Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2012 Registered number 01950048

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#### Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the leasing of office equipment, principally telephone equipment, to UK based customers

The company has ceased to offer facilities to new customers and is administering its existing portfolio to maturity. The business of the company continues without significant change.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,461,000 (2011 £1,413,000)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2011 £nil)

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of the directors' report were

H A T Fitzpatrick
D Millard
J M Jenkins (resigned 15 March 2013)
J Maycock (resigned 30 April 2013)

#### Provision of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
  information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to establish that
  the company's auditors are aware of that information

#### **Auditors**

Under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG Audit Plc will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier

This report was approved by the board on

19 June 2013

and signed on its behalf

Director

Hugh Fitzpuriac

Meridian Trinity Square 23/59 Staines Road Hounslow Middlesex TW3 3HF

## Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 December 2012

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of TCR (Number 1) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of TCR (Number 1) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on 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 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 the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### 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 31 December 2012 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 matter 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

### Independent auditors' report to the members of TCR (Number 1) Limited

#### 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Nicholas Edmonds (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of **KPMG Audit Plc** 

Statutory Auditor **Chartered Accountants** 

100 Temple Street Bristol BS16AG United Kingdom Date 19/6/13

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £000	2011 £000
			2000
Turnover	2	3,335	3,240
Cost of sales	2		(6)
Gross profit	2	3,335	3,234
Administrative expenses		(1,384)	(1,596)
Other operating (charges)/income	_	(53)	53
Operating profit	3	1,898	1,691
Interest receivable and similar income	6	170	175
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(246)	(435)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,822	1,431
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	639	(18)
Profit for the financial year	15	2,461	1,413
Trons for the infantistic year	15		

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2012 or 2011 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements

# TCR (Number 1) Limited Registered number 01950048

# Balance sheet as at 31 December 2012

	Note	£000	2012 £000	£000	2011 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	9		-		1
Current assets					
Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year	10	-		13	
Debtors amounts falling due within one year	10	31,931	_	33,721	
		31,931		33,734	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	12	(12,255)		(16,520)	
Net current assets	·		19,676		17,214
Net assets			19,676		17,215
Capital and reserves		=			
Called up share capital	14		-		-
Profit and loss account	15	_	19,676		17,215
Shareholders' funds	16	=	19,676	;	17,215

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

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Director Hugh Fitzpatrick

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 11 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and resources, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks. Therefore the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### 12 Cash flow

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 1

#### 13 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable on an accrual basis in respect of lease rentals from operating leases, together with the gross earnings from finance leases. This excludes VAT and trade discounts. The income recognition policies have been selected to best represent the substance of the relevant transactions.

All turnover arose in the United Kingdom

#### 14 Taxation

Taxation for the year is based on the profit for the year

Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

#### 15 Transactions with related parties

The company, as a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of General Electric Company, has taken advantage of an exemption contained in FRS 8, "Related Party Disclosures", in preparing its financial statements. This exemption allows the company not to disclose details of transactions with other group companies or investees of the group qualifying as related parties, as the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company, in which the company is included, are publicly available.

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 16 Operating leases

Where the company leases out equipment for less than its expected useful life or does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the lease is accounted for as an operating lease Rental income is taken to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. The cost of equipment is recorded as a fixed asset and depreciated on a basis calculated to give an approximately constant rate of return on funds invested. Rental income is credited to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

#### 17 Cost of sales

Cost of sales represents the depreciation charged on operating leases

#### 18 Finance leases

Where the company leases out equipment and there is a transfer of substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the lease is accounted for as a finance lease, and the net investment is included in current assets. Income from finance leases is credited to the profit and loss account in proportion to the funds invested. Finance lease receivables, net of introduction fees, are amortised over the period for which they are receivable on a basis calculated to give an approximately constant rate of return on funds invested.

