bank overdraft and loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over certain of the company's assets

13. Share capital

Authorised		
'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	50,100	50,100
		
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		
	50,100	50,100

Closing shareholders' funds

Stor	ign Motor Company Limited			
Note	es (continued)		2009 £	2008 £
14.	Revaluation reserve		r	£
	At 1 December 2008 and 30 November 2009		2,289,987	2,289,987
	There is no present intention of disposing of the remaining revalumade in these financial statements for taxation of £686,996 which			
15.	Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash inflow from operating activities			
	Operating profit / (loss) Other operating income Depreciation and loss on sale of fixed assets (Increase)/decrease in stock (Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase/ (decrease) in creditors		457,840 (30) 211,473 (606,264) (1,158,138) 1,788,901 693,782	(15,654) (99) 249,157 1,285,793 540,647 (489,127) 1,570,717
16.	Analysis of net debt	1-December 2008	Cashflow	30-November 2009
	Cash at bank Overdrafts	4,355 (761,200)	(935) 493,077	3,420 (268,123)
	Net debt	(756,845)	492,142	(264,703)
17.	Statement of total recognised gains and losses			
	Profit / (loss) for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds		321,170 2,476,217	(287,140) 2,763,357

2,797,387

2,476,217

Notes (continued)

18. Contingent liability

The company is the representative member of a group registration for value added tax purposes and, accordingly, is jointly and severally liable for any such tax due by other group members

19. Financial commitments

Pensions

The parent company operates a group personal pension plan under which contributions are paid into individual policies. Contributions paid by the company are written off to the profit and loss account in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases

The company has annual commitments expiring as follows

The company has annual communents expiring as follows		
	2009	2008
	£	£
	Land and	Land and
	Buildings	Buildings
Within one year	115,167	73,750
In two to five years	8,834	65,000
After five years	202,400	289,900
	326,401	428,650