#### 2 Gross earning under finance agreements

	The split of turnover and cost of sales by type of lease is as follows		
		2012	2011
		£000	£000
	Finance lease aggregate rentals	355	3,676
	Finance lease capital repayments	(300)	(970)
	Finance lease gross earnings	55	2,706
		55	2,706
	Aggregate operating lease rentals	3,280	534
	Gross earnings	3,335	3,240
3	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging		
		2012	2011
		£000	£000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		_
	- held under operating leases	-	6
	Management fees payable to group undertakings	•	187
			<del></del>

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 4 Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration of £7,500 (2011  $\pm$ 7,000) paid to the auditors for their services to the company was borne by a fellow group undertaking

#### 5 Staff costs

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2011 £NIL)

6	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Interest receivable from group companies	170	175
7	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	On loans from group undertakings	246	435
8	Taxation		
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Analysis of tax (credit)/charge in the year		
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	-	639
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(639)	(621)
	Total current tax	(639)	18
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(63)	(260)
	Movement in deferred tax not provided	(1,688)	(1,712)
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	230
	Effect of decreased tax rate	1,751	1,742
	Total deferred tax	-	-
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(639)	18

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 8 Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting current tax (credit)/charge for the year

The current tax assessed for the year is lower than (2011 lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24 5% (2011 26 5%) The differences are explained below

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,822	1,431
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24 5% (2011 26 5%)	446	379
Effects of		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	68	267
Short term timing difference	(5)	(7)
Group relief	(509)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(639)	(621)
Current tax (credit)/charge for the year (see note above)	(639)	18

No current tax charge arises on the profit for the year because the company is claiming group relief from other group companies for £nil consideration

Adjustments in respect of prior periods represent the effect on the tax charges for those periods of group relief received for £nil consideration

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

Deferred tax assets and liabilities on all timing differences have been calculated at 23%, being the rate of UK corporation tax that was enacted at the balance sheet date, including those expected to reverse in the year ended 31 December 2013 (the overall average rate for which would otherwise be 23 25%) The impact of this, and that of the below changes in the corporation tax rate, on the financial statements is not considered to be material

The UK corporation tax rate was reduced from 26% to 24% on 1 April 2012. It was announced that this rate would be further reduced to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. This is the rate which was enacted at the balance sheet date. It is expected that the corporation tax rate will reduce to 20% by 2015. There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

## Notes to the financial statements

#### 9 Tangible fixed assets

			Assets used in operating leases £000
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2012 Disposals		1,583 (576)
	At 31 December 2012		1,007
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2012 On disposals		1,582 (575)
	At 31 December 2012		1,007
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2012		-
	At 31 December 2011		1
10	Debtors		
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Due after more than one year		
	Net investment in finance leases (note 11)	-	13
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Due within one year		
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	31,761 151	32,930 473
	Prepayments Net investment in finance leases (note 11)	- 19	2 315
	Net investment in hire purchase contracts	-	1
		31,931	33,721

Group borrowings incur interest at a monthly LIBOR rate of 100bps and are repayable on demand

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 11 Net investment in finance leases

Due with in one year 19 -		Gross receivables £000	Finance charges £000	Net investments £000
•	Due with in one year	19	-	19

The value of un-guaranteed residual values relating to telecommunications assets included in the carrying value of finance lease assets and the year in which the residual values will be recovered, are detailed in the table below Generally, residual values are expected to be recovered through re-lease of the assets in respect of telecommunications, information technology and office equipment and through sale of the asset with regard to manufacturing and other assets

		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Within one year	-	25
	Between 1-2 years	-	4
	Total exposure		29
12	Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Bank loans and overdrafts Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	- 9,485 -	20 12,182 639
	Other taxes and social security Sundry creditors and accruals	1,564 1,206	1,584 2,095

Group borrowings incur interest at a monthly LIBOR rate of 100bps and are repayable on demand

#### 13 Deferred taxation

The amounts provided and unprovided in respect of deferred taxation are set out below

	2012 Provided £000	2012 Unprovided £000	2011 Provided £000	2011 Unprovided £000
Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences	<u>-</u>	18,544 1,606	-	20,086 1,752
Total	-	20,150	-	21,838

12,255

16,520

The directors have decided not to recognise a deferred tax asset due to uncertainity over the future generation of taxable profits by the business

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 14 Share capital

14	Snare capital		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		_
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
15	Reserves		
			Profit and loss account £000
	At 1 January 2012		17,215
	Profit for the year		2,461
	At 31 December 2012		19,676
16	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		2012 £000	2011 £000
	Opening shareholders' funds	17,215	15,802
	Profit for the year	2,461	1,413
	Closing shareholders' funds	19,676	17,215

#### 17 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is GE Capital Equipment Finance Holdings, a company registered in England and Wales

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements for this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Connecticut, 06828, USA or at www.ge.com